The New-York Times.

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THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Desperation of the Democratic Tricksters in North Carolina.

Agents Discovered Bribing Negro Voters to be Arrested.

Dana's Patent Witness and His Convict Ally at Work.

Carl Schurz Rehearsing Old and Inventing New Slanders.

His Remarkable Career as a Carpet-Bagger Examined.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 28.—Although this is Sunday, the intensity of the political struggle which is raging throughout the State has caused information to come here constantly which has occupied the attention of the leaders on both sides. For some time past all the Democratic effort has been concentrated in the west, with the hope to carry the Seventh and Eighth Districts by majorities sufficient to offset the Second, believing if they do that the other districts will balance each other. Consequently Judge Merrimon, their candidate for Governor, has been constantly in the west, where lately he has had the assistance of Senator Ransom and Zeb Vance, whom Mr. Greeley urged on to his work by naming him in his letter accepting the Baltimore nomination, while Vance was telling his hearers that Greeley is like their mountain whisky, to be cursed and swallowed. Merrimon and Ransom returned from their campaign this morning, and both are firmly convinced that the Democracy is sure of the State, basing their belief upon the large meetings they have had and the enthusiasm among their followers. All this is strictly true, but it is also true that the Republicans have made large gains and will poll a far larger vote among the mountains than they ever did before, while the gains of the Democrats will be comparatively small. All the sound and fury has been on the Democratic side in that region, so that the shouts which sound so much like the old rebel yells for Greeley, have instantly reverberated over the State from the Blue Ridge. But the Republicans have been doing an immense amount of quiet work, which will tell on Thursday. The vote heretofore dormant in that region, which is largely Republican, has been registered to such an extent that such counties as McDowell and Buncombe are expected to give Republican majorities. Instead of the two western districts balancing the Second, the Democrats will be lucky if they balance each other. Somebody is going to fall very heavily on Thursday night, and that somebody will not be of the Republican faith.

TAMMANY TRICKS RESORTED TO.

The Democrats begin to have some idea of the truth of their situation, and are using some of the tricks to defeat the popular will which Tammany taught them, and to perpetuate which they are amply supplied with money, sent them from the North to the extent, it is said, of $60,000. They certainly have had immense sums, as their expenses for such legitimate affairs as barbecues and paying the wages of orators like Schurz have necessarily been very large. Their barbecues especially have been very numerous and expensive. But even these have not exhausted their treasury, which, it is asserted here, was largely drawn from A. T. Stewart. Finding the argument of unlimited roasted pig and exhaustless whisky insufficient to save them, they have now gone regularly and openly into the market as buyers of negro votes. The Baltimore negroes, Saunders and Howatt, who were sent here by the Liberal Republican Committee, have been for several days prowling about the back settlements of several counties, endeavoring to seduce negroes into voting the Kuklux ticket, but without success. Yesterday they appeared at Henderson, and evidence was obtained that they had in many cases offered poor negroes sums of money, running all the way from $10 to $50, to vote for Democrats. Upon this evidence a warrant is to be taken out against them to-morrow for violation of the Election law, and both will probably find themselves in Raleigh jail until they can be arraigned before a United States Commissioner.

DANA'S PATENT WITNESS AT WORK.

In addition to this bargaining for votes, to which such a speedy stop will be put, the Democrats are beginning to profit by the presence of Detective Wood and convict Blumenberg, who have commenced to carry out another of Ethan Allen's instructions. Through their machinations the names of 360 Republicans were marked for challenge yesterday on the poll-lists of Raleigh alone, and doubtless many hundreds more in other places which have not been heard from. Every one of these names is of well-known citizens, so there can be no pretense of a purpose to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and therefore this proceeding of Wood and his jail-bird stands out as a brazen attempt to rob the citizens of their franchise, worthy of Tammany in its most powerful and shameless days. It will not succeed in robbing the Republicans of many votes, however, as they are determined not to be swindled by such creatures, spewed into their midst by the Liberal Republican National Committee, and many Democrats are so disgusted by this sneak-thief way to victory that they will not countenance it. The mere fact of such fellows as Wood and Blumenburg being here on some political mission has been sufficient, in many localities where it has been announced and proven by Republican speakers, to draw over to them very many of those voters who are yet halting between the two parties. There is then little prospect that the Democrats will make much by this intended rascality. Like every other move of the New-York Liberals, it has been a mistake.

THE OUTLOOK.

No reason can be found to change the figures of the canvass, which, carefully made up, give the Republicans the Congressional districts by the following vote: First, 1,300; Second, 9,000; Third, 650; Fourth, 800; Fifth, 200, making a total majority in the State of 12,800. From this must be deducted the Democratic majorities in the Sixth District, 300; Seventh, 800, and Eighth, 1,300, making 2,600, and giving the Republicans a net majority in the State of 10,300. Many of the most prominent and best informed Republicans claim much more than this, and, while asserting that they will carry both the Sixth and Seventh Districts, believe that the total majority in the State will be little if any short of 15,000. It might reach this figure, but for the Duplin murder, the Chatham Kuklux, the Charlotte outrage and the jail-bird machination. These being taken into account, such a result is not probable. To get even a lower figure in the face of the desperate efforts of the Greeleyites to save the State, the Republicans must be wary, vigilant, determined and zealous. They are so now, all over the State, and because I can see no sign that they are flagging anywhere, nor that they are as yet intimidated anywhere, except to some extent in Duplin, Chatham and Caswell, I am confident they are on the eve of a substantial victory.

SCHURZ THE GREAT CARPET-BAGGER.

Much disgust has been excited by the remarks of Schurz, at Greensboro, about carpet-baggers, and it is asserted he is himself the first of the cormorant rovers, as he carpet-bagged from Germany to England, then to New-York, next to Michigan, and afterward, in succession, to Minnesota and Wisconsin, always as a pensioner on a political party, and finally bringing up in Missouri, where accident made him a United States Senator, almost before he had obtained legal residence. His slanders upon some of the most useful citizens of the South, because they happened to be of Northern birth, are said to come with bad grace from one with such a record. He will also be brought to account on his assertion that North Carolina swarms with United States Deputy Marshals for the intimidation of the people, when, in fact, there are now just sixteen persons in the entire State holding such appointments. When the Kuklux were defying the laws of God and man there were many special deputies, and the appointments of these were only for the time being, and were long ago revoked.

A PALPABLE FALSEHOOD.

The statement of Schurz that the Kuklux have been suppressed by good feeling born of the Cincinnati movement, creates intense amusement, as every body in the State knows that that diabolism was crushed by that law of Congress which Greeley demanded and Grant executed. The Cincinnati movement, it is known, has had precisely the contrary effect, as since the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, the old members of the Kuklux have picked up such courage as mobbed Harriman, and I have eye witnesses that on Tuesday night last the clan rode their midnight rounds in the old fiendish disguises in Chatham County, rousing scores of negroes from their beds and bidding them "Beware," but for that time attempting no further outrage. In the face of such facts the assertions of Schurz do not create much confidence among the Republicans who expect to be hurried out of the State if the Democrats regain the ascendency in the nation. E. C.

NEW-YORK STATE.

The Game of Brag Exposed—Exact Condition of Affairs in Oneida and Madison Counties.

From Our Special Correspondent.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, July 26, 1872.

Great is gas! The symbol of the Greeleyites for this campaign should be a balloon in process of inflation. All the concomitants of such an apparatus, including the collapse, would appropriately typify the rise and fall of the Greeley movement. I say this with a full appreciation of the fact that the gentlemen with the Greeley bellows will hold up their hands in amazement at my temerity. They have started out in this campaign with the intention of playing the bluff game clear up to November. Æsop furnishes a warning for such an attempt, which they ought not to forget. Now I know the TIMES wants the simple truth in regard to the condition of affairs in the counties where I have occasion to pursue my investigations, and it shall have it, even though I may have to admit unpalatable things. I do not propose to conceal any facts in the local political situation necessary to a correct appreciation of matters as I find them. Perhaps it will show some one the necessity of harder work. But I unhesitatingly start with the assertion that if the price of gas depended upon the amount now being manufactured by the Greeleyites, there would be a great fall in the market. The programme seems to have been from the outset to expend a large amount in advertising. Hence every movement, every meeting, every recruit is announced, paraded and exaggerated, until some people really begin to believe that Greeley is the only candidate in the field whose chances are worth speaking of. I am not going to exasperate them by saying they don't amount to "a hill of beans," or make any other bucolic comparison which would be appropriate to their candidate. Some of our people have a habit of shutting their eyes and ignoring what their opponents are doing, and they have to work all the harder because they have underrated their strength. That is neither wise nor economical. These Greeleyites—I mean those who claim to have been Republicans—have some strength. In some places it is more, in others it is less, depending mainly on the extent which some local cause or prejudice may have been manipulated to increase the defection. It is cheapest to look the facts in the face just as we find them, and then their portent disappears.

But as to that great "wave," which was to sweep the mass of the Republican Party straight into the embrace of Greeleyism, it has not yet given a rippling indication of its approach in these central counties, where the most extravagant boasts have been made of its existence. I do not assert that there are not numerous sporadic indications of its prevalence, but advise people to discount at least seventy-five per cent. on all claims they hear made with reference to the number of Republicans who intend to vote for Greeley. In some cases still greater caution should be observed, for I have found several localities where a score or two were claimed and but one or two actually existed. I have, within the past few days, visited three counties—Oneida, Lewis and Madison—for the especial purpose of learning how matters stand, and I have taken pains to get at the bottom, and I will premise a brief statement of the situation by saying that while the Greeleyites are nowhere near as numerous as represented, they are generally very active, always noisy, and pretend to the utmost confidence in the result. Oneida County is one of those which they have already set down for a small spoke in their wheel of revolution. Glib talk about 1,500 majority for Greeley is common. But here is the way they arrive at it. Four weeks ago they claimed 1,000 Republicans for Greeley in the City of Utica. Last week they came down to 250. Then they admitted they had less than 200 names on their roll, of all sorts, and at their first meeting on Tuesday night, to organize, they had just twenty persons present. Now the fact is that they have got on their rolls between 150 and 200 names of men who are alleged to have heretofore acted with the Republicans, and among them are some men who ought not to be there, who probably would not be there if their sense of public duty could rise higher than their feelings of private resentment. There will be an occasion for such men to reverse their judgment, and, with the unquestioned fact that the Greeley tide is ebbing here, I expect to see them back in the ranks of the party, especially when they see that being utterly barren of issues, with no food for convictions, Greeleyism does not even offer the refuge of success for its adherents. Outside of Utica there are not more than four or five towns in which there is any development of disaffection. Among these are Vernon, Kirkland, and New-Hartford. In Rome all attempts to do anything in this line have thus far proved an utter failure. They never got but twenty-one names of alleged Republicans to their call, and a portion of these have already backed out. Two of them went right into the Grant and Wilson Club on Tuesday night. The Republicans fired up promptly, organized vigorously, and are displaying such a determined fighting spirit that Greeleyism may be considered at an end in that quarter. They have already filled any vacancies in their ranks with reliable Democrats, and this is being done all over the country. Utica will surprise Greeleyism in this respect, when the votes are counted. An illustration of the blind confidence of the Greeleyites is found in the fact that they fail or refuse to take into their account any losses in the Democratic vote. They count upon the delivery of the solid Democratic Party into the arms of the Greeley abortion, when the fact is notorious that Democrats, who will not vote for Greeley, and who will vote for Grant, if they vote at all, are to be met with on every hand, no matter where one may go. In this respect our side is by far the more candid. It concedes losses, and it claims gain. The Greeleyites concede nothing and claim everything.

The so-called leader of the Greeleyites in Oneida County is R. W. Sherman, who will be remembered as having been some years since a very good yea and nay clerk of the House of Representatives. He was then the clever "Dick" Sherman; I now find him the "Hon. R. W. Sherman," prospective Democratic-Liberal candidate for Congress in the Oneida District. Two years ago he aspired similarly in the ranks of the regular Republican Party, and failed badly. Hence the inflammation of his scalp. Worse fellows than Dick go to Congress, but no fellow will be worse beaten than he if he pits himself against Ellis H. Roberts, the present able Representative, who seems to be accorded the privilege of return without opposition in the ranks of his own party.

In Madison County, thanks to the seed of the Church planted by Gerrit Smith, the yeomanry are sturdy for the right. Soreheads are scarce. They have attempted an organization, but it is sickly. Canastota boasts the only Greeley Club, and the hundred men in buckram, in New-York, are less than a baker's dozen of poor political flesh in Canastota. The Republicans are organizing, and from all quarters of the county they promise the full Presidential year majority. Right here I ought to mention a fact highly characteristic of the philanthropy of Gerrit Smith, and because it also redounds to the credit of the President. While Greeley is insulting New-England by accusing her of furnishing corrupt representatives for the South, and while he is palliating and justifying the Kuklux crimes of unrepentant rebels like Vance, Gerrit Smith visits the Albany Penitentiary for the purpose of laying before the President recommendations for the pardon of certain of the Kuklux convicts, whose age and state of health are such that they must probably die in prison if their full sentences are enforced. The President is known to view the recommendations favorably, but in order not to have it falsely attributed to improper motives, action may be deferred for a few months.

I will defer Lewis County until my next, as my canvass is not quite complete, though not unfavorable, by any means. CYMON.

Lewis County.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PORT LEYDEN, Lewis County, N. Y., Saturday, July 27, 1872.

It so happened that I was able to avail myself of the result of a canvass of Lewis County just made by a gentleman whose interest it was to know exactly how matters stood. The almanacs will tell you that Lewis County is always close, one hundred being about the average Republican majority. Here, as elsewhere, the Greeleyites have already counted the votes, and returned a majority for the Democratic candidate of five hundred. Nothing is easier to these gentlemen than the manipulation of figures. Thanks to Congress, the law which puts two sworn non-partisan witnesses at the polls, will prevent them from manipulating the returns, so as to make their present predictions good. The sum total of Lewis County, then, is that to the present date, only about sixty Greeley Republicans have been discovered, and the most liberal estimate does not concede over one hundred in the county. The sloughing off to Greeley bears the same characteristics as in other localities. In nine cases out of ten the cause is inflamed scalps. It is similar, in many respects, to the Johnson defection of 1866, except that it is not near so great. To show the character of the responses made to inquiries throughout the county, I append a brief line or two extracted from several of the letters, covering eleven out of the nineteen towns in the county:

MARTINSBURG, Monday, July 22, 1872.

The following are all whom I know to be "H. G." men here:

[Enclosed is a list of *fourteen* men in a town which is claimed to be the head-quarters of Greeleyism in the county.]

It is not certain that all of this number will finally vote as indicated, and am quite certain that there will be no addition to this number. Their zeal has already somewhat abated. L.

COPENHAGEN, N. Y., Tuesday, July 23, 1872.

Thinking you would like to know how matters stand in the north part of the county, especially in the town of Denmark, I take this time to state that there are not more than five Greeley Republicans in our town, and I am certain there is twice that number of Democrats who will not support Greeley. In Pinckney, Montague, Diana, Harrisburg, Croghan, New-Bremen and Watson, I believe there is but little division in the party, while I am sure there are Democrats that will not go Greeley and Brown. C.

PORT LEYDEN, July 20, 1872.

I know of only one Greeley Republican in this district. I know of a number of Democrats who will not vote for him, and some who will vote for Grant. M.

COLLINSVILLE, July 23, 1872.

In this part of this town (Turin) there are but two Republicans about whom there is any doubt, and one of these, it is believed, will vote for Grant. O.

LEYDEN, July 22, 1872.

The converts of the Greeley stripe here are as follows: [Here follows a list of six names.] None others in this district. M.

WEST LEYDEN, July 22, 1872.

I do not think there is a Greeley Republican in our town. I have conversed with several of our party, and have never known them to express such dislike for any other Democratic nominee. H.

GLENDALE, July 20, 1872.

There is only one H. G. man in this part of the town (Martinsburg) from our party. We shall balance that, and more, too, before election. G.

Taking, therefore, Lewis County at exactly what it appears to be today, a candid estimate seems to be this: That probably one hundred Republicans will vote for Greeley, if the political current seems to set in his direction; if not, most of them will come back. The movement has seen its strongest days here, unless untoward management reduces Republican chances; and, in any event, enough resources are already at the command of Republican managers to make good out of the Democratic ranks any prospective losses. Tangible evidences of this are abundant. Good management will achieve all that may be necessary. CYMON.

CALIFORNIA.

Reported Poisoning—Hong Kong Passengers for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—The bark C. O. Whitmore has arrived from Boston.

Capt. Charles E. Deane, editor of the Los Angeles News, is reported to be dying. It is supposed that he has committed suicide by poisoning.

Capt. C. M. Joslyn, of the schooner John Hunter, an old Californian, was drowned at sea, off Crescent City.

The steamer Colorado arrived this morning, from Hong Kong, June 27, and Yokohama July 7, with a full cargo of teas and the following passengers: For Chicago, H. Langton; for New-York, Thomas Wallace; for Boston, C. L. Austin; for Liverpool, John Morris, C. H. F. Schultze and W. Copeland.

Fire on the Erie Railway—Twelve Cars of Oil Burned Near Elmira.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 28.—Twelve cars of oil were burned on the Erie Railway, just west of this city, this morning, about 10 o'clock. There were four cars of refined oil and eight cars of crude oil destroyed. The total loss is about $16,000, which covers the damage done the track. The oil was consigned to parties in New-York.

WASHINGTON.

Another of the Numerous Democratic Slanders Refuted.

A Few Reminiscences of Pleasonton—Greeley's List of Defaulters—They are His Own Friends—Gold Sales and Bond Purchases for August.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A report has been in circulation for a few days that the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Hon. E. B. French, had gone to Maine and was accompanied by a large number of clerks from the Treasury and other Departments, who had been granted leave until after the September election. To make the statement specific it was stated also that their pay was to be continued while absent, that railroad tickets were furnished them at the expense of the Government, and that in some cases there had been pretexts of official business, by which an excuse might be had for the payment of all expenses by the Government. Another small army of clerks, it was added, would follow in a few days. This outrage upon official honesty and political morals existed alone in the imagination or mendacity of somebody who invented it. Mr. French is not in Maine, but in Duxbury, Mass., where he went July 11, to spend his annual vacation. Two clerks only are learned to have gone to Maine. One had to leave the Department for a time on account of inflammation of the eyes; the other was granted leave for thirty days, twenty-two of them being without pay, to go home with a dying friend from this city. In the Second Auditor's office all requests for leave, too, are now refused until work is finished on the claims filed under the Bounty law.

PLEASONTON'S LACK OF VERACITY.

Gen. Pleasonton, in his letter to Mr. Schurz, prides himself upon a reputation for veracity. There are a good many people here, however, who would not place implicit trust in any statement of his till it had some other evidence of truthfulness to sustain it. Just about a year ago he was representing to everybody who came in contact with him, and especially to such members of the Press as he could reach, that in his quarrel, as he persisted in calling it, with Mr. Boutwell, he was sustained by the President. The day before he was dismissed he stated positively that he had not been requested to resign, and it afterward turned out that he had received a written request of the kind a week before. He represented to many Senators and members of Congress during the Winter previous that he was acting in accordance with the wish of the President in lobbying for the repeal of the income tax in opposition to Secretary Boutwell's recommendation for its retention. The result proved that he acted on his own authority, no doubt having a "distinct impression" that the President was personally favorable to a repeal. He was dismissed from the service virtually—that is, was suspended and a successor appointed, who was confirmed by the Senate without opposition, and the whole country, including the New-York *Tribune*, approved. He did not resign as that organ editorially affirms. In reply to the President's request that he should resign he sent an official letter declining so to do. This he accompanied with a private note assuring the President of his friendship, and devotion, and future support. He will hardly claim that his letter to Mr. Schurz does not give the lie direct to that voluntary statement of his own. If it should seem to be called for, a good many things not likely to increase his reputation for truth or honesty can be recounted.

GREELEY ON HIS OWN FRIENDS.

The *Tribune* must be more careful in making up lists of rogues of all descriptions, else it will do incalculable harm to its own cause. It unwittingly includes too many of its own people. Here is a list, for example, of alleged defaulters, published Saturday, which will give many of its most devoted friends much pain. It begins with Barton Able, of St. Louis, who it charges has $250,000 unaccounted for as Collector of the First District. Mr. Able is one of the prominent Greeley men in Missouri, and he is one who has funds to contribute to the "cause." Going on down it includes several of lesser note, and it is probable that a complete examination will reveal half of those who have been thus publicly exposed to be supporters of Mr. Greeley.

SECRETARY DELANO ON NORTH CAROLINA.

Secretary Delano returned this morning from North Carolina. The report he brings is like that from all other Republican sources, indicating the election of the Republican State ticket. He seems to have no doubt, if there can be a fair election, that the Republicans will have a large majority.

GEN. BANKS.

Gen. N. P. Banks arrived at the Arlington this morning, and went away again to New-York to-night. This evening he was out riding with Mr. Sumner.

THE NEWS FROM ALABAMA.

Senator Spencer arrived here from Alabama yesterday. He reports that the State is sure to give Grant a greater majority this Fall than in 1868. The Democratic estimates of party strength are based on the vote in the election of Governor two years ago; but they carried the State then by only 1,400 majority. The Kuklux terror prevented thousands of colored voters then from coming to the polls, who, this year, are all determined to exercise the right of suffrage. The colored vote will, he reports, be solid for Grant. He has been in all parts of the State, and concludes from what he has learned that not more than 100 or 200 white Republicans will vote for Greeley. Whatever defection there is among Republicans is more than offset by division in the Democratic camp between the original secessionists and Union men, the latter not being recognized on the ticket. Gov. Patton, the first Democratic Governor since the war, declares openly for Grant.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

The records, &c., of the American and British Commission organized under the Treaty of Washington will be removed to Newport, R. I., early in September, so as to be ready for the session of the Commission on the 11th of that month. The time for filing claims terminated on the 26th of June. The number of British cases is 478, and, as heretofore stated, the number of American cases is only nineteen. All of the memorials will be printed by the middle of August. Some of them make from 400 to 500 printed pages each. The proofs and testimony remain to be gathered and printed. Though the aggregate amount claimed is large, it does not follow that allowances will be made accordingly, for of the seventeen cases thus far definitively decided, awards in only three of them have been made, the others having been disallowed, and one dismissed.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to buy on the first and third Wednesdays of August $3,000,000 of bonds, and on the second and fourth Wednesdays, $1,000,000, making $5,000,000 in all; and to sell on the first, third and fifth Thursdays $2,000,000 of gold, and on the second and fourth Thursdays $1,000,000, making $7,000,000 in all.

THE COAL PRODUCT.

Total of coal statistics for the United States for the year ending June 1, 1870: Number of establishments, 1,550; hands employed under ground, 44,440; above ground, 20,265; total, 65,305. Capital, $65,607,351; wages paid, $42,[illegible]; number of tons of bituminous coal mined, 16,[illegible]; value, $[illegible]. Number of tons of anthracite mined, 15,[illegible]; value, $[illegible]. Total tons of coal mined, [illegible]; value, $71,[illegible].

MASSACHUSETTS.

Trouble Among the Lynn Shoe-Makers—A Fight Between Employers and Workmen Anticipated.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—The report that a general strike of the Crispins in Lynn is threatened is not strictly correct, though on Saturday work was suspended in quite a number of shoe factories. There is a difference between men and manufacturers concerning the price to be paid for trimming the edges of the soles, caused by the introduction of an edge-setting machine. Heretofore the work of trimming the edges of the soles has been performed for a gross price, although usually by different sets of hands, and it is the subdivision of the work by the use of this machine which requires the determination of an exact rate for the trimming, the men who set the edges by machinery being now paid by the week instead of by the piece. The general feeling among the manufacturers has been that the price for this work ought to be about three cents a pair, while the rate demanded by the Crispin Board of Arbitration is three and a half cents a pair. The men are ordered out at the beginning of a short but profitable season, during which they could earn from $25 to $40 per week, and many were loth to obey. The employers will probably concede to this demand, but it is thought that they will, at the beginning of the Fall season, make vigorous war upon the Crispin organization. The compromise made two years ago having resulted in annoyance and loss, trouble of no ordinary kind among the shoe-men may be expected the next season.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Inharmony in the Joint Claims Commission—Curious Proceeding of the Mexican Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Since the advent of the new Mexican Commissioner in the Joint Commission of the United States and Mexico, grave differences have arisen between him and his American colleague, constituting together the board relative to the present status and future disposition of a large class of claims against the United States. The following is a succinct statement of these differences. The Mexican Government laid before the Commission 366 individual claims against the United States for about $3,000,000, and known as the "Indian depredation cases." These cases were argued by both Governments before the Board of Commissioners, and submitted for their award. The Commissioners differed, and, on the 6th of May last, by an order on their records, referred their disagreement to the umpire for his decision, directing the Mexican Secretary to deliver to him the papers. In the meantime the Mexican Government appointed a new Commissioner, vice the old one, resigned. He took his seat June 24 last, and, finding the Mexican Secretary had not yet executed the order of reference to the umpire, he volunteered to his colleague to examine the cases, to see if he could not agree with him in opinion, and thus save the necessity of executing the order of reference to the umpire.

But the new Mexican Commissioner reached the conclusion that neither the Board of Commissioners nor their umpire had any authority to decide for or against the claims, but that they should be suspended, and the two Governments advised that they could only be settled by a new treaty, and that till they were thus settled, they should be held up and kept intact, at the same time announcing his firm resolution to take that course with them. His colleague, the American Commissioner, not being able to agree with any part of his views, required the execution of the order of May 6, and the delivery of the cases to the umpire. The Mexican Commissioner explicitly refused to allow it to be done. His colleague then proposed to refer their difference as to his right to rescind the order of the Board for any reason, and to suspend the cases to the umpire. He rejected this. Finally, the American Commissioner announced that he would treat this overthrow of the authority of the Board and of the umpire, and this suspension of the cases, as a forced interruption of the labors of the Commission until the two friendly Governments should remove the difficulty, and at once refer the questions raised to the two Governments. The convention requires every case laid before the Commission to be decided by the 1st of February next; and unless this is done, nothing is done. The suspension of 366 cases, with no right to decide them, is therefore a complete overthrow of the convention, and breaks the treaty, unless the two Governments provide a remedy. So the American Commissioner viewed the matter. Pending the solution of the difficulty through diplomatic channels, the sessions of the Board are suspended.

THE INDIANS.

Valuation of Cherokee Lands for Osages—Immense Frauds Upon the Indians Through Delegates and Washington Lobbyists.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The official stenographer who accompanied the Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives in its recent trip to the Indian Territory has returned to this city, after an absence of five weeks. The members of the Committee, Messrs. Shanks, of Indiana, Chairman; Burdett, of Missouri, and Smith, of Philadelphia, are still in the Territory, having left Muskogee last Wednesday to visit and set a price upon the Cherokee lands west of the 96th degree of longitude, which have been assigned to the Osage Indians. It is the duty of the President to fix the price to be paid the Cherokees for those lands, and as the price fixed by him some time ago (fifty cents per acre) was unsatisfactory to the Cherokees, a reconsideration was procured, and the President will probably be guided by the report of the Committee.

A large mass of very important testimony has been taken, disclosing immense and almost incredible frauds upon the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws through means of corrupt bargains made by Indian delegates with Washington lobbyists and claim agents, the contingent fees in some instances aggregating millions of dollars, in which the delegates had large pecuniary interests. The Committee is said to be very indignant against the persons involved in these robberies of the ignorant Indians, and the cancellation and annulment of all such existing contracts will be recommended and insisted upon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Several Stores and Dwellings Burned in Ottawa, Canada—A Woman Burned to Death and Another Fatally Injured—Loss $150,000.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 28.—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the back part of Mortimer's drug-store, in Sussex-street, and spread rapidly to the buildings in the same range occupied by Messrs. Nye, tobacconists; Bartlett, confectioner; Meadows, tin-ware; Frank McDougall's, hardware; Faulkner, dry goods, and Cordingly, tin-ware. All of these shops, with the stocks and the furniture in the dwellings overhead, were almost entirely demolished. The fire also spread through the stables in the rear of Matthew's hotel and caught the roof of the latter building, which was also demolished. The wife of Mr. Evans, who occupied the dwelling over the Nye tobacco-store was burnt to death. Mr. Evans narrowly escaping a similar fate, while the servant girl in his employ, and also one in Mr. Mortimer's, jumped from the third story window into the street. The former, it is feared, is fatally injured. The loss is $150,000, a large portion of which is covered by insurance.

A Massachusetts Tragedy—Fatal Result of a Bar-room Quarrel.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 28.—A Coroner's inquest at Pittsfield yesterday, on the body of John Berrigan, an Irishman, who was found dead in his bed at that place yesterday morning, rendered a verdict that death was caused by a blow on the head from a club in the hands of William B. Burbank. The homicide was the result of a bar-room quarrel. Burbank was arrested and is under $10,000 bonds to appear for examination on Monday. He is the son of Abraham Burbank, proprietor of the Burbank House, and the largest real-estate owner in the town.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURE.

Figures That do not Lie—One More Fabrication Exposed—An Official Statement which is Final.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1872.

D. B. Sickels, Esq., Care of Messrs. Clark, Walcott & Co., Bankers, No. 20 Broad-street, New-York City:

SIR: I am in receipt of your communication of the 15th instant, inclosing a paragraph cut from a newspaper, alleging that "The expenses of the Executive Department during the first two years of Grant's term were $18,709,473, against $12,893,220 for the last two years of Johnson's Administration. Here is an increase of nearly six millions instead of a reduction. How much economy is there in that?" and asking to be informed if the statements therein made are correct. In reply, I have to state that the expenses of the "Executive" for the fiscal years 1867 and 1868, the last two fiscal years of President Johnson's Administration, and for the fiscal years 1870 and 1871, the first two fiscal years of President Grant's Administration, as published respectively on pages 44, 47, 18 and 4, of Finance Reports 1867-68 and 1870-71, were there stated as follows, but were differently made up:

Fiscal year 1867	$8,603,101 60
Fiscal year 1868	7,757,402 45
Total	$16,360,504 05
Fiscal year 1870	$9,297,053 73
Fiscal year 1871	9,412,418 22
Total	$18,709,471 95

Included in this amount of $18,709,471 95, expenditures for the "Executive," are expenses incident to carrying into effect national loans, (issuing Treasury notes, fractional currency, &c.) as follows:

For fiscal year 1870	$2,792,455 12
For fiscal year 1871	2,897,856 92
Amounting in the aggregate to	$5,690,312 04

There was also expended for the same purpose during the fiscal years 1867 and 1868, the sum of $[illegible],804,360 [illegible], as follows: In 1867, $1,786,[illegible] 56, and in 1868, $[illegible],017,922 45, which was not included in the expenditure of $16,360,504 05 on account of the Executive for that period, but which appears in the finance report in separate items, under the head of "miscellaneous expenditures." As these expenditures for loans, notes and currency were no more a part of the "Executive" expenditures for 1870 and 1871 than they were for 1867 and 1868, they should either be added to 1867 and 1868, or deducted from 1870 and 1871, in order to arrive at a fair comparison between the two periods. Deducting them from the last-named period, the expenditures on account of the "Executive" are as follows:

Last two fiscal years of President Johnson's Administration, 1867 and 1868, $16,360,504 05.

First two years of President Grant's Administration, 1870 and 1871, $13,019,159 91.

I may add that the increased expenditure during the last-named period on account of loans, notes and fractional currency was due to the reprinting of an entire new series of notes and currency, to take the place of the old issues then in circulation, which had been called in for redemption in consequence of their worn-out and mutilated condition, and the numerous and well executed counterfeits in circulation.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Arrival of the New Governor—Judicial Proceedings—Labor Wanted.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 28.—Mr. Cairns, a brother of Lord Cairns, the late leader of the Conservative Party in England, has arrived at the Balize, and assumed the Governorship of British Honduras, which is now like Jamaica, a Crown colony.

A Circuit Court was held at Corozal, near the spot where the Indians made the raid in 1870. No Court had been held there since. There were only four cases listed for trial, two of which were for murder, and both the accused were convicted and sentenced to death.

Labor is much wanted in Honduras, a large body of men having gone to Costa Rica to work on the railroad. A special agent has been sent to Jamaica to employ all that can be had.

MEXICO.

Official Confirmation of Juarez's Death—Lerdo De Tejada Inaugurated President.

MATAMORAS, July 28.—Official communication was received here today via Tampico from Minister of War Mejia, confirming the report of the death of President Juarez, on the 18th, of heart disease. Lerdo De Tejada was immediately inaugurated. Telegraph communication between here and Monterey is interrupted.

The Fees of Gaugers—Serious Reduction by the Last Act of Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—The gaugers of this city are much exercised over a recent act of Congress, which goes into effect on Aug. 15. The act provides that they shall be paid by fees, dependent upon the quantity gauged, which shall be presented by the Commissioner, and which, together with their actual traveling expenses, will be paid monthly. This enactment will reduce the compensation of gaugers in this city at least thirty per cent.

The Steamer New-England.

GARDINER, Me., July 28.—The wrecked steamer New-England has been got off, and is coming up the harbor in tow of the steamer New-York and the revenue cutter Mosswood.

The Philadelphia Children's Excursion.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—The first Children's excursion, on the plan of those of the NEW-YORK TIMES, came off here yesterday, and was a great success. Not a single accident occurred, although nearly a thousand children participated in it. Two more excursions are to take place this week.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit...	70	75	76	77
Stand of Bar. in inch..	29.98	29.96	..	29.96

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 70°; 6 A. M., 72°; 9 A. M., 74°; 12 M., 80°; 3 P. M., 80°; 6 P. M., 80°; 9 P. M., 77°; 12 P. M., 75°; average temperature yesterday, 76¼°.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The regular peach trains from Delaware will begin to run early this week.

Dividends, amounting to $1,642,057, are to be paid out in Boston in August.

The letter of recall of Minister Curtin was written on the 28th of April, and was made at his own request.

A circular will soon be issued, calling an Irish Republican National Convention to meet at Philadelphia in the middle of September, in the interests of Grant and Wilson.

The doorway of the rooms of the United States and Mexican Commission, in Washington, is draped in mourning in respect to the memory of the late President Juarez.

Edward F. Foster, editor of the *Democratic News*, of Boston, and well known to the members of the theatrical profession, died suddenly on Saturday evening, of heart disease, in that city.

Mr. John McFarland, nearly seventy-six years old, and his wife, a few years younger, living in Stark, N. H., never had occasion to call a physician until last week, when Mr. McFarland was attacked with disease of the brain.

A citizen of Maine, who urges legislation to protect the forests, says that owing to the destruction of the woods in Paris, the average volume of water in the Little Androscoggin, in that town, is not more than one-half what it was thirty years ago.

A Massachusetts young woman recently invented a square-bottomed paper bag, for the use of grocers and others, and now she has still further increased the value of her invention by inventing a machine for folding, by which two girls can make 30,000 bags per day.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Fresh Innovations by the Mikado of Japan.

Preparations to Promulgate a New Religion.

All to be Compelled to Conform to It.

Diplomatic Relations Between France and Mexico to be Resumed.

The Alleged Cuban Privateer Held for Violating Neutrality.

JAPAN.

The Mikado Visiting Kioto by Sea—Telegraphic Communication—A New Religion in Preparation—Business.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 28.—The steamer Colorado brings the following news from Japan:

The Mikado left Yeddo on the 28th ult., accompanied by eight war steamers, intending to visit Kioto and other portions of the Southern country, and return in forty days. This is the first time in Japanese history that the Mikado has embarked on such an excursion, and much good is expected to result from it.

The Tunisian steamer Sadkar, being unable to pay her debts, the Japanese Government has ordered her to be sold, the Captain protesting.

Telegraphic communication between Yeddo, Nagasaki and the outside world is to be completed within five weeks.

The Japanese Mint has been closed for extensive additions.

The Government has decided upon the promulgation of a new form of religion, upon careful consultation with the most noted exponents of each sect, and all will be compelled to conform thereto. The new religion will be enlightened, simple and adapted to common sense, and is likely to meet the approval of all classes.

Sterling Exchange is high and firm at 4s. 4d. Tea is eagerly taken at advanced rates. The quality is superior to last season.

The Pacific mail steamers are unable to meet the requirements of shippers. Three sailing vessels are under charter for San Francisco. The Polly Lewis is laid on for New-York. Three hundred and fifty bales of new silk have been settled, which showed a marked difference in quality from last shipments. There is business enough offering from Yokohama alone to supply cargoes for four steamers per month for the Summer season.

Relations with the Outer World—Treaties of Commerce, Friendship and Navigation in Preparation.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is known the Japanese Embassy are satisfied with the results of their late mission to Washington. They were not empowered to conclude a treaty with the United States, but to prepare the way for one of commerce, friendship and navigation. Each Government now understands the position of the other, and is in possession of a copy of the draft of the treaty, which is said to confer many advantages on the United States. Nothing, however, will be concluded until the Embassy shall have visited Europe and returned to their own country, by which programme it would seem that the Japanese are engaged in perfecting a series of treaties with the principal Powers of that section of the world, as well as with the United States, and design to consummate them all about the same time, so that they may be in harmonious action.

FRANCE.

Diplomatic Relations to be Resumed with Mexico.

PARIS, July 28.—The French Government contemplates the resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, the death of Juarez having removed the only obstacle thereto.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Nilsson Receives 12,000 Pounds in Wedding Presents.

LONDON, July 28.—The presents received by Christine Nilsson on the occasion of her marriage amount in value to £12,000 sterling. The Princess of Wales sent a diamond bracelet to the bride.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER.

Surrender of the Pioneer to the United States Marshal for Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—The alleged Cuban privateer Pioneer, which has been lying at Newport in the custody of Collector Macy for a violation of the Revenue laws, passed into the charge of United States Marshal Coggeshall, Saturday, on an order of President Grant to hold the vessel for a violation of the Neutrality act of 1818.

THE WEST INDIES.

Telegraphic Copyright—Small-Pox in Cuba and the Medical Monopoly—The Haytian Loan.

KINGSTON, July 20.—The Jamaica Legislature has referred to a special committee of the Council, the petition of the Agent of the New-York Associated Press for a protective copyright of sixty hours on the telegrams of the Association arriving in Jamaica. The agent represents in his memorial that no sooner are telegrams obtained at great expense to the subscribing members of the Press, who contribute toward this enterprise, than other papers immediately reproduce these telegrams, to the great injury of the enterprising Press of Kingston.

From a Government return which appears in the Jamaica Blue Book for 1871, it appears that the Colonial Bank has been for several years past importing large quantities of silver coin which gradually disappears from circulation. This has not been exported, and the conclusion is that the negroes are hoarding the silver.

The Governor has discovered that a Cuban patient, suffering from small-pox, and under the care of a Cuban homoeopathic physician, was recently taken, by authority of a local law, from this homoeopathist, by a local practitioner, and that the patient died. The Cuban refugees, therefore, afraid of similar interference on the part of the local physicians, concealed their cases of sickness, and the Government have since discovered, on investigation, that of six cases which were thus concealed and treated by Cuban practitioners all recovered. A bill is, therefore, to be introduced, abolishing the present medical monopoly.

HAYTI.

The Haytian loan, which it was proposed to raise, has been arranged. Messrs. White, Harman & Co., of Port-au-Prince, are to advance $12,000,000, for the purpose of buying in the paper currency at $300 to $1 gold or silver. The Government is to pay them thirteen per cent. for twelve years, and at the end of that period, by the payment of this interest regularly, the debt is to be considered settled and wiped out.

On the 3d inst., at a meeting of the Senate, a report of a Commission to inquire into claims of indemnity by subjects of her Britannic Majesty was presented, awarding an aggregate of $6,000 for damages caused to British subjects in Hayti during recent civil wars.

Hitherto the West India and Pacific Steamship Company's Hulk and Produce Depot, at the entry of the inner harbor of Port-au-Prince and close to Fort Islet, has shown a fixed white light on her main mast, but as this light at times could not be distinguished from fires on shore, the Company have altered this to a bright fixed red light, which is now exhibited at the same place. There being no light-house at Port-au-Prince, this notice is considered of importance to shipping.

Coffee, $11 25, has been paid; Logwood, [illegible]; Cotton, [illegible]; Exchange, [illegible]; Paper to be withdrawn, $300 to $1, American.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROSE GARDEN. By the author of "Unawares." Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS.

Few novels have ever been written that give a clearer idea of modern French life, its subtleties and peculiarities, than those which have appeared during the past few years in England, and to which the present work is a notable addition. The Rose Garden is such in the world by some one unknown, but in its plot and method of thought the reader will be reminded again and again of Miss Thackeray, so constantly, indeed, as to suggest the conclusion that she must have been its author. The scene of the story is laid in the southeastern corner of France, first in the quaint half-French, half-Spanish town of Bayonne, then at the watering-place of Biarritz, and lastly removed to an old chateau among the Pyrenees. The characters are well selected and admirably sustained throughout the book, the author's love for contrasts—often exhibited—leading her to choose two of the most marked types of French women—the versatile, vivacious Parisian and the quiet, earnest Breton, each of whom is made to answer as a complete foil to the other. The male characters are not so strongly drawn, and belong to classes not so readily recognized.

A MILLER'S STORY OF THE WAR, OR THE PLEBISCITE. Translated from the French of Erckmann-Chatrian. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

No account of the Franco-German war has as yet been written that, for intensity of interest and faithfulness of description, can be compared with this simple but artistic story of the sufferings endured by the Elsatian peasantry, during the time between the battle of Woerth and the capitulation of Paris. The story is told as if narrated by the Mayor of a little country town, who recounts his experiences both under the corrupt half-clerical, half-imperial government of Napoleon, and under the stern, arbitrary war rule of the Germans. In treating of the first, the low treachery by which the country people were deceived and led into an unnecessary war by their rulers is reviewed and denounced, while the exacting and despotic acts of the German soldiery during the invasion are painted in no light colors. War, stripped of all its finery and sentiment, is brought as a stern reality face to face with the reader; and as an argument for universal peace we can conceive of no more powerful plea than has herein been set forth.

A GOOD INVESTMENT. By WILLIAM FLAGG. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is a genuine American story, fresh and vigorous in tone, and embodying experiences of Western life wholly untried by previous novelists. It is no light task to strike out a path for one's self in any branch of literature, particularly that of fiction-writing, and if this is, as we think it is, Mr. Flagg's first attempt, he has certainly reason to be satisfied with his work. There are, indeed, a few evidences of crudeness, and the characters are not what might be called deeply drawn; but on the other hand, there is a delightful originality of thought; the interest of the reader is completely held throughout, while the skill and imaginative power evinced in constructing and developing the plan of the story, proves that the author is a writer of really great merit.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. By W. PINKERTON PARSONS. (Eleventh Year.) New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This is by far the most useful European guide-book published in the English language. There are others that devote a volume to each country, rendering it necessary for a traveler to take quite a library with him on a tour through Europe; but for a sturdy array of important facts and valuable suggestions, given in one compact volume, the present work stands without a rival. The trouble to which Mr. Fetridge has been put in order to keep up with the rapid changes that are every year being made in the various European cities and countries, will be appreciated by old travelers; and the unusual accuracy with which he has done his work, will six months hence be admitted by the many who will have put it to proof.

THAT CONVENTION; OR, FIVE DAYS A POLITICIAN. By F. G. W. ETAIA. New-York and Chicago: F. G. WELSH & Co.

The first fruits of the present political campaign appear in this little *brochure*, which has for its subject the Cincinnati Convention, a topic in itself grotesque, and which has been treated in a style as once laughable and incisive. The author has proved himself to be a genuine humorist; with ready wit he has seized on the salient features of the Convention, and has given what may be a burlesque account of it, but hardly more a burlesque than was the actual event. He also exhibits in its proper light the extreme ludicrousness of Mr. Greeley's claims as candidate for the Presidency, and in this, as in the former case, Mr. Frank Beard, who has illustrated the work, has caught and expounded in an admirable manner the spirit and humor of the author. As a campaign document the work will have a wide and appreciative circulation.

IT IS THE FASHION. From the German of ADELBERT VON AUSE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

The majority of the novelists of the present day are influenced to a great degree by the French literature in the estimates they form of the comforts and pleasures of simple home-life. The desire for them is, nevertheless, as strong as ever among all the descendants of the old Germanic races, and it is pleasant to see the somewhat obsolete topic revived as it is in this really excellent book. Miss Auer has described with vivid realism, and in an interesting manner, the sorrows and misfortunes resulting from the violation of those rules for household government under which alone the family system can be happily sustained. The book is certainly well fitted for the times.

TRANS-CONTINENTAL TOURIST'S GUIDE. By GEO. A. CROWELL. New-York.

The author of this work has produced a really remarkable guide-book. Not only does it furnish an exhaustive account of what the tourist can see in a trip across the Plains, but also gives many statements of the mining, agricultural and other natural resources of the Western Territories, so that it has a decided and unique value as a book for reference or information. Mr. Crofutt seems to have had unusual opportunities in preparing his work, his knowledge of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, over which the route lays, and of the towns which have sprung up along the line, dates from their earliest infancy, and thus he is able to treat of them and their growth in a more thorough manner than would otherwise be possible.

BUFFALO LIGHT. By R. W. B. WEST. Cincinnati: ROBERT CLARKE & HARRAPER & Co.

The burlesque account of a scientific expedition to the Plains west of the Missouri River, given under this title, is as delightfully humorous in its way as Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad." The characters of the individuals composing the party are typically humorous, and the opportunity which the proverbial eccentricities of scientific men afford, taken advantage of, in an exceedingly happy manner. At the end of the book there is a statement, partly statistical and partly descriptive, of the natural inducements offered to emigrants in the State of Kansas and the surrounding Territory.

A COMMENTARY ON THE HOLY SCRIPTURES. By JOHN PETER LANGE, D. D. Translated from German by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D., and others. (The Book of the Ebbing.) New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

The effect of modern critical investigation and the study of philology are nowhere exhibited more strikingly than in the late works that have been written in explanation of the text of the Bible. The above work, to which the present volume is a valuable addition, is undoubtedly the most accurate and scholarly Scriptural Commentary that has ever been published. In connection with its introduction in America, it may be stated that the translators, who are some of the ablest scholars in the country, have made many important additions to the original, based on the results of the latest Egyptian and Assyrian researches.

A GRAMMAR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE. By Dr. GEORGE CURTIUS. Edited by WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Curtius' Greek Grammar has passed through a large number of editions in Germany, and there is little doubt but that it will meet equal appreciation from English and American students. In its construction the highest scientific information concerning the formation and development of language has been put into use, and a number of grave errors in relation to the declension of Greek substantives—which we fear have never been corrected in many schools in this country—are explained, and the necessary substitutions given. Messrs. Harper & Brothers have issued the work in a very neat and serviceable form.

THE CHILD: ITS NATURE AND RELATIONS. Translated from the German of Baroness MARIE EBEBNER BELOW. By MATILDA H. ERNEST. New-York: E. STEIGER.

Friedrich Froebel's system for the instruction of children, called the Kindergarten method, is too well known in this country to need any superficial explanation; but in the present work we are given a detailed account of the manner of instruction, and of the natural laws underlying it, which are appealed to in developing the mental power in young children. The work is by one of Froebel's most earnest disciples, whose success in educating children has given her a European reputation. We can commend it to all thoughtful parents as a really excellent book.

A MANUEL OF ANCIENT HISTORY. By M. E. THALHEIMER. New-York: WILSON, HINKLE & Co.

This work does not pretend to be more than an outline sketch of the history of the various nations of antiquity; and to this extent its author has been unusually successful. He has, in his labor, availed himself of the latest information which the researches of Niebuhr, Bunsen, Arnold, and Rawlinson have furnished, and produced a work that will prove of the greatest value as a book of reference to those who have given the matter thorough study, or as a text-book for those who seek information in an easy and condensed form.

A POCKET DICTIONARY OF THE TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN ARTS AND MANUFACTURES. (German, English and French.) New-York: L. W. SCHMIDT.

This is the American republication of a highly important German work, in the compilation of which a vast amount of time and attention has been expended. Each technical word used respectively by the scientists, mechanics or artists of England, Germany and France is taken, and its synonym given in the two other languages. The work will be found of great value to those who have correspondence with foreign countries in which these terms are brought into use; to those reading German and French scientific writings, and to importers of all kinds of wares of transatlantic manufacture.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AMOS KENDALL. Edited by his son-in-law, WILLIAM STICKNEY. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

The years in which Mr. Kendall was connected with the National Government form one of the most interesting periods in our history; and in his private life his acquaintance with distinguished American statesmen was so intimate that his autobiography abounds with information both entertaining and instructive. The narrative is written in an easy, pleasant manner; and it affords as good an illustration as could be offered of the rise of a worthy man from a humble position to power and affluence, which often, in this country, rewards patient industry.

New Books Received.

—*Choisey.* By JAMES P. STORY. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

—*Three Generations.* By SARAH A. EMERY. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

—*Caper Sauce.* By FANNY FERN. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.

—*Mismo Mondi.* By "Stella." Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

—*Poems.* By MARY E. POPE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

—*A Brave Lady.* By Miss D. W. MULOCK. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

—*Is It True?* By the author of *John Halifax, Gentleman.* New-York: HARPER & BROS.

—*Get Then Behind Me, Satan.* By OLIVE LOGAN. New-York: ADAMS, VICTOR & Co.

—*The Love Match.* By HENRY COCKTON. Philadelphia: T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS.

—*Rifles and Other Poems.* By ROBERT BROWNING. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co.

—*Edna Browning.* By Mrs. MARY J. HOLMES. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co.

—*My Farm at Edgewood.* By DONALD G. MITCHELL. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

—*Travels.* By Rev. EUGENE VETHOMILE, D. D. (Vol. I.) New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co.

—*Window Gardening.* Edited by HENRY T. WILLIAMS. New-York: Office of the *Horticulturist.*

—*The Village Picnic and Other Poems.* By THOMAS DUNN. Providence, R. I.: GEO. H. WHITNEY.

—*Guide to Reading the Hebrew Text.* By Rev. W. H. VINBERT, M. A. Andover: WARNER F. DRAPER.

—*Waifs from the Way-Side on an Old Expressman.* By T. W. TUCKER. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

—*The Great Peace-Maker.* By R. H. HORNE. London: SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, LOW & SEARLE.

—*Chateau Morville; Or, Life in Louisiana.* From the French. By E. R. Philadelphia: CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER.

—*History of the Corruptions of Christianity.* By JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL. D. London: The British and Foreign Unitarian Association.

—*Hymnal According to the Use of the Protestant Episcopal Church.* Edited by Rev. CHARLES H. HALL, D. D. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co.

The Problem Correct of a Money-Thief.

From the Boston Transcript, July 26.

The philosophers are scarcely more positive that nothing can be made out of nothing than are the political economists that nothing can be made in trading horses. The experience of most gentlemen will confirm this proposition. Indeed, business men, in buying a horse, generally charge off the price to profit and loss. But it had a rare illustration in the experience of a young man from Lowell, twenty-five years of age, who sports a silk hat, yellow-covered same that Herbert Montagne, and who has, within three years, disposed of eighty-five horses appropriated surreptitiously by himself, though paid for by others; and having got them on these favorable terms, sold them to advantage, he finds himself, on his arrest, with fifteen cents in his pocket. His only remaining fortune at the end of this enterprising and romantic career consists of a wife and baby. He was arrested in Leeds, Me., on Sunday last, and is now in Lowell. He has frequented the best hotels, dressed well, and done all he could to maintain a creditable position, but his fate shows to what straits dealing in horses will bring a man, even when he gets them for nothing.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

[illegible] Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Thursday, July 25, 1872.

Only those who are in the centre of this political cauldron can form a correct idea of how it seethes. No one who lives here even for a day can fail to see how general and intense is the interest in the election of Thursday next, which is to decide the question, not only of North Carolina, but of the nation, during the next four years. Each side being firmly convinced that this is the best, is straining every nerve to obtain the victory, and is using every appliance known to honorable political warfare to accomplish that result. Except in the notable case of the appointment, by the Greeley Republicans, at New-York of such disreputable tools as Wm. P. Wood and Jacob Blumenburg, and the attempt here by the Democracy to manufacture an intimidation case out of an ordinary street fight between a negro man and a negro boy, I know of nothing illegitimate which either side has resorted to during the canvass. Both are flooded with money, which, so far as I have been able to learn, is being properly used for the legitimate expenses that attach to a political campaign, except in the case of Wood, and the cry of fraud and corruption, which is strongly raised to explain the crushing defeat which the Democracy see they are certain to meet here, is more than less disingenuous and.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

But while the general action of both sides through leaders and State Committees is thus commendable, there have been many individual acts which are without excuse. The facts concerning some of these have come out slowly, and this is notably the case in reference to the murder of a colored man named George Pearsall, in Sancta township, Duplin County, on the 10th instant. This affair was first represented as the slaying of a conservative, and when this version was doubted, the Democrats had a vast deal to say about a base Republican howl about the revival of Kukluxism. As the tragedy has been thus misrepresented, I think it best to give the precise facts as derived from a private letter received here today from the scene of the massacre. On the 10th of July the Duplin County candidates had a joint discussion at Sancta. Whisky was abundant, and during the day a white man named Edward Williams, who was under its influence, struck several negroes with a stick in drunken sport. No one was seriously injured by his frolic, but George Pearsall, whose father had been struck, became offended, and said he would allow no white man to hit him. Pearsall had also been drinking, and nothing but angry words occurred between him and Williams. Late in the afternoon, when Pearsall started to go home, he was taken in charge by three white men, George Mercer, John Boker, and Thomas Hall, two of whom took an arm each of Pearsall, and the other pushed him on from behind. In this way the party proceeded down the road, Pearsall constantly struggling to free himself, and the others continually forcing him on. About a mile from the place of meeting the party disappeared from the public road. Not long afterward the report of fire-arms was heard, but no one appears to have paid any attention to the matter, and it was not until the following Monday, when the wife of Pearsall had become alarmed by his long absence, that the murder was discovered by finding the body of Pearsall in the woods, near to the spot where his captors dragged him from the high road. The body was pierced with three pistol balls, the skull was fractured, and after this bloody work the savages had mutilated the body by cutting the head entirely from the trunk. They had then left the spot without any attempt to bury the body of their victim, and when found it had been partly devoured by buzzards.

There was a Coroner's inquest held, and the jury rendering a verdict that Pearsall had come to his death at the hands of George Mercer, John Boker, and Thomas Hall, there was some pretence made by the Sheriff of searching for them to arrest them, but it is scarcely necessary to say that they were still at large four days ago, which was ten days after the murder, although they are understood to be still in the county. This fact alone would establish the case as a political murder, but in addition it is undeniable that the victim was a black Republican and the murderers are white Democrats. Pearsall was known as one abjectly poor, so there could be no hope of plunder as an incentive to the crime, and his murder coming close upon his trifling dispute with Williams, there is no denial in the region where it occurred that it was prompted solely by partisan malignity. Many Democrats of the county have expressed their sincere abhorrence of this diabolical crime, but there are, unfortunately, many others who only think it particularly unfortunate at this particular time, and the Democratic Press of the State has been so busy with denying the facts, that there has not been time for it to denounce the spirit to which such deeds are due. The Republicans look dolefully upon this mangled corpse as a first fruit of the unholy alliance between Greeleyism and Democracy, and if such a thing as the triumph of the alliance could possibly occur on Thursday next, thousands of them would be already flying from the State, to save their lives, not because the Greeley leaders desire any wholesale butchery, but because that success would inevitably lead, in despite of the Democratic chiefs, to the revival and dominance in the State of the Kuklux.

REVIVING KUKLUXISM.

Nothing can utterly crush out the spirit of Kukluxism, which is only that of the rebellion concentrated, but the ascendancy in the nation of the party which detested the rebellion in armed conflict. There is every where manifested here the spirit which drove this State into secession, and since the war has moistened her soil with the blood of her best citizens, shed by midnight assassins for political reasons. Although the Democratic leaders may endeavor, from motives of policy, to restrain these miscreants, just now they find it a very difficult task, and after the election of Greeley impossible. Precisely the same results would follow that election as would have attended that of Seymour in 1868, and no one more forcibly portrayed the horrors such an event would have brought upon the country than the present Democratic candidate. Even the nomination of Greeley, which is deemed an evidence of the disintegration of the Republican Party, and its consequent destruction, has been attended with evil results, as it has emboldened the Kuklux to hope for success, and they already show more signs of life than they have exhibited since their dens were broken up by the enforcement of the Kuklux law. I have said that this election is the one the most free of any which has occurred in the State since the war, and while this is true, its result will be to some extent determined by Kuklux terrorism deterring Republicans from voting, at least in the Counties of Caswell, Chatham and Duplin, and perhaps in some other localities. The Democrats are also using every where a means of preventing a full Republican vote, which has been used by both parties in many of the States, which, however legitimate it may be, will undoubtedly lead to some scenes of violence here and prevent a full Republican vote. The plan is to have two bitter partisans at every polling-place to challenge every Republican voter, and thus in the counties having a large colored population prevent the vote from being polled by the time which will be consumed in the challenging. In Democratic counties it is expected that the mere fact that their votes will be challenged will deter some of the more timid Republicans from approaching the polls for fear of personal violence. It is also expected that in some places these challengers will be men who are intent upon violence, and will hesitate nothing that will tend to produce it. To guard against the danger to be apprehended from this challenging, two reliable, discreet Republicans have been selected for each township, who will do all that is possible to protect their voters, and take care that the Democrats keep within the letter of the law in the exercise of their right of challenging. There has been [illegible]

[illegible]

THE REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATION.

But there is good reason to hope that even this Democratic device for preventing an exercise of a similar right [illegible] effect. All the advantages of thorough organization are upon the Republican side. No man ever labored [illegible] sufficiently in a political campaign, as has Senator John Pool in this, and it is no small compliment that, while the Press of the State is reeking with charges of corruption and infamous conduct on the part of nearly all of both sides who are prominent in the canvass, no charge of a serious character has been made against him. He has some able assistants in managing the campaign, prominent among whom are Gen. Joseph C. Abbott, of Wilmington, formerly a Senator; Maj. J. [illegible] Young, of Raleigh, and Thomas D. Keogh, of Greensboro. The candidates for Congress, but especially Judge Thomas, Judge Settle, Mayor Smith and Mr. Dockery are active and efficient, and have by the speeches which they have made in nearly every township of their respective districts done a work of incalculable value in the enlightenment of the people. Gov. Caldwell has also been of great service, especially in the western part of the State, where he has spent most of his canvassing, and where he is yet engaged in the work. The labors of all these leaders have had the effect of thoroughly arousing the Republicans to the importance of the pending contest, and as a consequence there has been in many localities a thorough organization of the party by townships and counties. Except in the more violent Kuklux counties, there is no reason to doubt that nearly the full Republican vote will be polled. The frequent and exhaustive discussions of the questions at issue as usual have had the effect to recruit the Republican ranks, as the Democracy cannot stand the light here any better than elsewhere, nor so well. In addition there are many who are apathetic in consequence of the nomination of Greeley, and, while this will have much greater effect upon the vote in November than now, it will still cause some defections in this campaign. All these causes combined cannot fail to give the Republicans a very large majority. The Democrats have indeed given up all pretense of being able to carry the State, even with the aid of their challenging trick, and are correspondingly despondent and desperate. They decline to show their letters from the various portions of the State, giving the condition of public sentiment, and in their distress seek relief in the stale device of striking off and putting up posters announcing Schurz, Trumbull and Thurman as speakers. If these gentlemen fill all the appointments which have been made for them they will be kept extremely busy from now until the election, as each of them is billed for several speeches each day at points many miles apart. In consequence of this recklessness in announcing them, it is believed that neither of them will be here at all, and that they are billed with knowledge of this fact solely for the purpose of gathering crowds for the home Democrats and such Liberal Republicans as Detective Wood and Convict Blumenburg. Unless poor Tipton is wandering about the country somewhere, amusing himself and making Republican votes by abusing Gen. Grant, all the prominent men from abroad who come here to help swell the Democratic majority have gone home thoroughly disgusted. Senator Stockton being a man of sense, saw at once that there was no such majority to be swelled, but Doolittle, who thought he was going to be elected Governor of Wisconsin last Fall, required several additional days to discover the same fact, but he, too, finally departed. It is a remarkable fact that wherever Doolittle talks there is a decided increase in Republican majorities, and the fact must be due to that popular detestation of James R. Doolittle, his works and his ways, which Mr. Greeley declared to be the cause of the increase in the Republican majority in Wisconsin. Doolittle, it is understood, is engaged to speak in Maine for the Amalgamation, and the Republican majority there can be confidently reckoned at fifteen thousand, instead of ten thousand, as last year. Poor Tipton is equally unfortunate, and with these two as their principal distinguished speakers from abroad—excepting always "Detective" Wood and Convict Blumenburg, specially engaged by Ethan Allen—it is no wonder the disrusted Democracy despair of success. Some of them are beginning to lose their temper at the prospect, and are following an example of flagrant discourtesy set them by Tipton and Doolittle, when they attempted to intrude upon a Republican meeting by their demand upon Secretary Boutwell to "divide time." Judge Fowle stuck to Senator Wilson with singular pertinacity, asking for a division of time at Beaufort, and again at Goldsboro, but it was reserved for Secretary Delano to be flagrantly insulted by the demand of "Detective" Wood to "divide time." In no one case has a distinguished Republican arrived at the place he was announced to speak, but he was met with a demand from somebody for a division of time, and invited to descend into the scurrilities of political discussion. Such persistence in these attempts to intrude upon Republican meetings shows how desperate has become the condition of the Democracy, and how greatly they dread the presentation of Republican truth to the people.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY.

I have in this letter endeavored to present some views of the campaign which have heretofore been neglected, with the hope that they may assist the public in arriving at a correct idea of the influences at work here, upon which the result is largely dependent. While the dread of the Kuklux and the Democratic expedients, which have been mentioned, may have the effect of somewhat decreasing the Republican majority, there is no cause as yet to change my previous estimate that the majority will be at least ten thousand. There is one fact which is indisputable, and to which those Republicans in the North who propose to vote against their party can not give too much attention: There is not in the entire State of North Carolina a score of men who have heretofore acted with the Republican Party who have gone off to Greeley. Here, where the issue of the contest can be most clearly seen, the Republican Party has formed in solid phalanx around Gen. Grant, and presents an unbroken front to its enemy.

E. C.

A Letter's Superscription.

A New-Hampshire man (who lately visited Cincinnati and remembers localities better than names) got a letter from Rushua addressed as follows: "To the retail tobacconist or dealer in cigars and tobacco on Vine-street, on same side of street as Hunt's Hotel and dancing-room, and said dealer's store is only a few doors from the Hunt's Hotel as you go there from the Post-office, and is also nearly but not quite opposite Oskamp's, Cincinnati, Ohio." The carrier found the place.

The End of an Albany Youth's Love Dream.

From the Troy Times (Albany) Herald, July 20.

A young man named John Fox, running on the Kinderhook place, some ten miles above this city, died of sun-stroke on Thursday. He was a native of Albany, N. Y., where his father, Geo. Fox, now resides. From letters we have seen he loved a young girl devotedly, but his parents objected to the union, and then he wandered away from the paternal roof, hoping that time would soften the influence of his passion. He came South and joined the core of toil on the farm, but the deeper and fervor emotions of his first love, still harassed and nestled in the heart, would not let him be idle and quiet. Finally, father and mother become reconciled; a relative communicated the address and one evening a letter came with a message from her he loved, and an urgent appeal from father and mother to return home and wed her woman of his choice. The young man evidently repeated the words that drove the sun from the patriarch rock; he imparted him, by the memory of everything he said dear, by the love of her who made up his life's love story to come home, offering all the means necessary to give him a comfortable start in the world. Why he turned a deaf ear to the pathetic and fervent appeals is not known. A few days ago he was prostrated by sun-stroke, and on Thursday his heart was taken away by accompanying that week hope buried in the grave.

TRAVELLER'S NOTES.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON.

From a Special Correspondent.

"Eunice and myself, obeying the behest of Simpson, (who is my brother-in-law,) have had so much in common in these days of iron steamships four hundred feet long and three thousand horse-power, as they need to have."

We were leaning on the railing of the upper deck at the time; had just backed out into the stream and turned round, and a little peaked red flag, with a white star on it, was flapping from the top of a lean-to on our beam. Right below us, on the main deck, stood an ordinary-looking female, about forty years old, in a black dress. She was looking over the bulwarks as a small tug-boat which was coming toward us from the direction of the City. It came along side, and a small, ordinary-looking man appeared on the hurricane deck, water was nearly on a level with our main deck, and stretching across the narrow gulf that separated the two boats, he grasped the woman's hand and shook it. His face was indicrously solemn; he did not cry, but neither did he pretend to smile. The woman's back was toward us, so I could not see her expression.

The tug-boat sheered off. I imagined I detected for an instant a yearning, pained look on the plain features of the ordinary man; but he suppressed it immediately, forcing his face into the proverbial representation of solemnity. The woman offered an inarticulate sound, pulled out a rather unusual handkerchief, and shook it as the tug-boat, the same upon his own from his pocket, gave it a single flap, and then stuffed it back again in an instant hurry. He leant against the pilot-house, with his hands in his pockets, and remained motionless until the intervening distance was so great that his expression was quite undiscernable. Then out came the handkerchief again, and leaning still in the same position, with his face always directed exactly toward the ordinary black figure which was stretching out its arms to him over our bulwarks, he waved it up and down, up and down, until nothing more than the motion could be seen. By and bye that also faded into the misty morning; yet methought the woman seemed to see it long after it was invisible to my less sharpened eyes.

"Is that not?" returned my brother-in-law as we walked away, replying, after this considerable interval, to my sententious remark.

One of the first things a sensible man does on setting out for a voyage is to find out and monopolize the prettiest young lady. The person in question on this occasion was a most fascinating little creature, with mischievous blue eyes, just the color of the central Atlantic on a fine day; soft, wavy hair, and a mouth like Sir John Suckling's famous heroine's. She was endowed with a temper as sunny as her hair, and a smile and manner most winning; but neither Simpson nor any one else could monopolize her, for as a belaboc—or perhaps it was an enchantment—to her attractions, she was the most finished little coquette I ever saw. Nowithstanding, she made not a single enemy among all on board, so admirable was the tact with which she managed both favored and forsaken. She even escaped the jealousy of the ladies, or perhaps the attention they paid to her was but a cunning ruse to get her out of the gentlemen's way.

She always appeared in a little blue cloak thrown over her pretty shoulders, and a distracting little white hood that was always falling off behind, and needing to be put on again by some friendly hand—certainly I never saw her do it herself. To tell the truth, her manners were often free, and in any one else would have been called rude. Happening once to come unexpectedly on deck, I descried this young person sitting upon the knee of an old Methodist clergyman, whom I had always looked up to as a model of reverend austerity; his arms were around her, and she was actually pulling his gray beard with her sacrilegious little hands, smiling up into his old face the while as if she were doing nothing at all out of the common. Well, let us be as charitable as we can; the hands were so very small; and perhaps the best of us have been guilty of even more disgraceful deeds, when to us, as to her, the beginning of life was only three quarters of a year behind.

I regret to say that both Hypatia and the matron had no further personal knowledge of the voyage than was to be acquired between the creaking walls of their own state-room. There was no excuse for it; the passage was an exceptionally smooth one, and it is well known that the steam-ships of that line are the steadiest sea-boats afloat. I am not quite sure, however, that this is much of an advantage to sea-sick people after all; it is better for them to be violently sick a day or two and get over it, than to languish miserably and indecisively upon the nauseating verge. But, unless this be a reason for preference, there is little that can be said at present in recommendation of these great steamers. The passenger-deck is so arranged that it is impossible for more than two people to walk abreast on it with any comfort; and, although its position amidships renders the pitching less perceptible, it exaggerates the rolling, and deprives us of the fascinating occupation of hanging over the stern-railing. The attendance is bad, and rendered worse by the enforcement of rules against the bringing of meals upon deck or into the state-rooms, unless by written order of the surgeon, a thing which that severe and dignified official is not weak enough too grant too readily. Last, and most unpardonable, they give us but three meals a day, when the stomachs of Atlantic travelers demand five at least. Sea-sick people may question this, but it is they who are sure to suffer most from the existing arrangement. Squeamish appetites must be fed when the whim takes them; if they are not so indulged they become non-existent when the regulation time for action arrives, and the patient weakens and suffers not a little. On the other hand, those who are well, and in consequence insatiable of maw, have to eat so enormously at breakfast in order to last over to lunch, and at lunch that they may survive till dinner, as to cause, for a time at least, an unpleasant sense of repletion which a cigar can scarcely remove. Cigars are a great thing in such emergencies, though, as I remarked to Simpson, and then we pitied the only well lady on board (beside the blue-eyed one, who never had a touch of sea-sickness) because she had to eat as much as we, and then couldn't smoke it into repose afterward.

The great excitement was betting on the day's run. Nobody ever hit on the correct figure; certain sanguine gentlemen getting it much too high on one day, and then becoming cynical on the next, and putting it much too low. The angle of divergence from the perpendicular attained in rolling was likewise a point of considerable interest, and he who had seen the greatest angle marked on the indicator took to himself a kind of superiority over the rest, as if it belonged to him especially. And we became equally self-important as first the coverers of a whale, or shoal of porpoises, or half-a-dozen sail. It was the same feeling of ownership as Dr. Kane might have for the north pole or Miss Mitchell for a new planet. My brother-in-law, who has never been across the ocean before, came heading down the saloon one morning and told me proudly that Ireland lay under our bows. But we presently sailed right over his new possessions—or right through them; and some ill-natured person said he was glad nothing was left of Erin but a fog-bank.

It seemed to me that there was a larger assortment of steamer chairs on board than I ever remember to have seen. Almost everybody had one, and tried to keep it in the best position on the deck, and empty of every person but the owner. Of course, it didn't always maintain these conditions. I knew our chair—Simpson and I had but one between us—was, on the third day, appropriated by an elderly, aquiline lady, of whom we both stood in great awe. We never ventured to sit in it after they retired at eight, when all the ladies had gone to bed, should this ever meet her eye, let her not think we bear her any malice. I've no doubt she thought it belonged to her; and, even if she didn't, I'm sure she enjoyed monopolizing it much more than we should have done. Moreover, the vacuum it came into was I was dozing in it, and the index swayed forty degrees past the perpendicular. I felt perfectly satisfied myself raised her from the lee seat [illegible] whatever the place is called, and replaced me upon the seat she had relinquished.

Hypatia—and Hypatia, the matron, and Simpson are ready to bear me out in the assertion—that the North-western Railway Hotel in Liverpool is one of the two worst upon the globe, the other being the Black Lion in Munich, Germany. This is a pity, for it is a fine piece of architecture, and stands in a fine position opposite St. George's Hall. But I don't like to think of it, and will drop the subject; bad hotels, even the memory of them, affect me very unpleasantly. Bad wines better to dwell upon, as well as in the good ones, such as that we afterward became acquainted with in London.

As for Liverpool it is as blackish, rainy, stone-bound and stately as ever, and a good deal larger. Simpson, who is always contrasting things European with American, said it reminded him of Boston; but it is less priggish, more manly, more robust than my native town, and then it is peopled with Englishmen. Still it is not a pleasant place to live in, even when it doesn't rain, and we were none of us sorry to leave it, and rush between hundreds of the greenest meadows, most bountiful trees and softest sloping hills in the world to London. Rustic country scenery has an aspect of refined verdure and educated nature, such as is not to be found elsewhere, and I failed to find out the secret of possessing it for its so. You can distinguish the coast of England from any other in a moment, and yet the skies are not less cloudy nor weather-beaten than our own. It seems as if the mere fact of the Irish islands having been lived in so long, and figured so prominently in history, had inspired a human aspect into it which had modified and enriched without taming that of nature.

Meanwhile we were no less ill at ease and exasperated about our miserable luggage than is everybody else who first travels in England; the ceaseless sensation of insecurity, injury and expense is something which I don't believe I ever should cease to feel. And as for the privacy of the compartments, purchased as it is by a despicable bribery, I say it's not worth the wear and tear to purse and conscience, especially when the guard proves faithless, as one fellow did to us on the road from London to Harwich. Simpson, in his unpleasant way, said he'd rather be Mayor of New-York than an English conductor; as he persisted in styling the official. But at that time he had not been in Germany. For my part I consider all this kind of officials, from Custom-house officers down, to be an unfortunate race, made to occupy a position and do work that only a machine could get through without feeling degraded, and exciting angry and uncharitable feelings. I shall say more about the Custom-house officers another time, and also about the cabs and cabbys; one of whom, in the next chapter, tries to swindle us out of two shillings on the evening of our arrival in London.

BELLEROPHON.

MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.

A Young Man Detected in Stealing Letters from the Southern Methodist Publishing House in Nashville.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, July 25.

Last evening the *Banner* came into possession of the details of a long, systematic robbery of the United States mail in this city, by a young man whom character for honesty, to say nothing of respectability, has heretofore been unclouded. The facts are given here as learned from the local Post-office department, shortly after the young man was caught in the act. His name is W. T. Hill, and he has been in the employ of the Southern Methodist Publishing House for about two years. He was formerly assigned by Dr. Redford, the general agent of the house, to the duty of getting the mail from the office, which, of course, is always heavy, as the house does a large business, extending all over the South and into many Northern sections, and money orders, and money even, was come into the house by almost every mail. Some months ago Dr. Redford began to miss valuable letters and made complaint to Postmaster Prosser. Col. Prosser at once instituted a vigorous search into all his departments, both tributary and local, but could get no clue to the matter of complaint. On the 16th of last March Dr. Redford, for a merely prudential purpose, as he said, and without any positive grounds of suspicion, relieved Hill from the trust of getting the mail, but kept him in his employ. The doctor wanted to try every method to get at the secret of losing so many letters, as he knew was going to be a very serious thing to the house. Still the letters would be stolen, but nothing had been learned until yesterday evening, when Hill was caught in the very act.

A detective employed for the purpose of watching, saw Hill enter the vestibule of the building about 7 o'clock, shortly after the stamp-window had been closed for the night. The gas is left burning in the vestibule till about 9 o'clock, for the convenience of those wishing to deliver letters to leave on the early trains, so that Hill had chosen the best hour for his work. He could see very well how to do it, and yet no one would be inside to know that anything wrong was being done. A half-dozen people might be passing along by the office and see him taking the letters, yet would not suspect that it was wrong, as persons are often seen getting their mail from their lock-boxes at this hour.

After he had taken out fourteen letters, supposed to contain money or money orders, the detective pounced on his victim, who saw at once that it was all up with him. He made a clean breast of having been in the habit of stealing letters, and produced a false key which he had had made while he had the regular key in his keeping. He told Col. Prosser that he did not steal them for anything valuable, but because he was mad with Dr. Redford for removing him from the trust of the mail, and he wished to throw suspicion on the young man who had succeeded him. Hill is of tall, rather slender frame, with a smooth, intelligent face, and of quite genteel appearance. He is about twenty-one years old.

Hill was lodged in jail by Deputy United States Marshal Wheless, together with Samuel R. Clark, who has been a clerk in the mailing department of the Post-office during the past nine years, having been first employed in 1863. Clark was detected last Sunday morning by Deputy Postmaster Hopkins, while in the act of opening registered letters to *branches* for other points. Clark, up to last night, was held in custody by a guard appointed by Col. Prosser, and his arrest was not made known, fearing its publicity might prevent the capture of Hill. Clark acknowledged having been in the habit of opening registered letters during the past six months, and that he had obtained altogether about $600 in this way.

A Letter from the Poet Longfellow.

From the Minneapolis (Minn.) Tribune.

It is a singular fact that though Longfellow's "Hiawatha" was published in 1855, the gifted poet never saw even a photograph of the "Laughing Water," which his poem immortalized, until late in December of that year. The fact appears from the following letter to Rev. E. D. Neill, of this city, carefully preserved in the latter's valuable collection of autographs:

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 21, 1859.

DEAR SIR: I hope you will pardon me for not writing sooner to thank you for the stereoscopes of Minnehaha. I had the misfortune to mislay your letter, and could not remember to thank you for it. I am very much obliged to you for your kindness, and beg you to make my acknowledgments and thanks to the lady who sent them. To be sure, I have only imaginary associations with the place, never having seen it except in day-dreams. But the views have some the less value on that account; and as I look at them I begin to think that I have been there, or am there while I look. I particularly like No. 6 with the little foot-bridge. This seems to me the most perfect.

With sincere thanks, I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

E. D. NEILL, Esq.

The Harper Murder.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press*, a few days since, published the following: "It is understood that Mr. Adam Harper has brought suit in the Woodford Circuit Court against Mr. Wallace Harper for slander, growing out of the horrible secret death of old Jacob Harper and his wife, a short time ago. The damages are laid at $100,000. It is thought that the trial will bring out some interesting facts in relation to the great murder."

A Man Carried a Bullet in his Head Two Weeks, and Does Not Know It.

The St. Louis *Globe* starts out in its career as a newspaper with

ITALY.

The Clerical Party and the Elections—Spanish Affairs—Popular Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Friday, July 12, 1872.

A month back I told you that the determination had been arrived at by the clerical party to take part in the elections. The truth of this was denied up to the last moment; for, in response to all invitations, the cry from the organs of Papal opinion was, "neither with electors nor elections, will the friends of the Church have anything to do." The word of command, it was understood, came from the Pontiff himself, and now by the same high authority the order is reversed. Cardinal Riario Sforza, Archbishop of Naples, has published a circular letter, addressed to the faithful of his flock, inviting them to come up to the urn and deposit their votes in the municipal elections, which are about to take place in that city. The next step will be to take part in the election of members of Parliament as soon as the opportunity is presented. Some regard the new movement as a hopeful sign, although it is well known that the Papal party, in seeking finally to obtain power in a legitimate way, have but a single purpose in view, to use it for the destruction of the work which the Italians have so well done. Accepting, after so many protests, this electoral privilege as an instrument of warfare, shows that it is possible for the ecclesiastical party to change its tactics, if not its ground. A little while ago the Church condemned in the strongest terms free journalism, and now for nearly two years at Rome it has been using it as a weapon for attack and defense; and the organs of no faction have indulged a wider license of criticism and abuse than have the sacerdotal journals.

The political condition of Spain has lately been the subject of a conference between the Italian King and his Ministers. The difficulties, greater than were expected, which the young Sovereign of the House of Savoy has encountered in his efforts to direct the affairs of the Spanish State, have been the cause of anxiety here. The enemies of the Italian Kingdom have seen in the possible failure of King Amadeo, and his forced relinquishment of the difficult task to which he was generously pledged, the first shock which Italian unity is to receive. The organs of the Catholic Party proclaim openly their ardent desire to witness such a result, and, as we so well know, are laboring with all their might to bring it about. The aid which France has given to the Carlist movement, in spite of the declarations of that Government that every effort has been made to observe a strict neutrality—has helped to increase the alienation of Italy from France. The Italians know well enough that the head of the French Republic is no friend to the unity of their country, and that he would be ready, if time and opportunity were given, to be the agent for the destruction of the Italian State as at present constituted. The moral solidarity of the Governments of Spain and Italy, rather than any political alliance between the two nations, is the cause of the interest which each must feel in the welfare of the other, while both are under a liberal constitutional régime. It may be added that while both nations are under Sovereigns of the same royal house there is but little social intimacy or sympathy between the two peoples. What conclusions were arrived at in the conference of the King with his Ministers on the state of Spain has not transpired.

The industrial inquest which has been going on for a year past under the direction of a Commission appointed by the Government, is now holding its meetings and making its examinations in the City of Venice. Each of the principal seats of industry is visited in its turn. Not long since there were handed me some specimens of fibre, or floss, obtained from the stem or leaf of broom, or *ginestra*, as the Italians call it, which grows wild and in great abundance on the mountains and barren places of Italy. As I am informed by the proprietor of the new interest, a mineral water has been found in Tuscany—so rich in mineral springs—which has the power of rotting and separating the fibre of *ginestra* in the short space of twenty-four hours. The finest specimens of the fibre have a soft and silky quality, with somewhat of the crispy look or feel of wool. If half the promise made by the discoverer of the process of disintegration is kept, a new source of industry is opened and a new substance added to the variety of textile fibres now in use and everywhere in quest. Genestra can be had in cart-loads for the mere cost of gathering, and can be made to grow in the most barren places. The proprietor of the process, Signor Del Corona, is a priest of scientific tastes and enterprising spirit, and is the same who has the control of the asbestos mine and the inventor of the paper-making process from that substance, of which I spoke more than two years ago. A contract has lately been signed here with Col. Fish, an American, connected with manufacturing operations at Glasgow, for a supply of asbestos for a period of ten years, involving the considerable sum of one million three hundred thousand francs. I give my friend the priest the benefit of this notice, for the purpose of bringing before the American public another of his scientific enterprises with practical ends in view.

While all means are used to raise the funds to meet the annual expenses of the State, every nerve is strained to increase the means by which wealth is produced. There is much complaint upon the subject of taxation, and the weight bears pretty heavily upon all classes of the community. There is no prospect that the load will be lighter. There has been much talk about reducing expenses, but it is found out at last that the Italian Government cannot get along with less than two hundred millions of dollars a year.

A good deal of interest has been taken in the subject of popular instruction at Rome since that city came under the control of the Government of Italy. Considerable has been done in the past two years in the establishment of secular schools, but nothing in proportion to the need in that ancient seat of popular ignorance. Some facts have lately come to light which have excited a feeling of surprise and alarm in the minds of the Liberals, and show at the same time how imperfectly acquainted the public yet is with much that is intimately connected with the progress of civilization in the Roman community. One of the political clubs at Rome set on foot an inquiry to ascertain what number of the population of an age to receive instruction in schools, is under the exclusive control of clerical teachers. The Commission named for the purpose have just made its report, and the facts presented excite a great deal of comment in the columns of the journals. While the schools under the direction of the municipal authority contain only six thousand pupils, it is found that there are between two and three hundred clerical schools of every grade, with about twenty thousand scholars. Up to this time there has been no inspection or supervision of these schools by the civil administration. It is well known that love of Italy is not taught by the servitors of the Church, nor a sentiment of loyalty to the existing Government. Hence the demand now made that a system of inspection be established by the proper authority.

Companies continue to visit the Vatican, and the Holy Father is kept as busy as usual making speeches, which many of the newspapers of the Opposition, as well as the Church organs, take the trouble to print as a part of the news of the day. The Pope is a great trial to Italy, and were not this a long-suffering people, the patience of the public would be worn out. For the Pope, Italy is now but a den of thieves, and the Government a mass of iniquity, and he continues to repeat the idea in all sorts of tones. The conclave which is to elect the successor of Pius IX. furnishes a theme for much newspaper speculation, and many of the writers seem to take it for granted that the Pope is to be laid on the shelf during the coming twelve-month. But the Pontiff has disappointed so many expectations that he may cunningly add another, and slip along slyly through five or ten more years of life. The bread and water diet of his prison of the Vatican seems to agree with him, and the hard work of many long talks proves that his physical force is so far from being exhausted.

Nearly everybody that can get away has left Rome, and few living things are left there except monks, fleas, priests, mosquitoes, placemen of the Crown, and the 200,000 natives of the place who never come away. A hand is not yet put in earnest to the great work of renovating Rome. The services of ten or twenty thousand workmen are needed for three years to make the city habitable. ANGELICO.

A Mob of Women.

The little town of Carthage, Ind., was thrown into commotion Tuesday evening, by the breaking up of saloons in the place by about sixty females, who formed themselves into a committee for that purpose. They first visited [illegible] and [illegible] they warned them to quit or they would have to abide by the consequences; still they persisted [illegible] and they marched to the dens and smashed things. The ring-leaders were wives of drunken husbands. [illegible] vile and unlawful business. Failing in this,

M. THIERS AT HOME.

The Daily Life and Surroundings of the French President.

Versailles (July 16) Correspondence of the London Telegraph.

M. Thiers *"reste chez lui tout le soir,"* and every night he entertains his guests with such verve and *entrain*, that weariness is out of the question wherever the indomitable veteran makes his home. To say nothing of his rare talents and of his intellectual power, the mere vitality and energy of M. Thiers are simply prodigious. He gets up at 5 o'clock every morning, and works hard in his study till about 8, when he dresses, and begins to see all sorts and conditions of important visitors. This lasts until nearly mid-day, when he takes his quiet, simple breakfast—a basin of *bouillon*, a bit of bread, and a simple glass of Bordeaux having been brought to him soon after daybreak. A little after 2 o'clock he has to be in the Chamber; but it frequently happens that M. Thiers has first of all to attend the meeting of some Commission of the Deputies. On Wednesday last, for instance, he actually addressed a body of members for two hours before he began his already famous three hours' speech in the House. At times, but not always, the President of the Republic snatches some rest before his 7 o'clock dinner; but after his chief meal he *wakes but*—still achieving, still pursuing, still laboring, still waiting; always talking, and always interested in every subject, until midnight. And so he goes on from day to day—Sunday, no day of real rest to him, included—and from month to month; and all this after seventy-five years of constant activity and toil. The foremost men of France rival in length of years the race of statesmen of whom we English have always been justly proud. Look at M. Guizot, for instance; a few days ago he was speaking in the Protestant Synod. He is even now writing a *History of France* for his grandchildren, after the fashion of Scott's *Tales of a Grandfather*, and Dickens' admirably fresh and animated *Child's History of England*; the work has already reached its fifty-seventh number, and the author is eighty-four years old. Abstemiousness probably goes for much in such cases. If I am not mistaken, Auber must have been eighty-nine when he was killed by the commotion produced by the Commune. If he had been allowed to eat his one meal a day in peace—he never ate oftener than once—he might have continued to live and to write until his successors were all forgotten. But I must not stray too far away from the Prefecture of Versailles.

This is a perfectly new building, completed in the later years of the Imperial régime, and is, I am told, the handsomest Prefecture in France after that at Marseilles. The Préfet of an important place is a small king, and a paternal Government takes care that so important a functionary—one, too, who can be very useful to the powers that be—shall be magnificently housed. M. Thiers has thus at his disposal a veritable palace. Seen from the roadway of the broad Avenue de Paris, in which it is situated, the building, with its massive *corps de logis* guarded on each side by projecting pavilioned wings, presents a highly imposing appearance. Nor does the interior aspect belie the outward seeming. When you have run the gauntlet of the Garde Républicaine sentries, who, picked men all of them, look brave enough in their neat, effective, new uniforms—tight-fitting dark blue coat, light blue trousers, facings and epaulettes of white and blue, white képi—and when you have crossed the central doorway, you see a table at which three individuals in silk knee-breeches are sitting, who remind you irresistibly of the three important-looking personages who guard the approach to every theatre in France. When your card has been handed in, and your name inscribed, as the Préfecture, you are ushered up a handsome staircase of two flights, the walls of which are ornamented by well-painted landscapes, in apparent imitation of the old-fashioned "Gobelins" style. You pass along a wide corridor at the top of the stairs, leaving on your left a number of gentlemen who are divided from you by a semi-transparent blind, all writing for dear life; and chief among them you discern the keen, eager face of M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire. The corridor leads into the first drawing-room, an apartment where the large proportions and sumptuous decoration are modified, so to speak, by harmony of design and by the homely comfort of the appliances. In plain English, it looks like an essentially pleasant living-room; and it is not till you have examined details for some little time that you realize either the size of the apartment or the palatial character of its ornamentation. The walls and ceiling are of white, picked out with gold; and the ceiling is painted with allegorical figures representing the four seasons. Massive, many-armed candelabra emerge from enormous jars on the mantelpiece, and a large chandelier pendent from above lights up every corner of the room. The room is filled with guests, the Generals' full uniforms greatly exceeding in number, as in magnificence, the ladies' dresses—the fair sex here still mortifying themselves to a great extent in suits of solemn black. Among those in deep mourning are Mme. Thiers and her sister, Mlle. Dosne, who are talking English to a tall, thin man, whose decided tone proclaims that he hails from the other side of the Atlantic. The personage is no other than Gen. Sherman, who is accompanied by Col. Hoffmann, of the United States Legation—to whom many of our countrymen, as well as his own, had, during the siege of Paris, good reason to be under great obligation. The picturesque appearance of the small assembly is heightened by the admixture of some members of the Turkish Legation—Khemil Pasha, their Ambassador, being for some time deep in converse with the President of the Republic.

When my turn for an interview comes, I take the opportunity of again observing closely the man who, for nearly two years, has been among the few really influential guides of European politics. I cannot help being struck, for the hundredth time, by the marvelous nervous energy which betrays itself in every gesture and glance—in every twitch of the mouth—that characterizes the indefatigable and indomitable statesman. His white hair is strangely abundant for a man of his age, and his inveterate habit of rubbing it backward and forward deserts him no more when he is speaking to one companion than when he is addressing hundreds. The President was dressed in his usual tight-fitting frock-coat and wore a long line of thickly-spread miniature orders over his heart. In height and figure M. Thiers reminded me much of the late Sir Henry Ellis; but in brightness and intellectual vivacity the departed Librarian naturally could not be compared, however remotely, to the marvelously keen and brilliant President. He spoke hopefully of the result of the present debate on taxation, and expressed his belief that he would eventually have reason to be satisfied with the result of the deliberations—though, he added with a sigh, it required very great patience. M. Thiers himself told me he thought the session would be over in about ten or twelve days; but, on the other hand, I have since heard a report partially confirmed by some of the Paris papers, that the 4th of August may possibly be the date. The President spoke constantly of the Assembly as being his masters, and described himself as being entirely in their hands. He has been ordered change of air by his doctor, and is therefore going to spend the vacation at Fontainebleau, he says it is not much further from Paris than Versailles, and he can attend to business just as well in one place as another. "For," added the brave old man, "I intend to go on using the poor remainder of my life so long as I can be of any use. As to rest, I do not want. I have no wish to get away from business; but it is true that the task requires patience." He then, in answer to a question, said he should prefer being in Paris on account of business; but, he added, with a half-smile, "The Assembly does not approve, and the Assembly are masters. At all events, they cannot sit in Paris before the Winter." M. Thiers then asked some questions about England, observing incidentally that the ballot was a serious matter, and, referring to the subject of free-trade and to the Treaty of Commerce, he said: "The fact is, all we asked the English Government to do was to make some very trifling, unimportant modifications—the very same that the Emperor Napoleon wished to have conceded—matters of no interest at all; but England positively refused, and I could do nothing else than denounce the treaty. But we are ready," he repeated more than once, "to reopen negotiations at any time."

What the Rebel Archives Contain.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Globe* writes as follows under date of July 26:

"The sympathy in opinion and the aid in actions, proposed or given, which so many Northern Democrats extended to the rebellion, finds unexpected vouchers in these archives. There is one bundle of papers there, which stamp the leading Confederate officials as utterly infamous, and make many of their Northern allies the most malignant wretches and ingrates, in return at least, infamy ever embalmed in the amber of history. The bundle is designated as diplomatic correspondence, and the papers are generally indorsed as to day of receipt by Judah P. Benjamin, rebel Secretary of State. Among other papers is a curious, minute and spicy report on Greeley's Niagara Falls peace negotiation, in which with great explicitness the reasons are given which induced the rebel agents to meet at Clifton. It shows very unmistakably that Greeley was regarded by them in the light of a cat's-paw—a tool providentially placed to their hands. Mr. Holcombe writes this report. I do not know whether he is alive or dead, but if he is in the former condition, and goes for Greeley as President, as it seems the writers of these precious documents are generally doing, his candidate for the Presidency will, should he ever read this letter, have a lively sense of the appreciation, (or rather depreciation,) with which he was once regarded by a present supporter."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 27.

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

200 Pacific Mail..b. c.	77	100 Harlem Railroad		117½
200 do	77	100 L. S. & M. S.		92½
300 do	76¾	100 Union Pacific		38
200 do	76¾	100 Panama Railroad		130
200 do	76¾	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.		91
200 do	76¾	200 C. & N. W. p.c.	b30	76½
100 do	76¾	300 do		76½
100 do	76¾	200 do		76½
200 do	76¾	200 do	s3	76½
300 Western U. T. b.c.	75¾	500 C., C. & I. C. b.c.	b5	35¾
200 N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	98	100 Chi. & R. I.	b.c.	112¾
bet. call.b3	98¼	100 do		112½
200 do	98½	100 do	b60	112¾
200 do	98½	100 do		112½
200 Erie Railroad	53½	100 Mil. & St. P.	b.c.	56½
2100 do	53½	100 M. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	b3	79¼
300 do	53½	100 H. & St. Jo. Pref.		84¾

MONDAY, July 29—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, July 27, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$2,077,900
Decrease in Specie	1,072,100
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	686,300
Decrease in Deposits	1,463,600
Decrease in Circulation	26,000

	July 20, '72.	July 27, '72.	July 29, '71.
National Capital	$75,181,800	$71,733,800	$71,733,500
Local Capital	15,244,600	15,320,500	15,370,500
Total	$83,369,600	$87,154,000	$87,154,000
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and Gold Notes	14,363,700	13,498,700	29,578,300
Other Legal Tenders	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	247,057,900	245,061,200	247,551,300
Circulation	27,360,126	27,350,000	27,376,000
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	47,577,680	49,119,439

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the Lawful Money held, as against the Circulation and Deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	July 20, '72.	July 27, '72.	July 29, '71.
Deposits	$247,057,900	$245,062,700	$247,557,900
Circulation	27,376,000	27,350,000	30,360,126
Total	$273,927,900	$272,412,700	$277,921,026
Req'd 25 ₱ ct.	$68,731,825	$68,103,175	$71,854,506
Actual bank	82,463,200	82,250,600	90,947,179
Excess	$13,731,375	$14,147,425	$19,092,671
Rate of money	[illegible] ₱ ct.	2½@3 ₱ ct.	[illegible] ₱ ct.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $8,535,341 against $8,305,362 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $4,274,943, against $5,373,505 same week in 1871. The export of Gold and Silver, $4,376,713, against $1,053,584 same week in 1871. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,769,330.

The following are the Customs receipts of Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York Office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$19,[illegible]	January	$12,[illegible]
February	14,[illegible]	February	[illegible]
March	14,[illegible]	March	[illegible]
April	14,[illegible]	April	[illegible]
May	11,[illegible]	May	12,077,[illegible]
June	7,[illegible]	June	1,[illegible]
July 6	1,[illegible]	July 6	9,[illegible]
July 13	1,622,356	July 13	1,801,[illegible]
July 20	1,[illegible]	July 20	[illegible]
July 27	1,769,330	July 27	1,152,[illegible]
Total, 1872	$82,080,[illegible]	Total, 1872	$52,[illegible]
Total, 1871	[illegible]	Total, 1871	[illegible]

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THIS WEEK.

		July 29, '71.
American Gold	114⅝@114¼@114⅛@114⅛	112⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May & Nov.	115⅜@116	
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	114⅛@115⅛	113
U. S. New 5 ₱ cents	113⅜@112¾@113⅛	
Central Pacific 6 ₱ cents	101½@102	
Union Pacific 6 ₱ cents	[illegible]	
New-York Central	98@97⅞@98½	96½
Rock Island	111¾@112½	108½
North-west Common	74¾@76½	67½
North-west Preferred	91½@91½	91¼
Ohio and Mississippi	46½@46½@46⅛	44½
St. Paul Common	[illegible]	
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	
Toledo and Wabash	74½@75½@76½	70¾
Union Pacific	38⅝@37⅞@38	29½
Erie	[illegible]	
Western Telegraph	75½@75⅛@74½@75½	57¼
Pacific Mail	77½@78⅝@75½@77@76¾	46½
Lake Shore	[illegible]	107⅝

The Gold speculation of the past week maintained the price pretty well, until on Saturday the market showed weakness, in face of a large shipment of Coin. It is asserted, in explanation of this, that operators have suddenly come to fear that the Treasury may sell in August twice as much Coin as in July. Why this fear should have been suddenly displayed at that particular time, is not added; and it is more reasonable to take the statement as an excuse of the Gold clique, or their friends, than as an explanation. The opinion gains ground that these conspirators against the Legal-Tender money of the country are growing desperate, and must soon do something wonderful if they would not lose both their expected profits and their admiring followers.

The course of the Exchanges has been contrary to expectation, Sixty Day Sterling falling to 109¾. A pressure of borrowed bills was accepted as explaining this, until it became apparent that Demand bills also were weaker, 110½ being a sufficient quotation by the end of the week. A considerable inquiry for Call transfers, as high as 110¾, is attributed to imperative settlements in London for deposits on subscriptions to the French Loan, or other cash necessity.

The Public Funds have been dull and steady. At Wednesday's purchase the Treasury Department only accepted $47,300 Five-Twenties, the rate taken for par being lower than was anticipated by the dealers, who had offered nearly four millions.

The Stock market shows a record of continued dullness, varied by a decline of about 3 ₱ cent. in Pacific Mail, a rise of as much in North-West common, and a rise of 1 ₱ cent. on C. C. & I. C. The list, however, shows signs of revival in several other Stocks; Western Union Telegraph, New-York Central, Lake Shore, Rock Island, at times behaving as if on the point of active business. Erie, with the weekly crop of rumors, and with the fact of a fire in its shops at Jersey City, has been moderately lively until Saturday. The extreme points were 54 and 51; and it closed 53½ ₱ cent., half ₱ cent. higher than a week ago. Money has been easier than at any previous time this season, 2½ to 3 ₱ cent., and the holders of Stocks are getting the benefit in reduced taxation, if not in increased revenue. The signs of renewed buying are now visible, and it will have the support of a short interest, which is, if anything, on the increase.

Attention is called to the explanatory note of the President of the Rondout & Oswego Railroad, relative to the payment of the July Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. Public notice has already been given that the Coupons would be promptly paid on presentation at the office of the New-York, Kingston, & Syracuse Railroad Company, No. 18 William-street, in this City.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight ₱ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100. Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sold for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A telegram this morning, apparently to the Associated Press, calls in question the value of the first mortgage bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, and states that the Company has failed to meet its interest.

I have given public notice, as widely as possible, of the payment of the July coupons at the office of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, where the same have been paid in gold, and I invite all persons having any doubt on the subject to apply at that address with any coupons or vouchers for interest, they may hold.

The suit on which this telegram and false statement are founded, rests on the disputed ownership of some bonds.

The coupons of last January of these bonds were refused payment on the ground that the Company had not parted with their possession or ownership, and this was under a different board and management. Under the present board and management the Company has met all its liabilities and largely reduced them, and has increased its receipts and property, and will about the 1st of September throw open to the public fourteen additional miles of road, fully equipped, thereby reaching the important town of Stamford, seventy-five miles from the Hudson River.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. SHARPE, President.

☞ PATERSON AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1878. Principal and interest guaranteed by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. For sale by

HOWARD LAPSLEY & Co., NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

☞ CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Six per Cent. Gold Bonds for sale at NINETY and accrued interest, by

SAM'L T. LOCKWOOD, No. 36 Wall-st.

Effects of the Rise in the Price of Coal in England.

The sudden rise in the price of coal throughout Great Britain is a matter of far more serious importance than it would at first appear, as it threatens in a decided degree the material prosperity of the Kingdom. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 15th has an article on the subject, from which the following is taken: "It has long been subject of general complaint that this is an exceedingly expensive world, and that year by year most things grow more costly in a sort of geometrical progression. Poring over old English history, one sighs over the sad changes that time has brought in the cost of living. Of course the vast difference in the value of money has to be considered when we note the rates at which the Tudors spread their boards and filled their larders. But we should be content to save the prices of some hundred and twenty years back, when a friend of Dr. Johnson's, an uncle of Bennet Langton, we believe, kept his hospitable country-house in the Midland counties, his carriage and pair and a couple of men-servants on £300 a year. Now-a-days, a man who lived in that way would find considerable difficulty in making both ends meet. For our comfort, optimists call our attention to the enormous prosperity, the stupendous revenues, of the country. They remind us that we carry the load of national debt like a feather; keep armies of paupers in plenty and prisonfuls of prisoners in luxury, and can count upon an indefinite elasticity of revenue. Legitimate trade was never so flourishing, profits were never so great. Our purses are at the service of the needy Governments of either hemisphere. We supply capital to indiscretion for any extravagant scheme promoter may present to us. Now it is only capitalists, more or less bloated, that wax fat and laugh at expense. By a careful study of the art of combination labor seems in a fair way to discover the philosopher's stone. Wages expand as working hours contract, and it is likely enough that the artisan of the next generation may have a larger income than now and half his time at his disposal. Even now, with ordinary prudence, he may ensure himself comfort in the present and take due care of the future. He enjoys luxuries his father never dreamed of, and the luxuries his father charily indulged in he has come to regard as absolute necessities.

People of the middle class, with incomes absolutely or practically fixed, have long been grumbling sorely, and with good reason. If we take the steady rise in prices—say about the metropolis—at fifteen per cent. during the last ten years, we believe we make a moderate estimate. But of a sudden there seems to be a sharp advance upon the steady rise. Grumbling turns to groaning, and apprehension to panic. The most conspicuous and ominous sign of what many anxious householders regard as the beginning of the end, and the precursor of approaching extinction, is the portentous rise in the price of coal; and they have more reason for their fears than they themselves are all aware of. Nothing approaching to such a rise has been known in the history of the trade, and unfortunately the causes which go farthest to explain it are likely to last longest. We understand that coal which sold at the pit-mouth six months ago for half a guinea now commands fifteen shillings. Coal may be said to be the foundation of our national prosperity and social system; and dear coal implies a rise in an infinity of other commodities, more or less closely connected with it. To begin with, dear coal means dear iron. At this moment the ironmongers of all kinds are the public's most formidable competitors in the coal market; with an abundance of profitable business on hand, they must pay any price to keep their furnaces in full blast. Necessity forces them to use prime coal in place of inferior qualities. They send in the bill to the wholesale house, who hands it over for settlement to the retail tradesman, and, each adding a heavy commission in transit, it is paid at last by the customer. Again dear coal means dear transport. It must be an anxious question for some of the railway and navigation companies how far they must prepare to revise their charges when their existing contracts at the collieries expire. Dear transport has a vast range of meaning, including protection to certain virtual monopolies at home. It means dearer grain and dearer cattle, and an unlimited license to the butcher to sell scrag of mutton at the price of haunch venison. We need not multiply illustrations, for if any man will look about him, and ask which of the various articles and commodities that meet his view need coal for their production, he will find in a very few minutes how numerous they are. And then there is the rise in the price of labor, and the common demand for a shorter day's work. We do not say that shorter hours of labor are not an excellent thing, but evidently we shall all have to subscribe in support of the movement that has set in in that direction. Those who will suffer most largely from all these changes are the people who have no corresponding resources to draw upon—civil servants, endowed clergymen, annuitants, persons of fixed income generally. Their means have been gradually straitening, and this last sharp turn of the screw is likely to prove for them most serious. Annuitants must take their chance, of course, and we see no help for it. One's idea of an annuitant is very much that of a person shunted from active life, and moving quietly toward the grave by a side path; and we can only regret that the latter end of their mortal pilgrimage should be somewhat rougher than they expected."

Private Letter from Georgia.

A private letter from a citizen of Savannah, which the Boston *Traveller* publishes, gives additional testimony to the previously understood fact that the nomination of Greeley has completely demoralized the Democratic Party in Georgia. The writer says: "The party organization—that is, its Committee—are in the interest of Greeley, but the numbers that are disaffected are so numerous it would be useless to attempt 'whipping in.' There are thousands of Democrats that will not vote for Greeley, and thousands that will vote for Grant."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 27, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	46	Cut-meats, pkgs.	186
Cotton, bales	1,673	Grease, pkgs.	20
Copper, bbls.	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs.	72
Eggs, bbls.	619	Lard, kegs	200
Flour, bbls.	26,281	Butter, pkgs.	3,727
Wheat, bushels	168,573	Cheese, pkgs.	20,734
Corn, bushels	232,545	Tallow, pkgs.	8
Oats, bushels	115,627	Rice, pkgs.	151
Malt, bushels	1,600	Spelter, pcs.	302
Grass-seed, bags	36	Starch, pkgs.	2,450
Corn-meal, bbls.	800	Tea, pkgs.	237
Corn-meal, bags	200	Tobacco, hhds.	137
Hops, bales	41	Tobacco, pkgs.	175
Leather, sides	11,486	Whisky, bbls.	205
Beans, bbls.	326	Wool, bales	194
Pork, pkgs.	14	Skins, bales	34

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Oceanic, for Liverpool—100 boxes Extract Logwood, 31 hhds. Grease, 62 bales Leather, 15,415 boxes Cheese, 10 bales Jute Bags, 1,002 bales Cotton, 72 boxes Hams, 308 boxes Bacon, 1,600 Staves, 105 hhds. Tobacco, 22,093 bushels Wheat, 7 boxes Lamps, 130 pkgs. Bacon, 50 tcs. Pork, 30 bbls. Pork, 1 bbl. Wax, 24,073 bushels Corn, 8 bales Silk, 5 cases Linen.

By the steamer Spain, for Liverpool—1 Cotton Gin, 1,200 bales Cotton, 13,741 bushels Wheat, 168 hhds. Tobacco, 50 bbls. Tallow, 4,426 bushels Corn, 1 cask Whisky, 1,170 Staves.

By the steam-ship Parthia, for Liverpool—1,173 boxes Cheese, 40 boxes Bacon, 30 tierces Hams, 100 bales Cotton, 16,192 bushels Corn, 28,850 bushels Wheat, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 40 tierces Tobacco, 100 bags Ore, 13 cases Tobacco, 2 bales Furs.

By the steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool—[illegible] boxes Cheese, 37 bales Cotton, 50 bbls. Pork, 725 boxes Bacon, 3 boxes Hams, 2 boxes Pianos, 111 bbls. Flour, 50 tierces Hams, 100 boxes Meats, 25 boxes Machinery, 1 box Sewing-machines, 20 tierces Pork.

By the bark Dagny, for Bremen—[illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark Lizzie H., for Bristol—21 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 bags Oil-cake, 385 bbls. Rosin, 300 bbls. Flour, 5,673 bushels Corn, 15,133 bushels Wheat, 1,007 sacks Oil, 29 bags Bones.

By the steamer Europa, for Glasgow—[illegible] boxes Meats, 1,000 boxes Cheese, 24,350 bushels Wheat, 50 boxes Dye-wood, 54 boxes Bacon, 1,020 bbls. Flour, 3,650 bushels Corn, 60 tcs. Grease, 24 bags Oil-cake, 4 cases Agricultural Implements, 558 pkgs. Butter.

By the steamer Weser, for Bremen—30 hhds. Tobacco, 1,222 cases Tobacco, 11 cases Cigars, 3 bbls. Flour, 9 bales Furs, 8 pkgs. Pianos, 1 case Rubber, 102 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 206 bbls. Syrup, 14 hhds. Tallow, 7,472 bushels Rye, 644 bales Tobacco, 13 pcs. Wheels.

By the bark Jenny, for Rotterdam—4,236 bbls. Resin, 10,000 Staves.

By the brig Sjelland, for Copenhagen—1,173 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Joan Bunyan, for Bordeaux—440 hhds. Tobacco, 12,600 Staves.

By the bark Syra, for Genoa—18,02[illegible] cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Alfred, for Trieste—504 bbls. Rosin, 3,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Valentine, for Barcelona—300 bbls. Resin, 5,300 Staves.

By the bark Idaho, for Cienfuegos—180 tcs. Lard, 200 Tins, 50 pkgs. Butter, 15 tcs. Ham, 8 boxes Pork, 118 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Beans, 300 boxes Herrings, 300 boxes Refined Petroleum, 60 boxes Tobacco, 50 dozen Brooms, 4,000 reams Paper, 27 coils Rope, 4,300 Shooks and Heads, 300 bbls. Hoops, 25 bbls. Beef, 40 pcs. Iron Bars, 7 boxes Knives.

By the brig Virginia, for St. Pierre—1,035 bbls. Flour, 615 bushels Corn, 21 hhds. Tobacco, 3,000 lbs. Lard, 40 boxes Biscuit, 300 boxes Herrings, 14 boxes Hams, 25 bbls. Beef, 113 bbls. Pork, 40 drums Bread, 12,000 Staves, 420 pkgs. Shooks and Heads, 1,135 lbs. Butter, 5 tcs. Hams.

By the bark Liberia, for Madeira, &c.—8,291 bushels Corn, 1,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 5 cases Scales, 2 cases Milk, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 105 cases Chairs, 2 Cinder-mills, 20 boxes Soap, 50 Bedsteads, 1 Mattress, 1 case Sewing-machines, 20 bbls. Sugar, 20 pkgs. Lamps, 10 boxes Clocks, 150 boxes Herrings, 2 bales Hay, 300 bushels Oats, 150 bbls. Flour, 6,000 Staves.

And from Philadelphia, for Dantzic, by the bark Cyclone, 134,563 gallons Refined Petroleum.

BRICKS—There has been a fair movement reported in the principal kinds of stock, which have been in comparatively liberal supply, on the basis of about previous quotations, including Common Pale at $4 50@$5 50; North River Hard, $7 25@$9 75; Jersey, $7@$8; Croton, $12@$16; Philadelphia Front, $40@$45 ₱ thousand.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate request on the basis of previous figures; sales, 1,000 bags, by the Fleiburg, on private terms. The cargo reported yesterday as having been sold at Baltimore was that of the Ellen, [illegible] and has been quoted steady, with sales reported of [illegible] bags by the Vesuvius and [illegible] and Louis D. on private terms. Other kinds quiet. The jobbing trade has been fair, within the former range.

COTTON—Has been unusually dull for early delivery at nominally unchanged prices; sales, 157 bales, all to spinners. For forward delivery there has been less inquiry, with prices quoted a shade lower; sales, 3,300 bales, (4,600 bales last evening and 5,400 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for August, 200 bales at 20⅛c.; September, 400 bales at 20⅜c., 400 bales at 20 13-16c., 200 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 200 bales at 20 15-16c., 300 bales at 20¾c., 200 bales at 20 13-16c.; October, 200 bales at 19¾c.; November, 200 bales at 19⅜c.; December, 100 bales at 19 13-16c., 800 bales at 19¾c.; January, 100 bales at 19⅞c.; 300 bales, seller's option all this year, at 19⅝c. Exchanged, ⅛c. paid to exchange 200 bales September for 200 bales August. And to-day, for August, 200 bales at 21c., 200 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 20¾c., 100 bales, notice before 20th, at 20¾c.; regular, 100 bales at 20¾c., short notice; September, 200 bales at 20⅞c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 300 bales at 20⅝c., 300 bales at 20 11-16c., 200 bales at 20¾c.; October, 600 bales at 19⅞c., 400 bales at 19 7-16c., 300 bales at 19⅝c.; November, 300 bales at 19 13-16c., 200 bales at 19⅝c.; December, 100 bales at 19 13-16c. The averages of yesterday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin were as follows, viz.: August, 21.05c.; September, 20.81c.; October, 19.90c.; November, 19.50c.; December, 19.81c. The receipts at this port today were 1,673 bales, including 1,236 bales from Galveston, 352 bales from Charleston.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York To-day.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	18½	18¾	18⅞	18⅞
Good Ordinary	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
Low Middling	21⅞	21¾	22	22
Middling	22	22¼	22½	22½
Good Middling	22⅞	23⅛	23¼	23¼

EGGS—Meet with a readier sale at firmer and buoyant prices, ranging from 17c.@23c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 21c.@23c.; Western at from 19c.@21c., and Jersey quoted at 22c.@23c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in comparatively light request at essentially unchanged prices. The inquiry has been almost wholly for job lots, for home use. Sales have been made since our last of 8,300 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 85; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 80; chiefly at $6 60@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 80@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 25@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 60@$7 [illegible] bbl., and trade and family Extras in proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been quiet, but steady; sales have been reported since our last of 850 bbls., at $6 75@$7 for very inferior to very good, and $7 50@$11 75 for very good to choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Canada Flour continues very dull at $6 25@$8 75. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at from $4@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 225 bbls. Corn-meal has been salable and firm in fair request at from $3 10@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 40 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 275 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—There has been a fair demand noted for Spring Wheat, mostly for export, at an advance of about 1c. a bushel on desirable samples, which have been offered less freely. Red and Amber Winter has also been quoted up 1c.@2c., and prime White 2c.@3c. a bushel, on restricted offerings and a more confident inquiry for milling purposes. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels at $1 52 for prime No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 50 for fair No. 2 do., with $1 50½ bid, and $1 51@$1 51½ asked for strictly prime do. afloat; $1 50 for No. 2 North-western Spring, afloat; $1 60@$1 65 for poor to good Red Western; $1 65@$1 72½ for poor to prime Amber Western, chiefly at $1 70@$1 72½, for prime samples, in store; $1 80 for prime White Michigan, in full boat-load; to arrive, $1 75@$1 80 for car-lots of White Western; $1 70@$1 80 for White State, and $1 85 for new White Virginia....Corn has been decidedly more active at an advance of about ½c. a bushel, closing strong and buoyant. There has been a more urgent call noted for shipment, with a good trade demand and some speculative inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 303,000 bushels at 60c.@61½c. for poor to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 60c.@61c. for good to prime steamer, afloat, and 60c.@62½c. for sailing-vessel grades, chiefly at 62½c. for prime, which was the closing rate, 65c.@65½c. for high Mixed and Yellow Western; 70c. for White Western, and 55c.@58c. for damaged. For forward delivery, the demand has been fairly active at somewhat higher figures, with sales reported, since our last, of 85,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, seller September, at 63c. a bushel....Rye has been quoted up 1c.@2c. a bushel, with a fair export and moderate home demand noted. Sales have been made of 16,000 bushels Western afloat, at 75c.; 8,000 bushels Canada, in bond, at 71¼c., all for export; and 8,000 bushels choice Western, deliverable up the Hudson River, for milling purposes, at 75c. ₱ bushel....Barley and Barley-malt nominally as last noticed....Oats have been in better request, chiefly on trade account, though partly on speculation, with Mixed Western quoted firm, and prime to choice White Western and State, dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 124,000 bushels at 42½c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 42c. for do., in store; 44½c.@46c. for ordinary to very choice White Western; 43c. for dark Mixed State; 44c. for light do. do., afloat, and 49c. for a full boat-load of choice White do.

HIDES—There has been a very limited movement noted in most kinds, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. The week's receipts have been 13,356 Hides, and 200 bales do.; sales, 22,400 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Hall & Co., 2,300 Dry Entre Rios and Mino Socanda, 21@22 lbs., 1,600 Dry Montevideo Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Dry California, 21 lbs., at 22c. gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Central America, 20@22 lbs., part 20c. gold, as they run; 300 Dry Matamoras, 23 lbs.; 1,800 Dry Mexican, 24 lbs.; 300 Dry Texas, 22 lbs.; 3,500 Dry Texas Kips, 9@10 lbs., private terms; 4,800 Wet-salted Texas and New-Orleans, 50@56 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; 300 Wet-salted Texas, Pulled, 40 lbs., 14c., currency; 300 Wet-salted Texas Kips, 25 lbs., private terms; 1,800 Dry City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 12¼c. currency; 300 Dry Country Slaughter, 60@70 lbs., 11½c.@11¾c. currency. The stock on hand is 239,800 Hides and 1,675 bales, (same time last year 129,400 Hides and 1,460 bales,) as follows: 111,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 68,000 Dry Montevideo, 1,500 Dry Orinoco, 6,500 Dry Central American, 900 Dry Porto Cabello, 3,800 Dry Sierra Leone (Africans) 7,000 Dry California, 7,300 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 1,000 Dry and Salted West Indian, 6,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 20,000 Dry Texas and Southern, 600 bales Calcutta, 1,[illegible] Buffalo, 730 bales Calcutta Cow.

LATHS—Eastern have been in fair request at $2 40@$2 50.

LIME—Rockland has been moderately inquired for, with Common quoted at $1 25 and Lump at $1 75, ₱ bbl.

LEATHER—The main call has been for Union Crop, which has been firm. Hemlock has been arriving and selling slowly within the previous range. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26c.@27c.; Light, 26c.@27c.; California, Heavy, 27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 26½c.@27½c.; Light, 26c.@26½c. Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@25c. Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 18c.@22c. Rough, 30c.@33c. Union Cropped, Heavy, 37c.@38c.; Middle, 39c.@42c.; Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Belly, 37c.@39c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 37c.@40c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 32c.@34c.

MOLASSES—Dull and irregular; 35 bbls. New-Orleans sold at 67c. for very choice.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin firm and wanted, with Strained quoted at $3 90@$4 for No. 1; sales, 1,175 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4 05@$5 25 @ 280 lbs....For [illegible]....Spirits Turpentine lower and weak, closing at 57c. for Merchantable; sales, 120 bbls. at 57½c.@58c., and 200 bbls. shipping at 60c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude, [illegible] has been quite moderately sought after at [illegible] bulk; but Refined has been comparatively quiet in the local market at about 23½c. for early delivery contracts; 3,000 bbls. sold. At Philadelphia sales were made of 5,000 bbls., first half August deliveries, at 22¼c., and 5,000 bbls., deliverable from September 1 to 20, at 22¾c. ₱ gallon....Of Refined, in cases, 2,000 cases sold at 28c....Nothing really new in Naphtha.

PROVISIONS—The dealings in Pork for early delivery have been unimportant and values have been quoted weak; $13 70@$13 75 for new Western Mess; $12 for old do.; $12 25 for Thin Mess; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been light at lower rates, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller August, at $13 60, difference paid on the contract, with $13 75 subsequently bid....City-dressed Hogs have been in more demand at 6c.@6⅛c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats have been quiet today at from 11c.@13c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 7c.@7¼c. for Bellies, ₱ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 140 pkgs., within the range....Bacon has been scarce and wanted on the basis of 7¼c.@7⅜c. for choice Long, and 8½c. for do Short Clear, with sales reported of 50 boxes Long Clear at 7⅜c. ₱ lb....Old Western Lard has been very slow of sale, and more or less nominal in price, closing heavily, though the offerings have been on a restricted scale. New Western has been in moderate demand at steady rates. City has been more active at former quotations. Sales have been reported of 1,400 tcs. and kegs, for early delivery, at 8c.@9⅛c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9c.@9⅛c. for good to prime Western Steam; 8¾c. for 250 tcs. New; 9⅛c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 9c. for No. 1, (in all 650 tcs.) For forward delivery the inquiry has been limited, and the late advances again reduced ⅛c. ₱ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller July, at 9⅛c., and 250 tcs. do., seller September, at 9¼c., with only 9⅛c. now bid....The dealings in Beef products have been on a very moderate scale, without any material alteration in value. Holders of desirable stocks do not offer stock with much urgency....Butter and Cheese show no important variation. As regards other demand or values. Fine to choice makes of stock are offered with reserve within the previous range.

SKINS—Deer have been in good request and firm; sales, 3,030 lbs. Dry Sal. 31½c. ₱ lb. Para and 2,800 lbs. Southern; receipts have been 67 bales from Laguayra, 65 bales from Para and 2 bales from Cuba. Goat dull and irregular. Honduras Deer, 51½c.; Guatemala, 60c.; Chagres, 57½c.; Campeachy, 50c.; Sisal, 52c.; Sabanilla, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c.; Porto Cabello, 55c.; Angostura, 37c.@38c.; Para, 52c. South-ern and Texas, 30c.@32c., currency, ₱ lb. Tampico Goat, 52c.; Matamoras, 52c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 52c.@55c.; Bogota, 45c.@47½c.; Cape, 35c.@38c.; Madras, each, 50c.; Patna, 40c.; East India Tanned Goat, 50c.@60c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency, ₱ lb.

SPICES—There has been more call from buyers for desirable lots of the leading kinds, which have been held with more confidence within the range, including No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@97½c.; Mace, at 1 28@1 30; Cassia, 32c.@33c.; White Pepper, 35c.; East India Pepper at 17c.@18c.; Ginger, 10½c.@11½c.; Pimento at 12½c.; Cloves, 19c.@20c., gold, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—The better grades of refining stock have been held with increased firmness, on reduced offerings and a fair demand, good Refining having been quoted at 8⅜c.@8½c., generally at 8½c., and prime at 8⅞c. Less desirable grades have been quoted about ⅛c. before on a moderate inquiry and pretty free offerings; fair Refining remaining at 8¼c. as the ruling figure. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,111 hhds. and 1,600 boxes, including 400 hhds. strictly good Refining Cuba, at 8½c.; 610 hhds. prime Refining do., at 8⅝c.; 125 hhds. St. Jago, at 8¼c., and 1,600 boxes Centrifugal, part at 9½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been moderately dealt in, with Crushed and Powdered quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c.; Granulated at 11¾c., and A at 11¼c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Has been quoted weak, under freer offerings and a less confident demand, particularly for shipment in view of the increased firmness in ocean freights. Sales have been reported of 200,000 lbs. at 8⅝c.@9¼c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 9⅛c.@9¼c. for strictly prime samples.

WHISKY—Has been quoted steady, on the basis of 93c. ₱ gallon, at which rate equal to 130 bbls. were sold in lots.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room, in the berth line, has been more active, though checked, to some extent, by the decidedly firmer views of ship-owners. Grain room has been in most request. Provisions have been offered with reserve at the ruling figures, and accommodation for other kinds of produce has not been much sought after. There has been a rather slow movement noted in the chartering line, on the basis of about previous figures. Vessels have been in most request for the Petroleum trade. Vessels for the Grain trade have attracted some attention....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last include, by sail, 485 bales Cotton, mainly at 5-16d. @ [illegible]; 24,000 bushels Grain at 8½d.@8¾d. for Corn and 9d. @ 9½d. for Wheat, closing at the latter figures. And by steam, 38,000 bushels Grain at 8½d. for Corn, and 9½d. for Wheat; 7,500 bushels Grain at 9½d. ₱ 56 lbs.; 7,500 bushels Corn at 9½d. ₱ bushel, which was the closing quotation; 1,400 boxes Cheese at 45s.; 235 pkgs. Bacon and 3,000 Staves on private terms; also, a British ship, 1,350 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by steam, 7,800 bushels Grain (relet room) at 9½d. for Corn and 10d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel....For Glasgow, by steam, 31,000 bushels Grain at 9d. for Corn and 9½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel....For Belfast, by steam, 65,000 bushels Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 394 tons, hence, with equal to about 3,100 quarters Grain (a rechartered ship) at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter, 50 ₱ quarter, short lay days....The Norwegian bark, 472 tons, reported in our last as chartered for Grain, it is said will load with Rye for Hamburg....For Bremen, by steam, 7,500 bushels Rye, 300 bbls. Syrup, 100 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 1,700 pkgs. Tobacco and 40 pkgs. Merchandise, at full market rates....For the Continent, a bark, with Walnut, from New-Orleans, on private terms....For Oporto, a British bark, 336 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Staves, Grain, &c., on private terms, and back, also, with general cargo from the Mediterranean, on private terms....Two or three other Petroleum, (covering, in part, vessels to arrive,) and one or two general cargo negotiations were pending, but not definitely closed up to a late hour....For Antofogasto, an American brig, 400 tons, with Lumber, from San Francisco, on private terms....For Portland, Me., an American brig, with 10,000 bushels Corn, from New-Orleans at 15c. ₱ bushel....For Bucksport, an American brig, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,500....For Boston, an American schooner, 335 tons, with Coal, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Philadelphia, a schooner, 230 tons, with Poplar, from Joggins, N. S., at $7 50 ₱ cord.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Flour firm; Choice and Fancy Minnesota Extras a shade higher; sales at $7 50@$7 75. Wheat buoyant and unsettled; prices a shade higher; No. 2 Spring closed $1 29@$1 29½ cash, $1 26 August; $1 12 September; No. 1 Spring, $1 27@$1 30. Corn in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 42½c.@42¾c. cash; 42½c.@42¾c. August; 43½c.@43¾c. September; Rejected, 39½c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 27½c. cash; 26¾c. August; first car-load of new arrived this morning from Southern Illinois; the quality was fair, but not dry. Rye in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 59¼c.@60c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, 54c. Whisky in good demand at 90c. Pork irregular, unsettled and lower; opened at $14 50; declined to $14; closed $14 50 bid cash or August. Lard quiet and unchanged; Winter, 8c.; Summer, 7¾c. Bulk-meats in good demand; shoulders, 5¼c.@5½c.; Short-rib Middles, 7½c.@7⅝c. Bacon—Demand light; holders firm; no sales. Freights firmer; Corn to Buffalo, 6c. Receipts—Flour, [illegible] bbls.; Wheat, 150,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats; 3,200 bushels Barley. Shipments—[illegible] bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 287,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye.

OSWEGO, July 27.—Flour steady and in good demand; sales 2,400 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $9 75 for double Extra. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of [illegible] bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55. Corn unchanged; sales 1,700 bushels at 56c. Oats quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Illinois at 35c. Corn-meal, bolted, $1 50 ₱ cwt.; unbolted, $1 41. Mill-feed steady; Shorts, $17 ₱ ton; Shipstuffs, $18; Middlings, $20. Highwines, 92c. Canal Freights—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $4 ₱ thousand to the Hudson; $5 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 45c.; to Albany, 35c. Receipts by Lake—26,000 bushels Wheat, 30,500 bushels Corn, 9,300 bushels Rye, 500 bushels Malt, 2,385,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—7,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,741,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Lake Imports—4,500 bbls. Flour, 49,600 bushels Wheat, 225,417 bushels Corn, 11,300 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 19,729 bushels Corn, 31,133 bushels Oats. Rail Shipments from Elevators—1,500 bushels Wheat, 25,155 bushels Corn, 26,607 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7½c. Flour in fair demand; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 75; Bakers', $7 75@$8; Amber, $8 50@$9; White, $9 50@$10. Wheat stronger; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 32, with $1 30½ bid; sales, 13,500 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 35; quoted, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 35@$1 36; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 32; White Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Red Winter, $1 65. Corn advanced ½c. ₱ bushel; sales, 20,000 bushels at 52¾c.; 20,000 bushels at 53c. Oats firm; held at 35¼@35½c. for No. 2 Western. Barley-malt unchanged.

TOLEDO, July 27.—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand; advanced 2c.@4c.; No. 1 White Michigan, old, $1 60; Amber Michigan, new, $1 57@$1 57½; old, $1 60; new, seller July, $1 55; August, $1 50; $1 51; September, $1 52@$1 53; No. 1 Red, $1 57@$1 58; Old, $1 62; July, $1 50; August, $1 51@$1 52. Corn steady; High Mixed, 45½c.; buyer July, 45½c.; Low Mixed, 47½c.@48c.; no grade, 45¼c. Oats firmer; No. 1 at 34c.; No. 2 at 30½c.@31c.; Michigan, 32½c. Freights very dull; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8c.@8½c.; to Kingston, 8c. Receipts—10,000 bushels Wheat, 31,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—8,000 bushels Wheat, 46,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—Tobacco—Small business; price unchanged. Flour in good demand for old; stock scarce; new in fair demand; Extra Family, $8. Wheat firmer and higher; Red, $1 30; Amber, $1 35; White, $1 40, on arrival; some dealers pay 5c. higher. Other grains unchanged. Provisions very firm. Pork higher, at $13 50@$14 cash. Bacon in fair demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8½c.; Clear Sides, 9c., packed. Bulk Meats firmer; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured advanced to 15c.@15½c. Lard, 9¼c.@10¼c.; order lots, ½c. higher. Whisky steady at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, July 27.—Flour firm; Double Extra Spring, $6 50@$7. Wheat—demand light; holders firm; No. 1, $1 30@$1 30½; No. 2, $1 25@$1 25½. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Rye active and higher; No. 1, 60c. Barley firm; No. 2, Fall, 57c. Freights, by lake—Wheat to Buffalo, 7c.; to Oswego, 11½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Flour firm; sales 1,600 bbls.; superfine, $5@$5 50; Extra Family Pennsylvania, $8@$8 50. New Wheat—Market favors buyers; new Red, $1 65@$1 68; old do., $1 80; No. 1 Spring, $1 60. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 61c.@62c. Oats unchanged. Whisky firm at 95c. Seeds unchanged. Groceries quiet. Petroleum weak; Refined, 21¼c.@22c. on the spot and the month; Crude, 13¼c.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Flour active, but not quotably higher. Wheat, nothing done; No. 2 Red Winter offered at $1 65, without buyers. Corn steady; High Mixed, 50c.; Low Mixed, 48c. Oats steady at 36c. Petroleum market very dull, prices strong at 20¼c. Refined, in car lots, 21½c.@22c. in trade lots.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton dull; nothing doing; Low Middling, 20c.@20½c.; net receipts, 7 bales; gross, 8 bales; exports, coastwise, 300 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,856 bales.

GALVESTON, July 27.—Cotton nominal; net receipts, 3 bales; exports, coastwise, 3 bales; stock, 416 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 23 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,186 bales.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Fratt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.; Calendar called at 12 M. 1st, Heaton vs. Wheeler; 221, Schuce vs. Sanner; 123, Ponton vs. Jordan; 134, Conner et al. vs. Brady; [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 1,241 Broadway, junction Broadway and 6th-av., And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., can be found help of all kinds for City and country; cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, house-workers, and those lately landed; all persons suited immediately in places.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., (formerly with Bedell,) will be found a number of very desirable servants of all nationalities, both Protestant and Catholic; City and country.

AT WALKER'S, NO. 139 6TH-AV., over drug-store, can be found a large supply of good servants of all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity at moderate wages.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT girl wants a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Can be seen at French and German Office, 319 [illegible] between 4th and 5th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do washing; two and a half years' experience; excellent references; City preferred. Call at No. [illegible]

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A [illegible] capable young woman, with the best of City references; will go a short distance in country. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERman girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; would go a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman, a situation as chamber-maid, waitress or seamstress; is active, willing and obliging. Apply at No. 128 West 17th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—A PROTESTANT girl wants a situation; is able to take care of a baby from its birth, or do chamber-work or waiting, or plain sewing. Apply for two days at No. 319 East 37th-st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; good bread-maker; all kinds of nice soups, gravies, creams, jellies and pastry; no objection to country; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook; understands all kinds meats, poultry, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit maker; would assist with the wash; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT [illegible] over three years' City reference from present employer as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; makes desserts and good bread and biscuit, &c. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at the office, No. 389 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman and excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker, &c.; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 225 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c., private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; makes good bread and biscuit, desserts, &c.; unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO COMpetent girls, one as cook, to assist with the washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 92 Lexington-av.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRSTclass cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, poultry, game, &c., desserts of all kinds, creams, jellies, &c., and bread-maker; reference from best families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT, MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in a private family; is a good bread-maker. Apply at No. 67 [illegible]-av., corner of [illegible]

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman, a situation as cook, and assist with the washing, or will cook, wash and iron for a small private family. Apply at the office, No. 389 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—A DRESS-MAKER wishes engagements by the day or week; is [illegible] Call or address Mrs. M. R., No. 117 West 42d-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent dress-maker is disengaged during August. Address B. C., Box No. 149 Times Office.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at

S. & E. V. ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st. Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general housework; a good cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG WOMAN wishes a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts., at M. HILD'S.

LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION BY A COMpetent woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting and fine work; will assist in chamber-work; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 238 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FOR THE COUNTRY OR City, a laundress situation by a Protestant young woman; first-class laundress; French fluting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTAble young woman and first-class laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing in the best manner; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 225 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 44th-st.

NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German woman as nurse and plain sewer, or chamber-maid and fine washer, or ladies' maid; good dress-maker; excellent recommendations; country or City. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German woman a situation as nurse to grown children and plain sewing, or assist with the chamber-work; very good references; no objection to the country. Call at French and German Office, No. 321 6th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; has had great experience in the care of children, (out of arms;) best reference. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSE.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as nurse for growing children; no objection to the country; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman and excellent waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c.; or chamber-maid and waitress; good testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 225 4th-av.

MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED bank book-keeper desires an engagement by Sept. 1, [illegible] references. Address H. G. E., Up-town Times Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A STEADY young man, a situation as butler, or butler and valet; no objections to wait upon an invalid; has traveled in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the continent; English, age twenty-six years; good recommendations. Address W. H. E., Box No. 204 Times Office, for three days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITuation by a thoroughly competent young man as coachman and gardener; is obliging and willing to be generally useful on a gentleman's place; understands perfectly the care of horses, cows, gardens, &c.; good reference; low wages accepted. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 12.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A situation as coachman; married, with no incumbrance, if required; both understand their business thoroughly, and are perfectly trustworthy in every respect; best City reference. Address G. V., No. 141 West 35th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German, single, a situation as coachman; City or country; is a first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; sober and obliging; best City reference. Call or address L. F. M., No. 742 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very steady man, who thoroughly understands his business; has been eight years with his last employer, who has just sailed for Europe. Refers to Catlin, Brundrell & Co., No. 450 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlishman as coachman and groom; lately landed; thoroughly understands his business; light weight; aged twenty-six. Call or address C. C., No. 130 East [illegible]

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLored man a situation; no objection to the country; best of reference. Apply at the saddlery, No. 66 University-place.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, single, a situation as coachman. Call or address J. D., No. 24 East 40th-st., for two days.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION BY A MIDdle aged man as gardener, and to take complete charge of a gentleman's place; can give first-class reference. Address JOHN MORGAN, Plainfield, N. J.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, temperate and obliging young Englishman, a situation on a gentleman's place; is a good driver and groom; understands plain gardening, also the care of cows and poultry. Apply at No. 128 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—A FIRST-CLASS COLORED waiter wishes a situation; private or public; competent to fill a head waiter's position; excellent reference. Call or address J. R., No. 128 West 30th-st.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 29, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 5th January, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—ONE WIFE—Charlotte Thompson and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue, and it will advocate with unceasing energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the coming Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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TERMS, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Mr. WM. A. RICHARDSON, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, has answered very clearly the falsehood of the Democratic papers concerning the expenses of the "Executive Department." These candid critics had undertaken to prove that the expenditures of this Department, which they had represented as specially under the control of the President, were fifty per cent. greater during the first two years of Gen. GRANT's Administration than during the last two years of JOHNSON's Administration. It now appears that, beside grossly misstating the actual amounts compared, they included under GRANT $3,894,891 for replacing fractional currency, an expense which under JOHNSON was accounted for under a different head. The truth being brought out, the figures stand: Two years under JOHNSON, $15,260,504 05; two years under GRANT, $13,019,130 91.

It is very natural that "Tammany's Own" should be interested in finding out the various ways in which the public money can be successfully transferred from public purse to private pocket. But how great must have been its disappointment at the sum which it found had possibly been stolen—a little more than three millions of dollars! And the bunglers had been more than three years about it; not a million a year! Why, Tammany's Own could bring up a friend or two, one Mr. TWEED, or SWEENY of the "towering mind," who could arrange a matter like that in the scratch of a pen. And yet the list includes the defalcations and peculations charged to have occurred all over the country, and, in the *Tribune's* own words, it "includes all classes of place-men, * * * from the paymaster who embezzles half a million dollars down to the letter-carrier who steals valentines and garden-seeds." And yet, during the whole of Gen. GRANT's Administration, three years and more, the sum of all the supposed dishonesty of those persons is this comparatively small sum, which, be it remembered, includes all balances in unadjusted and disputed accounts. And also it cannot and will not be forgotten, by fair and reasonable men, that, as the *Tribune* itself is forced to admit, "how much has actually been lost by these transactions we cannot tell." Nor can any one tell for some time to come, for these cases represent all those in which incorrect practices have been suspected, and which are in course of investigation or litigation. In fact, they are really the signs of the vigilance of the present Administration, and of its activity in removing wrong-doers, the greater number of whom are part of the legacy from Gen. GRANT's predecessor.

Mosquitoes are coming, and among them comes a Mr. BOWEN—Hon. Ex-Mayor BOWEN, of Washington—who thrusts his blood-sucking bill into Gen. GRANT, and seeks to draw out from that gentleman the pleasant little sum of twenty-five thousand dollars—just one year's salary. This lively insect seems to have great confidence in his power of suction, and we hope he will have a very good time of it. Like the mosquito kind, however, he is not content with sucking his victim's blood, but he must sing his song, and thus fulfill his function of being a pest and a torment in all possible ways. He says that Gen. GRANT cheated him out of that twenty-five thousand dollars, and he calls the President very hard names, and declares that he will immediately sue his Excellency at the law, when the revelations will be something awful. Mr. BOWEN has tried to make a fuss about this matter before, with not much success; and just at this time he chooses to write a letter, manifestly for publication, and which has therefore been published, in which this threat of prosecution is set forth. The object is very plain. Mr. BOWEN hopes on the eve of an election to terrify Gen. GRANT into paying the $25,000 or less, (Mr. BOWEN probably would take just a little less,) as hush money. But, according to the general impression of the President's character, he is not exactly the man to be much alarmed by such proceedings. As to Mr. BOWEN's charge, we have all heard men disappointed in their speculations or their "rakes" declare they have been cheated. He will probably have succeeded, in the end, only in ranging himself in the ranks of the writers of threatening letters.

It will be seen that the subscriptions to the fund for the relief of poor children has nearly touched fourteen thousand dollars, the exact amount being $13,984 31, of which $344 76 was received on Saturday. Meanwhile we urge all our readers, those who have contributed to the fund especially, to read the account given today of the fruits which the fund has already borne. Nothing could be more touching than the reports of the varied feelings of gratitude and wonder with which the distributors of our friends' bounty have been received, both on the first and subsequent visits of the agents of the charity.

Facts About "Defaulters."

The *Tribune* of Saturday attempts to make an indictment against the Administration of Gen. GRANT out of the fact that various crimes have been committed by office-holders under it, and that the Administration has detected and punished them. It is welcome to all the capital it can make out of this sort of business. A little decency and fairness about even such business would not, however, be out of place. We do not refer to the fact that it is found necessary to insert a name or names twice over in the list. But it is a little impudent that after the *Tribune* had urged JOSHUA F. BAILEY upon the President for the appointment of Collector, and had described it as a "tribute to his integrity, tenacity and courage" that the same paper should now bring up his lack of integrity as a charge against Gen. GRANT. Another of the *Tribune's* defaulters is JOHN W. NORTON. This man was a subordinate of the Postmaster of this City, selected and appointed by him. Of that Postmaster, HORACE GREELEY was the chief supporter and bondsman. If any error was made in originally selecting or not sooner removing NORTON, it was the error of HORACE GREELEY's friend and appointee. If the bondsmen have paid up the amount of the defalcation, we are glad to know it. But there was a time when GREELEY and his fellow-bondsmen were urging the Government not to close the accounts of NORTON, so that they, the bondsmen, might realize the money from NORTON's property, and cheat the Government out of the interest. It seems to us that the less the *Tribune* says about such men as BAILEY and NORTON, the better it will be.

The *Tribune* boldly declares "Neither is it essential to know whether President GRANT appointed all these robbers to office," and therefore it includes in its list MORGAN L. HARRIS, who was either out of office before Gen. GRANT came in or was removed at once to make room for its pet GRIDLEY; and it actually makes it a ground of complaint against the Administration that it is seeking to enforce responsibility against the defaulters of a former Administration. As for PALFREY, of Salem, it finds fault with Gen. GRANT for only removing him. Within a few weeks, if we mistake not, it was denouncing the Administration for so removing him.

We may add that by the *Tribune's* own account all of the persons it names were removed, that all except two or three were arrested or prosecuted, ran away or committed suicide, and that its statement that BRITTON, who was reappointed, was ever a defaulter is, we are informed, wholly untrue.

Barnard at Bay.

A correspondent stationed at Saratoga to watch the progress of what he felicitously calls "the pageant" of Judge BARNARD's trial, has been good enough to give us a very full picture of the personal appearance of the "respondent," as the Judge is learnedly styled, and also a glimpse at his line of defense.

We are informed that BARNARD "arrived on Thursday evening, and took quarters previously prepared for him." Our reporter would not have us suppose that a Tammany Judge in the situation of BARNARD could stoop to occupy rooms in the ordinary condition of those for which honest men are expected to be thankful, at Saratoga, at the tail end of July. The Judge, according to the reporter, "rested a day," and "then dressing himself with his well-known punctiliousness," (no shorter word than punctiliousness would do justice to the reporter's respect for BARNARD's method of getting up his judicial person,) "repaired to the Court-room." "He wore," we are told, "a frilled shirt and a plain black suit of Summer cloth." Did the reporter suppose that his readers would picture the Judge in their mind's eye as going to see his own trial in a cape of dirty ermine. "His hair has partly turned in color, but his moustache is black, his large blazing black eyes are as brilliant and dilating as ever, and his figure as straight and athletic as a young man's." Nothing could be more conclusive of injured innocence than this. Vulgar and audacious rogues in responsible positions which they disgrace, it is well known, cannot wear black moustaches and frilled shirts, or keep up large and blazing black eyes, or clothe athletic limbs in fine Summer cloth. All these things are possible only to a generous-hearted judicial officer, persecuted by politicians, and proudly conscious of his probity and his ability to "lay out" any member of the Impeachment Court at the New-York primaries on a fortnight's notice. It is not surprising, therefore, that BARNARD's "tall carriage and soldierlike address impressed the Court." His admirers will be glad to learn that "there was nothing weak, dispirited or defiant about him as he entered, although he limped upon his cane, being still afflicted with hereditary gout and its concomitant, inflammatory rheumatism." Thus far the reporter, concerning this peculiar product of the Tammany rule in our City, with his aristocratic gout, and his dandified dress. The remainder of the article is directed to "the line of defense according to Judge BARNARD's own suggestions," which the reporter "by an impartial acquaintance with several of his (BARNARD's) friends" is enabled to state.

The gist of this defense, according to the apologist and admirer of BARNARD, would seem to be that if he had not admitted TWEED to bail, he never would have been impeached. Most people have forgotten this occurrence since the Greeley intrigue in the Legislature defeated the law by which TWEED's conviction was made reasonably probable, and will be surprised that it was so important. But previous to it, according to BARNARD's friend, he was too popular to prosecute, on account of his injunction against the City officials. When he fixed TWEED's bail, Mr. TILDEN and one or two other enemies of the Judge pounced upon him, and the result is his impeachment. The theory of this defense seems to be, 1. That BARNARD's injunction upon the City Government ought to cover all previous offenses. 2. That his trial is not prosecuted in the interest of the public, but to gratify personal and political resentment, and 3. That he is an innocent man, or he could not appear in clean clothes, properly washed and shaven, before the Court of Impeachment.

This is the substance of the absurd drivel which BARNARD's confidants in the Press send out in his behalf. They seek to qualify his grave offenses by belittling the whole affair, bringing it down to the level of his own previous career. If he had half the shrewdness his friends attribute to him, he would stop the pens of the men who think that the opinion of an intelligent community is to be defied with the shallow effrontery of the bar-room, or the cheap sophistry and low personal gossip of the caucus and the primary.

The British Coal-Cellar.

A little over a year ago, a blue-book of three bulky volumes was issued in England, relating to the question of the national coal supply. This was the result of five years of patient and laborious investigation by a Scientific Commission composed of sixteen of the ablest geologists and mineralogists that the country contained. The practical conclusions of this elaborate report were, briefly, as follows: The utmost depth at which the British coal measures can ever be worked is 4,000 feet. At this depth the temperature reaches 105° Fahrenheit, and, apart from the greatly-increased cost of mining at so enormous a depth, the limits of the physical endurance of the miner are sufficient to fix this as the maximum depth from which coal will ever be drawn. To ascertain, therefore, the utmost capacity of the British coal-cellar was obviously a mere question of measurement. A careful survey of seams now being worked, and a very thorough examination of the geological formations, which include seams as yet untouched, showed that the total available coal supply of the kingdom was represented by rather less than one hundred and forty-six and one-half billions of tons. At the date of the completion of the survey, the quantity of coal annually mined amounted to one hundred and fifteen millions of tons. Assuming that this rate of consumption remained uniform, it would take over twelve hundred years to empty the British coal-cellar. But with increasing population, increased manufacturing activity and application of steam to new processes of industry, the annual coal consumption of the country must necessarily [illegible] in a corresponding increase. Taking the average increase of the last fifteen years—three and a half per cent. per annum—namely as a guide for the future, it was found that the bottom of the British coal-cellar, and the end of all the industrial greatness which it feeds, would be reached in 110 years. Taking a more favorable view of the question, based upon the assumption that population cannot go on, indefinitely increasing at the same rate, it was found that the coal-fields would hold out for 360 years.

Of course it was not difficult to see that the British coal-fields would be practically exhausted long before the extreme depth of four thousand feet was attained. In the first place, the heightened temperature would be found a difficulty long before it touched 105°. At half the depth calculated upon by the Commission, the thermometer would touch 80°, and it may fairly be questioned whether an English miner would be willing to work even eight hours a day at this temperature. Roughly speaking, therefore, half the available coal supply of England lies at such depths as are likely to render it impossible to compete with foreign production in half the period fixed for its absolute exhaustion. Increased cost of wages, increased cost of mechanical appliances, would combine with every foot of further descent to render it cheaper to import coal than to work it, and consequently to render it certain that English manufactures would migrate elsewhere. It does not seem to have been generally perceived that the fixing of a certain limit to the national coal supply would co-operate with the existing activity of all branches of manufacture, and the steadily-increasing demands of labor, to bring about a considerable rise in prices long before there was any danger of a coal famine. Certain shrewd speculators and large consumers, however, did look at the matter in this light, and have succeeded in making a very good thing out of the enormous rise that has lately taken place on the price of English coal. Six months ago a certain grade of coal cost what was equal to $3 60 in gold per ton at the pit mouth; the same coal is now charged at $8 75. Last year, the London householder paid $5 75 per ton for his coal; this year the price has already touched $8 50, with a very fair prospect of its becoming $10 by next Winter.

There is every prospect, therefore, that Great Britain will have to face the problem of either substituting a cheaper motive power for steam, or of seeing her industrial supremacy transferred elsewhere, much sooner than she expected. Dear coal is equivalent to a rise in the price of every necessity of life, and of every article of export. It means being weighted in the industrial competition of the world, and it means, moreover, a substantial increase of the difficulties of living to that large class of English people whose incomes are fixed, as well as a renewed impulse given to the already alarming increase of British paupers. The statesmanship that pleaded the gradual exhaustion of coal as an argument for beginning to make an effort to pay off the national debt, is likely to be justified with rather unpleasant celerity. One obvious comment on the difficulty is, that England's extremity will be somebody else's opportunity, and people who find comfort in the unalterable laws of political economy will recur to the reflection that a transfer of industrial greatness can be effected without any material decrease of human happiness.

What the Organ Knows About Truth.

The *Tribune* of Saturday quotes the following from Mr. CONKLING's speech:

"Gen. GRANT was not altogether a novice when, in September, 1871, Mr. GREELEY wrote and sent to the Republican State Convention for adoption these resolutions. They were written only a little while ago, and all the slanders to this day invented against the President had long been current then."

And adds, "Mr. GREELEY was nearly a thousand miles away when those resolutions were written and presented; and Mr. CONKLING knew it. Mr. GREELEY never saw them and never heard of them till he read them in the newspapers. There never was even a pretense on the part of anybody that Mr. GREELEY knew anything about them till Mr. CONKLING was reckless enough to indulge in the above neat and handy falsehood."

Now what are the facts? Mr. GREELEY was within the State of New-York, if not at Syracuse, when the last State Convention was held. No one there, so far as we know, ever heard of the platform to which Mr. CONKLING referred till after the Convention was over, when the *Tribune* published it as one which had been prepared. It was generally supposed to have been prepared by Mr. GREELEY, and we certainly shared in that opinion. He certainly never dissented from it, and the *Tribune*, in publishing it, said it expressed the grounds on which its followers "wanted to make the fight this Fall." One of those "grounds" was a paragraph in which they said: "We indorse the National Republican Administration, for its conspicuous share in this beneficent record," and that record was simply an enumeration of the services of the Republican Party, which it quoted as follows:

"It abolished slavery.
It led in the suppression of the rebellion.
It preserved and enlarged the Union.
It promptly reduced the enormous forces thus required to a peace footing.
It has reduced the debt over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars in the last three years.
It has simultaneously reduced public taxation over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars per annum.
It has preserved peace on the frontier.
It has won a friendly adjustment of the threatening troubles with Great Britain."

We submit that Mr. CONKLING was right in saying that by this action of Mr. GREELEY's paper and its followers, last Fall, they are foreclosed from any attacks on the Administration founded upon matters thus enumerated or then known to the public.

We supposed we had got beyond any possibility of surprise at any falsification on the part of the organ. But the following statement of the Professor of Journalism, with reference to LEET & Co., does astonish us a little:

"All the ingenuity and persistence of the Committee—nay, of two Committees—could not get from that person a statement of the profits of his business. He did not know how much it was worth; his accounts had never been balanced; he would not produce his books or articles of copartnership; and the testimony as to the number of packages received at his store was totally at variance with the evidence of the Custom-house records. Competent judges, however, steam-ship agents and others, estimated the profits at $100,000 or $200,000 a year."

Now what do our readers suppose the fact to be? Messrs. LEET & STOCKING not only submitted to the Committee a statement of their receipts and expenses, but were subjected to a careful cross-examination as to its details, as to their bank account and personal expenses. They offered to permit the Committee to examine their books, either themselves or by experts, an offer of which Messrs. BAYARD and CASSERLY were careful not to avail themselves. The statement submitted showed that instead of $100,000 to $200,000 as the profits of the business in a year, the gross receipts in twenty months for the General Order and warehouse business were only $205,000, that the payments for cartage alone were $51,265 60, the expenses of labor, rent, &c., $94,271 32, and that the net profits in twenty months of the General Order business were $43,330 24. The *Tribune*, by the way, would find it difficult to name the competent judges who estimated the profits of the business at $100,000 to $200,000 a year.

The statement that LEET & Co.'s testimony as to the number of packages received at their store was totally at variance with the evidence of the Custom-house records is not true. The variance was at most 635 packages in a total of over 100,000, and this arose from difference in the mode of reckoning.

Staten Island Enterprise.

The residents of Staten Island, it appears, have at last begun to bestir themselves to some purpose. One of the last evidences of this agreeable fact was given a few days back by the sudden appearance of an opposition ferry-boat on the route between New-York and Elm Park. This piece of enterprise grew out of a change in the time-table of the old North Shore line, in which the people of Elm Park were altogether ignored, the boats not going beyond Port Richmond on any trip. Under the circumstances, the proprietor of the Elm Park Hotel was obliged either to charter an independent vessel or run the risk of losing his guests. Elm Park is rather a pleasant place to live in, but its attractions are not great enough to overbalance the inconvenience occasioned by having to hire carriages, or go a portion of the way to the City in small boats. The result was, therefore, that the difficulty had to be squarely met by putting on an opposition steam-boat. Now it so happened that the inhabitants of Port Richmond were made to suffer also by the new time-table, and their indignation at what they call the ingratitude of the Company, has proved of considerable importance to the opposition boat. There was a little trouble experienced the first day about a landing place in New-York, and some fares were lost in consequence, but this drawback was soon remedied. The hours not filled up by the boats of the North Shore line are made use of by the opposition to add to the day's receipts, and the increased accommodation thus provided has proved very satisfactory, particularly to ladies, who do not care to be subject to restrictions when they go on shopping excursions.

The spirited enterprise of a single individual has already borne fruit by inducing the Directors of the old Company to advertise another change of time-table, to take effect on Monday next. So far, the mechanics and laborers residing at the lower end of the island have been the greatest sufferers by alterations in the time of running the boats. They are compelled to be in New-York by 7 o'clock in the morning, and, if they cannot make connections, have to do one of two things—stay over night or remain at home in idleness. The Elm Park workmen, it is said, were obliged to accept the latter alternative.

The old Company, among other improvements, have been induced to distribute new tickets for weekly commuters. Formerly it was the custom to sell pasteboard tickets to the number of ten for one dollar—the single fare being twelve cents—and to keep on reselling the same tickets as fast as collected, until they got to be so old and greasy that the ladies—purely from hygienic motives—were obliged to cry out against their further use. The new tickets are not to be used more than once, and, for this reason, are preferable to the old ones.

The decrease in the number of trips from Port Richmond, in the meantime, is likely to be productive of much good. Heretofore the people of that town have been slow to engage in movements calling for an extra expenditure of money, although there was a fair prospect that in doing so the value of property might be greatly increased. Having their claims set aside with so little concern, and that, too, by a Company which they did so much to establish, has worked wonders in bringing them to a speedy knowledge of what they owe to themselves. Some two years ago the Directors of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, whose line passes through Bergen Point, a thriving town, immediately opposite Port Richmond, offered to build a branch road to the water's edge, and put on a ferry-boat for conveying passengers across the Sound, on condition that a certain number of persons would agree to become yearly commuters; but, unhappily for Staten Island enterprise, the response was so utterly insignificant that the project fell through. So long as the steam-boats ran with tolerable regularity, the desire for more rapid transit was not very great. At present, however, the case is entirely different. The boats do not serve as faithfully as at first, and, being once put upon their mettle, there is a strong determination on the part of the Port Richmond men to have better and surer accommodation. In this emergency a meeting of public-spirited men has just been held, and a company organized to build a ferry-boat to connect with Bergen Point and the Central Railroad, thus bringing the town within thirty minutes' ride of New-York. More than half the capital stock had already been subscribed, and it is expected that the full amount of shares will be taken before the end of next week. The earnestness which this movement has developed is calculated to stimulate enterprise in other towns on the island, that have, in the past, been equally remarkable for indifference to the needs of the time. Staten Island, situated as it is within easy distance of New-York, has many advantages as a place of residence for our business men that only require to be set forward with an ordinary degree of tact to be fully appreciated. The opportunity to do this is now offered, and it is to be hoped that it may not be lost sight of.

A Fatal Nurse Girl.

It is not easy to understand the constitution of a human creature who can deliberately resort to murder as a pastime. Even such monsters of depravity as the French peasant executed a few months since, who was proved to have followed assassination for a livelihood, with as much system and as little compunction as a mechanic in following his trade, are less difficult to comprehend. But where are psychologists to place a young girl who devotes herself to killing little children, with the same zest and pleasure that other girls of her age might take in a new dress, or a dance or an evening at the play? That was ascertained about a year ago to be the favorite diversion of AGNES NORMAN, the London nurse girl, who had already sacrificed a half dozen of the hapless little innocents put in her charge, before she was discovered or even suspected. And the other day there turned up, in St. Louis, another nurse girl, who, if not a second AGNES NORMAN, is certainly the most unlucky nurse girl that ever lived. She is named MARTHA WHETSTONE, sixteen years of age, and noticeable in no way, except as being rather dull of intellect. Hereafter she is likely to be remarked for a more fatal peculiarity. Since last April no less than four children left in her charge have died when alone with her, one of them being her own sister, four years old. In one family where she was employed to take care of two children, one an infant, the other a little boy of three or four years, the mother returned one day after a brief absence to find the baby dead. Soon after, during a similar absence, the little boy fell from a cupboard and so hurt his head that he died. In another family, the mother went away in like manner, leaving her only child, also a little boy, in perfect health, alone in MARTHA's care. On her return he, too, was found dead. The death of the girl's sister occurred under similar circumstances.

Here certainly is a chain of most startling coincidences. Yet a Coroner's jury have failed to find anything criminating the girl, and she has been allowed to go home to her parents. The case is certainly a curious one. On the one hand, if the girl is innocent her situation is one of peculiar hardship, since her ill fortune will lessen very much her chances of making a livelihood. Few parents would care to employ a nurse of so ominous a record. If she be guilty no pains should be spared to find it out, since the crime is at once one of the most detestable and the easiest of commission. The memory of AGNES NORMAN may excuse if it does command the strictest scrutiny into so unfortunate an experience as that of MARTHA WHETSTONE.

Noblesse Oblige.

What a "gentleman" in Europe may or may not do for a living is getting to be a somewhat perplexing problem. Formerly the question was simple enough. He could do nothing at all, and this, to do him justice, he usually did with great industry and enthusiasm. If he were rich, he lived on his money; if poor, on his creditors. A little later it was found that he might, without degradation, play at work in the army, or navy, or the Church, and in progress of time it was conceded that he might, in pressing emergencies, enter the Bar. But here the line was firmly drawn and beyond it gentility refused to stir. Nowadays, however, things are different, and the French revolution did much to effect the change. Penniless *emigrés* in London suddenly discovered that gentlemen, and ladies, for that matter, might do a thousand things they would have looked at as sheer impossibilities on the Faubourg St. Germain. So Marquises turned dancing-masters, and Viscounts of sixteen quarterings washed dishes; while of one noble gentleman it is recorded that he won himself an honorable affluence by his skill in making salad.

Labor, in fact, is nowadays rather the fashion. Monarchs dabble in the stocks, or teach their children trades; Dukes go into commerce, and distressed Princesses seek consolation and wealth in millinery. With all the world busy around it, poor gentility is sometimes at its wits ends to keep up with the fashion. And its resources are often of the queerest. The other day, a revelation was made of the occupations of some London gentlemen, which was calculated to make the victors of Hastings turn in their graves. It all came out in the course of an action for libel brought by Mr. FIELDING, an extensive wine merchant, against the publisher of the London *Figaro*. Mr. FIELDING had put into one of the morning papers an advertisement to the following effect:

"To the Younger Sons of the Nobility, Retired Military and Naval Officers, and Private Gentlemen: Wanted, a gentleman of position having a connection among the nobility and gentry to collect orders for high-class wines and brandies; salary, £250 per annum, increasing according to results. Apply, with reference, to ——, wine merchant, ——. P. S.—Any gentleman possessing the above qualifications may easily realize one thousand pounds per annum."

Upon this alluring invitation, the *Figaro* printed a communication purporting to be from a gentleman of the army who had responded to it, and after accepting the office of agent, had made up his mind with military incapacity, "that it was a swindle and the responsible wine merchant an impostor." Mr. FIELDING, however, seems to have proved his respectability, for he got a verdict for damages, and on his examination gave the curious information that no less than seven hundred or eight hundred applications had been made in response to his advertisement, that he had appointed 130 agents, and among them "one Lord, a Lord's son, a Lord's cousin, an Earl's cousin, a barrister, a barrister's son, a Magistrate, a Justice of the Peace, several military officers, and a Bishop's son."

Apparently, then, it is quite the correct thing for a gentleman to "toot" for his wine merchant. Of course it is obvious that the desired service is to be rendered by sailing under false colors, by a fraudulent pretense of gratuitously advising in the character of a gentleman, and for friendship's sake, what is really urged for the sake of gain, and in the character of shopman on commission. Success thus implies a real betrayal of social confidence—a prime sin against the laws of hospitality. This seems, therefore, no very [illegible] addition to the list of gentlemanly employments. But [illegible] and if gentlemen find it to their taste, why not extend the field, and let the younger sons of the nobility, and the retired military and naval officers, "toot" also for their tailors and their boot-makers and their hatters, of course on a salary, and a fair commission? Only it will in time, perhaps, become difficult to draw the line accurately between the "gentleman" and the bagman.

MINOR TOPICS.

A new argument against the election of GREELEY has been found in the fact that the Forty-third Congress does not assemble till December, 1873. It would certainly be a pity if the repeal of the law providing that the first Session of every Congress should begin on March 4, should have the result of giving Mr. GREELEY a clear nine months in which to play the unrestrained part of a bull in the national china-shop. But, if the Tammany candidate could not be trusted without being forced to act under Congressional restraint, during the first few months of his term, it is difficult to see how he could ever be trusted to act for himself at all. The statement about the new President having no Senate to keep him steady for nine months, may be a good enough reply to the admissions of the Greeley papers that their candidate will need watching. It adds nothing to the force of the arguments directed against GREELEY's absolute unfitness for the position, under any circumstances whatever.

The latest advices from Japan credit the Government with having undertaken a somewhat extraordinary enterprise. This is nothing less than "the promulgation of a new form of religion," for which the following remarkable qualities are claimed; "it will be enlightened, simple, and adapted to common sense, and is likely to meet the approval of all classes." Historical students have proved to their own satisfaction at least that the Japanese Daimios have many points of analogy with the feudal overlords of the Middle Ages. Here is a chance for calling the Mikado the modern counterpart of CONSTANTINE, and for predicting that we shall see repeated in the extreme East the kind of arguments by which CHARLEMAGNE brought the Saxons within the Christian fold, more than a thousand years ago.

Jamaica appears to enjoy the luxury of a medical monopoly. That is, if a man is to die in that happy island, he must die according to allopathic rules, no other kind of medical doctrine being sanctioned by the powers that are. The Cuban immigrants seem to favor the homoeopathic theory of medicine, and actually persist in being cured by globular and infinitesimal doses. According to the latest dispatches from Jamaica, one of these presumptuous patients was recently taken out of the hands of a homoeopathic physician under the authority of a local law, and evinced his disgust at allopathic treatment by dying under it. Whether a man suffering from small-pox can be treated with most safety under homoeopathic or allopathic rule we do not pretend to say, but it looks very much like a remnant of barbarism to bring in the law to back up the disputes of the doctors.

Persons who want an illustration of what a real despotism is, and how far it differs from anything we have had since Tammany was (temporarily, at least,) cast down, will find it in Russia. One of the Imperial Inspectors of Schools has recently made a tour of Poland to warn students against joining Socialist Societies.

"He classed among the societies in question those formed with the object of spreading education among the people, of relieving the poor, of paying the school-fees of needy students, of collecting statistical information, and of mutual instruction. 'Such societies,' he said, 'should always be avoided, as they are only hot-beds of socialism. You will always know a nihilist by his talking of morality, public spirit, honesty, and freedom. These are mere words which conceal plans for the subversion of the Empire.'"

This has the genuine ring of pure tyranny about it, and we shall expect our Liberal friends to be putting it in the mouth of Gen. GRANT before the campaign is over.

The *Tribune* quotes, apparently with approval, GEORGE W. JULIAN's declaration that the Republican Party "is as dead as the bones of Ezekiel." About the time Mr. JULIAN was making this statement, Mr. GREELEY was declaring that he was "as much a Republican as ever." Which is correct? Is it the explanation that Mr. GREELEY is dead?

SCHURZ'S TREASON.

His Anti-Senatorship Pledges to the Republicans of Missouri Basely Violated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28.—It having been repeatedly asserted here and elsewhere, and several times denied, that Schurz, previous to his election as United States Senator, made distinct pledges that he would stand by and support the Republican Party, if elected to the Senate, the *Staats Zeitung* of this City publishes a letter from Benjamin F. Loan, Schurz's Radical competitor in that contest, in which he reviews the situation of affairs at that time, and sums up by declaring that, according to his recollection, Schurz, in a speech which he made at Jefferson City during the Senatorial contest, utterly denied all sympathy with those who favored rebel enfranchisement, repudiated the action of those Republican papers which undertook to commit him to that policy, and, in most emphatic language, asserted his entire devotion to the most ultra doctrines of the Radicals, and pledged his faith and support to them in the future.

Funeral of H. W. Chittenden.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 28.—The funeral of Harlow W. Chittenden took place today from the residence of his son-in-law, and was very largely attended. Extra trains ran on the Central Railroad, from Utica and Rochester. Many of those who attended came from Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Utica, and other points. The remains were deposited in Oakwood Cemetery.

NOTES OF TRAVEL.

Eight Days in the Yosemite.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

Perhaps the most delightful excursion it is possible to take in the valley is the one to the Vernal and Nevada Falls. The trail to these, by the Merced Cañon, crosses the beautiful Illilouette River, and several small, sparkling streams, pierces the green depths of fragrant woods, winds among the massive rocks, under mighty mountain walls, passes a glorious succession of cascades and rapids, and finally leads you out into full view of the grand, green, columnar masses of the Vernal and majestic white splendor of the Nevada. Both these falls, and the cascades between them, have a singularly joyous look, as they leap and tumble, hurry-skurry, over the rocks, as though glad to escape from the cold, gray mountain solitudes, and the dull pressure and sullen push of snows, out into freedom down through kindling sunlight to the bosom of beauty and peace in the fair valley land.

Across the Merced—the ubiquitous Merced—between the two falls, and right under the old Cap of Liberty, called by the Indians Mahta, is a Summer hotel, well kept, neat and comfortable. Here we concluded to spend the night, in order thoroughly to see the two falls—the only way it can be done. All the afternoon was spent beside the cascades and rapids and about the beautiful Vernal. This is the only waterfall in the Valley which has any color. One section of it is of the brightest emerald. There is on the edge of the precipice a singular parapet of granite, behind which you can stand and look down four hundred feet into a dim world of mist and spray. At one side of the falls there is an easy stairway, leading down to lovely ferny grottoes and little hanging gardens, kept green and cool by the perpetual baptism of the spray.

The night came on cold and wild, with clouds and wind and fitful moonlight. The guides built a camp-fire on the rocks before the hotel, which we gathered about and roasted our faces, while our backs were shivering. The only chance of comfort would have been in continually revolving, by some sort of spit arrangement. To turn one's self was too much like work, yet we were very merry—not at all put down by little discomforts and great sublimities. Mr. Muir built large fires down by the river. The effects of the red gleams and wavering flashes among the rocks and dark pines, and of the reflections on the rapids, were marvelously picturesque. We slept well that night, to the grand lullaby of the cataracts—only disturbed by the fall of a small avalanche from the Cap of Liberty and a mild earthquake shock. Old Mahta is given to avalanching, and vagrant earthquakes to prowling round the valley. The latter do little harm—they knock and run. When I felt this one, gently shaking my bedstead, I recognized the peculiar jog I had felt at Sacramento and San Francisco, and, familiarized with subterranean visitors, the irreverent words of Hamlet occurred to me:

"Old mole! can'st work i' the earth so fast?"

A climb up a steep, rough foot-trail to the top of Nevada Falls, was the morning's gallant undertaking. It was real work, though full of rare, hearty enjoyment. In the river, above the Falls, is a picturesque, rocky island, near the shore. By crossing on a bridge of one log over the rapids of the small side fall, we reached this island, and secured the finest near view of the grand cataract—one of the greatest in the world. From a projecting ledge, a sort of Table Rock, we were able to follow its mad leap down seven hundred feet; to look straight into the chasm where it was deepest and darkest, into the vortex of swirling, wrestling, fighting waters—a mighty agony of contending forces. Turning from that image of eternal unrest to the serene blue sky and the steadfast white domes, we stored our brains with pictures of sublimity unimaginable, steeped our souls in beauty inexpressible, and then—we went to lunch.

Mr. Muir thinks he finds in this particular region abundant evidence of the truth of the theory he holds of the formation of the valley by glacial action. At the Falls and on our way down, he pointed out rocks showing, as he thought, distinct marks of the drift. Prof. Whitney, the eminent State geologist, scouts at the idea of glaciers "sawing out these vertical walls," carving the spires and "turning" the domes, and is as certain of "subsidence" as though he "was there all the while." But he comes whose right it is to decide all glacier questions, Louis Agassiz. If he claims the falling, the subsiders will have to subside. I have endeavored to maintain a calm neutrality, though feeling, of course, the tremendous issues involved in the dispute. Forever unforgetable the last views we had of the two cataracts from the trail below the hotel, on our way down into the valley. They were absolutely resplendent in the afternoon sunlight, each plunging joyously into piles of welcoming rainbows, a vortex of splendors. They were clothed in glory as a garment. The ride on the lower trail was even more charming than it had been in the morning. In the deep, sweet-ferny wood the sunset glories were exquisite, tempered by foliage of every shade of green; the air was delicious with the fragrance of great white buckeye flowers, creamy azalias and wild roses and lilacs. Then there was the jubilant singing of the swift mountain streams, broken into now and then by the deep bass of cascades. A brief rough mule ride, but what a joy it was, and is, and ever shall be!

My sixth day was a deliciously lazy day, spent mostly in rowing and in strolling and idling about with a lovely friend over the river, and beside the lower Yosemite Falls. On our way we passed the saw-mill that furnishes all the lumber used in the valley, and, after our fashion, stopped for a little chat with the workmen we found grappling the great logs and pushing them through. There is a law prohibiting the felling of live trees in the valley, and all these, we were told, had fallen in the natural way—were doubly dead trees. But they looked singularly sound and plump, as though they had died a sudden death—not, I am sure, from heart disease, and I fear no "crowner" sat on them. One of the men, who was opposed to the anti-chopping law, (I suspect he was a Greeley man,) said, speaking as an unprejudiced sawyer, "I think the pines, at least, ought to be excepted; they might all be cut down; they are no ornament to the valley."

In the evening, about sunset, I rode down to Black's for a little gossip with some gay friends. A woman cannot dwell in sublimities forever. On the way, I drew rein, as I frequently did, beside a little sheet of water, an overflowed meadow, to look at a wonderful reflection in the clear, still water of the Yosemite Falls, the neighboring rocks and the sky. I was presently joined by a rough but kindly stranger, who, with the pleasant freedom of the valley, asked what I was "lookin' at?" "At the reflections there," I said, pointing to the wondrous picture of water-fall, precipice and sky. He peered down in a puzzled way for a moment, then started back, as though fearful of falling into the skyey blue, and exclaimed, "Well, now, I've been in and about this valley, in the pack-mule business, for six years, but never noticed that thar before. Why it's as good as the real thing."

How many such people we meet, men and women, who, "having eyes, see not." If the sky were full of tilting comets, they would ask, "Why stand ye gazing up into heaven." I doubt many a pack-mule, since the time of the prophet Balaam, has seen more than his master.

There was a grand aboriginal entertainment before the hotel that evening—a horse-race and a dance of diggers. A "war dance," they called it, and, by means of burnt cork and wild berry-juice, [illegible] of turkey feathers, and bags of bear-skin, they had managed to impart a feeble ferocity to their meek, moony faces—a faint touch of barbarism to their stunted, slouching, and pantaloonèd figures. But there is more of insolent cruelty in one slow, sullen glance, from old Red Cloud's blood-shot eyes than in the concentrated savagery of the whole Digger tribe. Squaws and pappooses followed the festive braves in singing adoration. One tattooed Princess, resplendent in a yellow calico robe and a tinsel coronet, passed round the hat. It was doubtless a poor show to travelers who had been in the wild Territories, where there are Indians which are Indians—who have seen war-dances where the dancers were armed with real tomahawks and decorated with real scalps—but, after our show, I was quite willing to ride home through the dim moonlight alone, glad to be alone with the shadow and the silence, the fine silence and the great sound.

On the seventh day we found our Gospel privileges, which were already not inconsiderable, increased by the arrival of a number of clergymen—distinguished divines, but (I mean no irreverence) good fellows for all that. They had evidently retained, on entering the ministry, among their reserved rights, a good deal of human nature, some practical sense, and a healthy jollity. At table they were especially merry, and laughed generously at little jokes—indeed, it was pleasant to see how far a very little joke would go with them, and how long it would run. They tossed it about tenderly, like good boys playing "throw-and-catch" with a Sunday-school book. The morning's programme was a visit to the Yosemite Falls on the north side, and a ride up the valley to El Capitan. I was with a charming family party of old friends, with whom I was to make the overland journey home—but we were joined by several other tourists, making a large cavalcade. The Church was out in force. During the latter part of the ride, where the trail widened into a good road, and there was a chance for a gallop, my old propensity for hard riding came over me. I suddenly found myself neck and neck with a clergyman, one of the gravest and gentlest of the new-comers, and an eloquent and eminent D. D. of Philadelphia, a city as renowned for its preachers as it is proverbial for its lawyers—favored, indeed, both by the law and the Gospel. I should be only too proud to find myself in this friend's edifying company any day, but I doubt if he would be willing to ride through Fairmount Park, where he might meet his respectable parishioners, with his Yosemite companion, dressed as she was, mounted as she was, on that golden Saturday. Here was a clergyman of reverent, poetic spirit, whose ideas of this beautiful world were not darkened by the traditional curse of Eden, who could find

"Books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stone, and food in everything."

For him, there was a "whole body of divinity" in El Capitan, as was shown by the reverential glow, the devout delight of his face, as he looked up the 3,300 feet of broad vertical rock, from the vast mass of débris at the base, which at a little distance attracts no notice. We were too much impressed by the grand aspect of this stupendous rock, as an image of Eternal Majesty and strength, to see or seek in it any likeness to anything human—but what is called "the Old Captain," was afterwards pointed out to us—a face and figure distinct enough, but not as fine by far as the Shakespeare, at Lake Tahoe. On our way back, we were called on to pay fifty cents toll for passing a crazy old bridge, which we had to eke out, by some rods of fording and floundering. Almost every excursion you take here subjects you to a tax of this sort; you cannot say of the Valley, that the half has not been tolled. If the bridges and trails were in better condition, one would not be disposed to grumble—except to show people that one has traveled.

In the afternoon, the Bridal Veil again, and the rainbows, of which we found a full variety. That was a memorable last ride we had up to the hotel through the lingering sunset. The gilding of the Cathedral Spires and Sentinel Rock was something marvelous to behold. The valley was just brimmed with tender, tremulous, aureate light. We felt that we had hardly seen it till then, but so we thought every latest time we beheld it. The beauty, the splendor, the height, the depth, the impression of infinite variety, grow upon you continually.

LONG BRANCH.

What is and What is Not to be Seen—The Coming Races.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, Saturday, July 27, 1872.

What a pity it is that people will not be natural, and will not enjoy what the gods have given to them. Here am I, seated on as fine a sandy beach as the world boasts, a splendidly cool breeze blowing the cobwebs of the City out of my brain, the salt air momentarily increasing my appetite for dinner; now writing a few lines, then watching the rollers and longing to take another header through them, and again scanning the broad blue ocean and wondering whether the friends who were to leave by today's steamer for Europe, are enjoying the sight of those swelling waves as much as I am. I have had as delightful a two hours' laze as a man could desire. And yet, though my location is immediately in front of the principal hotels, not a man, woman or child, incredible as it may seem, has passed me during those two hours; there is not, at this moment, a soul within two hundred yards on either side of me. How Mr. Frith, who painted such a life-like picture of the daily scene on the Ramsgate Sands, would stare at this extraordinary desertion of the sands at Long Branch! Where, he would ask, are all the little children with their pails and wooden spades, digging holes and building castles with the sand? Where are the city gentlemen with their newspapers, the young ladies with their books or magazines, and the old ladies with their sewing? He would scarcely believe it possible that so splendid an opportunity of enjoyment and recuperation should be utterly neglected. He would rather be apt to think that the citizens of New-York had not yet begun to assemble at their favorite watering-place. But he would be wrong. The Long Branch season is now in full bloom; the cottages have long been occupied by their owners, and the hotels are all well filled with guests. The giving complimentary dances to the visitors by the hotel proprietors has begun—sure sign that nearly all who are coming have arrived. Last week there was a dance at the West End; to-night Mr. Laird gives an entertainment at the Mansion House. And during the bathing hour the scene is lively enough. At the right time of the tide a swarm hurries from one hotel after another, like bees swarming from a hive, and in a few minutes the waves are dashing over thousands, arrayed in every conceivable bathing costume. But as to costume—Long Branch should send a delegate plenipotentiary to Dieppe or St. Valerie. It takes a Frenchwoman's art to know how to dress for the bath. On those sandy shores of the Côte du Nord bathing and bathing dresses have received due scientific and artistic attention, and are perfect.

A rather laughable incident occurred this morning in connection with the bathing. Some one started the rumor among a party of excursionists that Mr. Greeley was at that moment "floundering about like porpoises or whales at play," immediately opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. A crowd quickly gathered on the beach, some one hurried breathlessly to Mr. Van Osten, the proprietor of the Metropolitan, and he went in search of Gov. Parker, of New-Jersey, who is staying in the house, to impart to him the important information. The Governor, however, happened to be closeted in solemn Democratic conclave in one of the parlors, and could not, fortunately, be disturbed till it was too late. Well, the bather who was the innocent and unsuspecting cause of all the excitement, turned out to be an old woman of the proper sex. She had been persuaded by her daughter to try a dip in the sea, and, being very short-sighted, had tied her spectacles on before going into the water; she had also replaced her wig with the regulation bathing straw hat. In a few moments a roller broke over the old lady, carrying away her hat but not her spectacles, and she reappeared above the surface with a thoroughly bald head. There was an immediate cry of Horace Greeley.

The joke was not seen by the majority of the bystanders, and they thought that the panting and puffing old lady was really the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Frank Leslie, of the *Day's Doings*, at once telegraphed to New-York for $500 worth of fire-works, and posted a notice at the entrance door of the Ocean House that the display would come off at 8 o'clock P. M. By the way, this pictorial advocate of Greeley and Brown has bought up all the leading shanties—not for the purpose, the purpose, however, of cleaning them out, and removing the defacing blotches, but as a means of advertising his various publications.

It would be, perhaps, more correct to say that he has hired only the roofs of the shanties, each one of which is covered with a scarlet and black invitation to read this, that and the other. I noticed one very suitable pendant to these advertisements. It stuck on one of the shanties in the shape of one of those infamous quack medical affiches which those who issue them do not generally dare to post so conspicuously. Perhaps some would-be wit intended it as a cutting satire. I will do Mr. Leslie the justice, however, to say that even he has not the effrontery to include the *Day's Doings* among these shanty advertisements which form so unpleasing a border to Long Branch. He has apparently some little lingering sense of decency left. Would that he would show more.

We had a tremendous storm of rain here on Thursday night and a very high tide. The rain again played havoc with the bank of the bluff and the tide washed an immense quantity of sand away all along the beach. It is surprising that the authorities do not take steps to protect the bluff. In some parts the old pathway is entirely gone. Another matter in which a little renovation would be timely is the bunting displayed from the hotels. Lowell's satirical criticism of the recruiting sergeant's flag,

"That air flag's a leetle rotten,
Hope it ain't your Sunday's best,"

would apply to the national and local flags flying from too many of the Long Branch hotels. Nothing looks so paltry as tattered bunting, as any one may have seen for himself when Tammany displayed the City Hall flags in honor of the Baltimore nominations. This oversight on the part of the hotel proprietors is the more remarkable when it is evident that in every matter affecting the comfort and accommodation of their guests they display so great an activity. I do not think that I can point out any other shortcoming on their part. Of course there are those who grumble at prices. But if they think the aristocratic atmosphere of the West End or the Ocean House is a little dear at $5 a day they can get respectability and first-class accommodations—that is, Long Branch hotel accommodations—at $3.50 at the Metropolitan or the United States, and intermediate prices at other hotels.

Speaking of accommodation, if the visitors at Long Branch want to have a good grumble they would be justified in "cussin' an' swearin' their worry inside out" at the New-York transportation service. It is the exception, so far as my experience is concerned, for the boats or trains to be on time. This is a terrible infliction on business men who travel to and from New-York every day. Your readers will remember the utter failure of the Company's arrangements on the day of the great race between Longfellow and Harry Bassett. Many of them suffered too severely to forget it easily. This evening it was 8¾ o'clock before the 6 o'clock train started. A baggage-wagon had just got off the track at Eatontown Junction, a few miles below, and though the line was clear from here to Sandy Hook, and both the Plymouth Rock and the Jesse Hoyt steamers lay there, the authorities detained several car-loads of passengers in the depot till the Philadelphia train could come through. It was 11 o'clock before they reached New-York. The August race meeting begins next Saturday. There is the great four-mile race to be contended for, in which the witnessing of a gallant struggle between Mr. Harper's Lyttleton and Mr. Belmont's Kingfisher is eagerly looked forward to by thousands. Are they all to be left behind again till late at night? And are sandwiches again to be sold by auction on the cars at $1 a piece to the starving multitude, who ought to get home in good time for dinner, but who, on the memorable Longfellow and Bassett race-day, came nigher to getting home in good time for the next day's breakfast? To be compelled to travel back over two miles of ground to the West End Hotel, in order to be among their own set, after having become thoroughly worn out from standing for two or three hours in the depot, is by no means pleasant. And by that time the kitchen birds have all gone to roost, and supper can only be obtained at the most exorbitant hotel prices. On the whole it would be far better that the Railroad Company should do their duty and fulfill their engagements with the public.

Liederkranz Festival.

The Liederkranz Summer-night's Festival will take place at Jones' Wood to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, commencing at 8 o'clock. With such accomplished musicians as the Liederkranz numbers, the dancers will certainly not lack incentives to indulge in their favorite amusement. Should the weather prove favorable a pleasant evening may be anticipated.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

An Officer Attacked—He Fires Into a Mob and Fatally Wounds a Man.

At 7 o'clock last night, a Mrs. Ryan was observed by Officer Cooney, of the Thirty-first Precinct, to be drunk and acting in a most unseemly manner at the corner of One Hundred and Tenth-street and Tenth-avenue. After several futile attempts to persuade the woman to go to her home, which was in the immediate vicinity, and finding that she would not cease her disorderly and blasphemous outcries, the officer arrested her. The many shanties in the immediate neighborhood were almost instantly deserted by their occupants, who crowded round Officer Cooney and his prisoner in a threatening and menacing manner. Foremost among the crowd were two men, William Ryan and William Dennis, who at once demanded that Officer Cooney should release Mrs. Ryan from custody, if he did not want "his head swelled." Cooney, despite these threats, refused to release his prisoner, and endeavored to convey her in the direction of the Station-house. The crowd, which numbered 200 or more, at once attacked the officer, and beat him about the head until he was compelled to relinquish his grasp of Mrs. Ryan, who was at once rescued by the crowd and conveyed to a place of hiding. Officer Cooney's club was wrested from his hands by some of the mob, and he was knocked down and beaten and kicked about the head and face in a cruel manner. Finding that the odds were against him, Officer Cooney drew his revolver and threatened the crowd that he would fire on them, but the warning had no effect. Then paving stones from the unfinished street were thrown at him, and he was beaten with garden-staves from the fences. Knowing that he would certainly be killed by the mob, Officer Cooney fired several shots into their midst. Matthew Madden, of One Hundred and Eleventh-street and Tenth-avenue, was shot in the umbilical region by one of the shots from Cooney's pistol. On seeing Madden fall the mob made a rush for Cooney, and would doubtless have brained him, were it not for the arrival of Officers Hays and Tierney, who heard the report of the revolver, and hastened to the scene. The officers cleared away the crowd and took Madden to the Station-house in One Hundredth-street, from whence he was removed to the Reception Hospital at Ninety-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue. The physicians in attendance there said he was fatally wounded. The woman Ryan was subsequently rearrested and locked up.

The Erie Fire—Funeral of the Engineer.

The funeral of James W. McCarthy, the engineer who was killed by the falling walls at the fire at the Erie repair shops, in Jersey City, on Wednesday night, took place yesterday afternoon, from St. Matthew's Episcopal Church. The sermon was delivered and the service conducted by Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, the rector. The interest felt in McCarthy's death was general, and an immense concourse of people attended. The Exempt Firemen's Association, the members of the former Volunteer Department and the members of the present Department were present in a body, as were also the members of the Board of Fire Commissioners.

The remains were taken to the New-York Bay Cemetery for interment.

This morning the Board of Fire Commissioners will examine into the circumstances attending McCarthy's death, with a view to ascertaining to whom the blame of the accident belongs. Chief Engineer Farmer has been strongly blamed for allowing the steamer to remain in the position in which it was at the time of the accident, and the examination will be held at his request.

The inquest upon McCarthy will be held on Tuesday evening, and that upon the body of Crosby, whose remains were found in the débris of the carpenter-shop, at some future date, which has not yet been fixed by the Coroner. The remains are still at [illegible] Morgue awaiting the arrival of the family of deceased, the members of which are absent from the city.

Although it is said that the burned works are immediately to be rebuilt on their former sites, a strong effort will be made by citizens of Paterson to secure the removal of the shops to that place. It is proposed to hold a mass-meeting to advocate such a removal and to secure a memorial to the Company.

Fire in Elizabeth—Loss $6,000.

Just before midnight on Saturday night, a fire was discovered in the large dwelling-house on Bay Way-avenue, Elizabeth, belonging to Frederick Terhune. The building had only been purchased last week from Mr. Allen, and was entirely unoccupied, so that there is reason to believe the fire was of incendiary origin. There was no furniture, but as the house was a large double French-roof structure, well built, the loss will probably reach $6,000. Mr. Terhune had purchased it as a speculation. He was absent from the city, and it cannot be ascertained whether there was any insurance on the building or not. The nearest fire-alarm station is half a mile distant from Bay Way, and the flames had gained too much headway to enable the firemen when they arrived to save the building.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Greeley's Letters to Carmichael.

Last week the *Tribune* began to cry out in its usual frantic manner for the publication of Greeley's letters to Carmichael, and to demand that until that was done those making charges against Greeley of intriguing with the Democrats should hold their peace. Mr. C. S. Carpenter, of the Oneonta *Herald*, shows how dishonest this cry was by saying that "Mr. Greeley and the managing editor of the *Tribune* know that Mr. Carmichael gave all of his letters to a friend of Greeley nearly two weeks since."

Another Democrat for Grant.

Hon. T. M. Hewell, whose name has long been a tower of strength to the Democracy of Ontario County, has declared for Grant. He says: "I cannot vote for Horace Greeley as a Democratic candidate for President of the United States. You have been pleased in your letter to give to my action and vote more importance than they deserved; but I do not hesitate to say that, as between Grant and Greeley, whatever influence my action and vote may possess it shall be exerted in behalf of Gen. Grant."

An Undesirable Risk.

A correspondent writes: "You allude to a life insurance company in this City, which stands—for Grant, 29; Greeley, 11. I can tell of a financial company that can do better than that, though smaller in number; for 'we are seven,' and all for Grant and Wilson. One gentleman not connected, but has an office here, always a Democrat, will not vote for Greeley. We believe Greeley to be a very undesirable risk, and that his surroundings are specially hazardous."

Broome County.

The names of 1,423 voters in Binghamton are attached to a call for a meeting to be held there to-morrow night to ratify the nomination of Grant and Wilson, and the *Times*, in publishing it, says: "The total vote in the city last Fall for Secretary of State was 2,330, of which Scribner (Republican) received 1,258; Willers (Democrat) received 1,051, and Leigh (Temperance candidate) received 21. Changes will take place every week from now to November, but they will be invariably in favor of Grant and Wilson. Greeley was stronger the day after he was nominated at Baltimore than he will ever be again." One thousand four hundred and thirty-five now, against 1,258 last Fall, when the Republicans carried the State by 18,000 majority, will do.

The Prospect in New-England.

The Boston *Advertiser* of Saturday says: "In New-England, judging from evidence accumulating from all quarters, the Greeley ticket is weaker than it has been at any time since he was nominated. Many Democrats regard it as odious, and declare themselves against it under all circumstances. Few Republicans are for it, and they will not venture to show their hand. The two States commonly classed as doubtful, New-Hampshire and Connecticut, were never less doubtful than they are now; and throughout New-England the intelligent, sober and thoughtful sentiment which has been the strong fortress of Republicanism in the days of its trial is loyal as ever."

Grant in Wisconsin.

The Madison (Wis.) *Journal* publishes a call for a meeting to organize a Grant and Wilson club there, and says: "It contains the names of over 700 electors. Many of them voted for Seymour four years ago, when the city went Democratic; but this year it will go for Grant and Wilson by a good majority. There are Democrats who have not signed the call who will vote for Grant. They say so; and a careful estimate of the city shows that there are not two dozen Greeley Republicans in Madison, and from seven to ten times more Grant Democrats. Every nationality is represented in this call, and there never was a time when the Republican Party was so strong in this city as it is today."

Greeley's Intrigues with the Democrats.

Evidence of Greeley's bargaining with the Democrats comes from all quarters. The Orange (N. J.) *Journal* adds something in the following statement: "Some time before the Cincinnati Convention was held, John C. Ferguson, who lives near Greeley's Chappaqua farm, and who filled the position of Port Warden in New-York City, under Gov. Fenton, stated to a friend, (whose name we are ready to produce,) that Horace Greeley would be the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, and also of the Convention to be held at Baltimore. Ferguson said that he had been in correspondence through the Winter with Seymour, Gov. Hoffman, and other prominent Democrats of the country, and that the matter was all arranged, and Greeley was sure to be the nominee, and he thought he would be elected President."

Orange County.

The Newburg *Journal* gives trustworthy reports which show that what the *Tribune* calls "an official canvass" of Orange County is grossly incorrect. The *Journal* says: "There is no tangible evidence that the Liberal Republicans will carry off an average of four per cent. of the Republican vote of the county. There are whole townships where it will not be one per cent., and we hear of election districts where not a solitary one is to be found. But against even this small percentage is to be set as an offset the Democrats who, disgusted with their own party leaders and their policy, will either vote for Grant or not vote at all. This class no doubt constitutes ten or fifteen per cent. of the Democratic Party through the county. Here in Newburg it numbers two to one of the Liberal Republicans, and is composed of the best and influential Democrats. In one election district of another town, and that not a large one, where there is not a Liberal Republican known, there are already enrolled thirty Democrats who are pledged to vote for Gen. Grant."

Judge Murray for Grant.

Judge W. Murray, Jr., of the Supreme Court, of Delaware County, has written a letter in which he denies a report in the Greeley papers that he had signed a call for a Greeley meeting. He says: "If I am alive and able to go to the polls, I shall vote for Gen. Grant. I have never signed or caused my name to be signed for any call for a Greeley and Brown meeting. I do not approve of such a meeting, and have no sympathy with it. Grant saved this nation once, when we could find no other man to do it. He has administered the Government for three years ably and wisely. He has preserved us in peace. He has re-established our credit at home and abroad. By a strict enforcement of the laws, he has protected the loyal and industrious classes of the South. He has been honest and faithful in the performance of every duty. I am satisfied. I desire no change, especially for the uncertainties and vagaries of Horace Greeley."

Recognition of the Union Soldiers Distasteful.

Even the very ambiguous plank of the Cincinnati-Baltimore platform in relation to the valor of "our soldiers" is distasteful to some of the Greeleyites of the South. To such the Vicksburg (Miss.) *Herald*, which speaks of the war as "the late unpleasantness," holds the following significant language: "That plank should not give us any particular trouble. It was inserted at Cincinnati by the Liberal Republican Convention for a very good purpose, and our friends at Baltimore acted wisely in not disturbing it. By this and similar follies, centralism has held sway for four years. Our salvation hangs upon unremitting, patient, courageous fighting for the right, and not upon mere paper platforms which at last have but little bearing upon the action of those they are intended to guide."

More Democratic Testimony.

Mr. Thos. H. Hartwell, for some years City Attorney of Detroit, Mich., and ever an active Democrat, has recently returned home from a seven months' tour in the Southern States, and, in conversation with a business man, remarked, earnestly, that, in his opinion, "the safety of the country absolutely demands the re-election of President Grant." The impressions he brings back are thus stated by the Detroit *Post*: "I have traveled all over the South," he said, "and you have no idea here in the North of the bad condition of things there. The Southern extremist elements are all ripe for another revolution, or any other scheme by which they can revenge themselves upon the North and the Government. They are bitter and dangerous since the nomination of Greeley. They curse the North, curse the blacks, and curse the Government, with a bitterness you have no idea of, and threaten vengeance when they regain power, which they expect to do through Greeley's election."

Ex-Gov. Patterson for Grant.

Ex-Gov. George W. Patterson addressed a letter to a Grant and Wilson meeting in Clymer, Chautauqua County, in which he said: "Some pretend to believe that Mr. Greeley was a true and loyal citizen during the rebellion, but I know he was not, for he told me a few weeks after the fall of Fort Sumter, that he was in favor of the South going out of the Union and staying out. You may judge of my feelings on hearing such a declaration from a man who was then at the head of a paper claiming to be a loyal sheet. This was in December, 1861, when I was on my return from a trip to Virginia to look after the wants of the 'boys in blue.' I told Mr. Greeley that he and Jeff. Davis agreed exactly. You will recollect that he went to Canada to hold counsel with the rebels there, and was one of the leaders in a plot to prevent the renomination of the lamented Lincoln previous to his second election. The rebellion cost the country too many valuable lives and too much money to justify any loyal man in voting to place a rebel sympathizer in the Presidential chair. Those pretended Republicans whom President Grant (God bless him) has kept from plundering the public purse, will, as a matter of course, vote for Greeley; but thousands of Democrats who were true and loyal men will vote for Gen. Grant. It will be a question of honor, and loyalty on one side, and disloyalty and thieving on the other."

Further from Erie County.

The Buffalo *Express* says that the Republican Party of that city and county were never better organized than now, and never manifested more zeal. All the wards of the city and almost all of the towns of the county have organized Grant and Wilson Clubs, in which are enrolled about 5,000 members, and this, too, when no effort at a canvass has been made. The *Express* says: "The Republicans of old Erie seem determined to maintain the proud position they have already attained as the banner county of the State, and if thorough organization, hard work, and a faithful canvass of every school district will accomplish their purpose, they will attain success. Fortunately we have one of the most efficient County Committees that was ever intrusted with the management of a political campaign, because each member is alive to the importance of the work in hand and the responsibilities that rest upon the Committee."

Another Democratic Paper for Grant and Wilson.

The Morrisania (Westchester County) *Journal* has placed the names of Grant and Wilson at the head of its columns, and gives the following in explanation of its opposition to Greeley: "He was nominated by trickery, in pursuance of a bargain. In that bargain, fellow-Democrats, we were included; we were bought and sold like cattle, but we are not yet delivered. We, the thinking, the honest portion, can have something to say in the matter. We can refuse to be made merchandise of; we can assert our inalienable right to be freemen; to think and act for ourselves; refuse to be bond slaves or serfs; select our own candidates, make our own nominations and elect our public servants without allowing any dictation. Let us do so; let us arise in the majesty of our numbers, in the might of our power, and respond to the call of justice, right, virtue, truth, liberty, morality and manhood, and teach the hypocrites who seek to cajole, mislead, degrade, plunder and ruin us, a lesson at the polls in November next that they will never forget. Nay more, let us sweep off the contaminating crew with the besom of destruction."

The Marvelous Conversion of the Democracy.

One of the pretexts on which the Greeley organ asks Republicans to vote for the Democratic candidate is that the Democrats are all converted. They are now just as good Republicans as the Republicans themselves, and better too. Unfortunately for Greeley, the facts are all against him. We quote the following from the *Evening Post*—an independent paper:

"The head-quarters of the National Democratic Committee, at the Spingler House, Union-square, were opened for business this afternoon. Groups of Democratic politicians thronged the corridors of the hotel long before the hour appointed for the opening, and the political situation was loudly discussed on all sides. GEORGE N. SANDERS made his appearance about 10 o'clock, and WAS WARMLY GREETED BY THE PERSONS PRESENT, with many of whom he seemed to be well acquainted. Hiram Calkins, D. C. Birdsall, Gen. W. B. Burnett, Anthony Gallagher, and many other Democratic politicians, visited the rooms during the morning. Shortly after noon Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, the Chairman of the Committee, entered the rooms. He was followed in a few minutes by Senator FRANK P. BLAIR, Senator EUGENE CASSERLY, of California, Ex-Surrogate GIDEON J. TUCKER, &c., &c."

Candidates to be Voted for in North Carolina on Thursday—Former Vote of the State.

The election of State officers and Congressmen in North Carolina takes place on Thursday. Below we present a list of the candidates.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Tod R. Caldwell, Republican; Augustus S. Merrimon, Democrat.

Lieutenant-Governor—Curtis H. Brogden, Republican; John Hughes, Democrat.

Secretary of State—William H. Howerton, Republican; John A. Womack, Democrat.

Auditor—John Reilly, Republican; Collett Leventhorpe, Democrat.

Treasurer—David A. Jenkins, Republican; John W. Graham, Democrat.

Attorney-General—Tazewell L. Hargrove, Republican; William M. Shipp, Democrat.

Superintendent of Instruction—James Reid, Republican; Nereus Mendenhall, Democrat.

Superintendent of Public Works—Silas Burns, Republican; Joseph H. Separk, Democrat.

CONGRESSMEN.

First District—Clinton L. Cobb, Republican; David M. Carter, Democrat.

Second District—Charles R. Thomas, Republican; W. H. Kitchen, Democrat.

Third District—Neil McKay, Republican; Alfred M. Waddell, Democrat.

Fourth District—William A. Smith, Republican; Sion H. Rogers, Democrat.

Fifth District—Thomas Settle, Republican; James M. Leach, Democrat.

Sixth District—Oliver H. Dockery, Republican; Thomas S. Ashe, Democrat.

Seventh District—David M. Furches, Republican; William M. Robbins, Democrat.

Eighth District—W. G. Candler, Republican; Robert B. Vance, Democrat.

VOTE OF THE STATE.

The vote of the State of North Carolina in recent years has been as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Majority.
1860—Governor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864—Governor	10,749	[illegible]	[illegible]
1868—Governor	92,235	73,594	18,641
1868—President	[illegible]	84,000	12,[illegible]
1870—Attorney-General	83,427	87,648	4,221

At the Greeley Head-Quarters.

The Tammany Republican National Committee, Glenham Hotel, was unmarked by any event of note on Saturday. Col. Ethan Allen skedaddled to Long Branch to get rid of begging office-seekers.

That large sums of money have been sent from these head-quarters to carry the election in North Carolina is certain, as is also the fact already published that the notorious Wood and Blumenberg have been sent there as special envoys, to use nefarious means to influence the election. Major Staples, Head-quarters Secretary, has been for some time past engaged in posting the appointments of various orators who are to take the stump for Greeley. One of these gentry complained the other day of being obliged to breakfast on three eggs and a small slice of bread, which he considered a most illiberal allowance for a Liberal Party. Col. Jasper W. Johnson, a fierce auburn-whiskered Oregonian, starts upon a carpet-bag tour today, carrying with him a number of campaign documents, bills, a paste-pot and some speeches in manuscript, which he intends to deliver to small crowds in the country.

Among the visitors yesterday and Saturday were Hon. James Gallagher, Connecticut; Mr. H. Cummings, Oregon; Mr. H. Garrison, Missouri; Hon. C. P. Kimball, Democratic nominee for Governor of Maine; Hon. W. F. Harrabin, Democratic candidate for Governor of Vermont; C. C. Clark, editor of Troy *Press*; C. August Haviland, Chicago; Gov. C. N. Pearl, Texas.

The Republicans of Wellsville—A Strong Club.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WELLSVILLE, N. Y., Friday, July 26, 1872.

Some weeks ago I wrote you that I thought perhaps fifty Republicans in this town would vote for Mr. Greeley, over which the *Tribune* made a great blow. Please inform them that now I think the number less, and growing gloriously less every day. For the last few days we have been procuring names to a call to form a Grant and Wilson Club. Up to last night we had 526 names, (486 is the largest Republican vote ever polled in this town.) The names will be published in our county papers next week. The most votes ever polled in this town was 810. Please have the *Tribune* figure out Mr. Greeley's majority in this town. Nearly one hundred Democrats have signed our call. The thing does not mix here. No enthusiasm among the Democrats. The wheel-horses do not draw. Put down Allegany County *sure* for an increased majority next Fall. WELLSVILLE.

A Reply to a Tammany Organ.

Hon. Erastus Brooks, New-York Express:

DEAR SIR: I perceive in the *Express* a paragraph attempting to ridicule me and my honest convictions. As I treated your reporter courteously, I had the right to expect courteous treatment in return. As the false statement is made that I am "encouraged by the Grant men," you will please enumerate those who have been in contact with me. To avoid just such insinuations and misrepresentations, I have studiously kept myself aloof from the representatives and friends of Gen. Grant. Any other of the New-York Press has a right to lie as much as is pleasant by the publication of letters from various counties that money is tendered to "Bourbons" to attend the Louisville Convention. It certainly surprises me to find you authorizing such a paragraph to be inserted in your columns, and connecting it with me, whom you know to be as true to my convictions now as I was in other days; you did not ascribe mercenary or improper motives to me for acting with you in a known and hopeless minority. If our movement—which is feared, though you attempt to ridicule it, is so abortive, the honesty of our purposes should shield us from similar attacks, written by reporters who announce their own preferences for Grant without eliciting favorable responses from me.

The District Conventions will be called in due time. The Democrats who agree with me will show their hands, and there will be many of them. The delegates will go to Louisville with their own money, for the sturdy farmers, mechanics and others who propose to engage in this support of principles do not rely upon the vast corruption fund, part of which has been sent by your committee to North Carolina, nor upon that of the Administration. The mass of the politicians are not with us. So much the better. The people can be heard at that National Convention, and I assure you (and you know me well enough to understand its importance) that this movement has ten times the strength which the self-constituted Cincinnati Convention had, *and that we have solid constituencies to back us*.

Let him "laugh loudest who laughs last." I am sorry to be opposed to you, and yet I know that you personally respect me none the less for adhering to my conscientious convictions. As a contradiction to your paragraph I ask for an insertion of this.

Yours truly,
BLANTON DUNCAN.

JULY 27, 1872.

Activity at the National Republican Head-Quarters—A Letter from South Carolina.

Besides the thousands of letters from discharged soldiers coming in daily to the head-quarters of the Republican National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, to Col. L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the Veterans' Committee, others are received from various parts of the country, containing news of the satisfactory progress of the campaign. Hon. W. E. Chandler returned to the City yesterday. He feels quite jubilant over the political out-look for Grant and Wilson.

There are evidences, he says, accumulating on every hand that the Democratic Party is entering the contest with great lukewarmness. The Republican battalions are gaining strength all over the country, and the soreheads are already beginning to feel discomfited. Greeley's chances for election are becoming every day "beautifully less," and it is thought the rocket which fired at Cincinnati, fizzled in Baltimore, and burst into sparks in Tammany, New-York, will fall to the ground, forever extinguished, in November. Among the visitors on Saturday were Mr. Hugh Gardner, of the Erie Railroad Company; Dexter A. Hawkins, Esq., Postmaster Patrick Jones, and Assistant Postmaster Col. Morgan.

Subjoined are extracts of letters received.

D. C. Pinkerton, of McConnelsville, Ohio, writes:

"There are a few Greeley Republicans in this county, but there are more Democrats who will not."

A letter from Darlington, S. C., dated July 22, 1872, to Hon. W. E. Chandler says:

"I find the Democrats here nauseated by the dose they have been compelled to swallow, and they will eject it from their stomach one by one until a large proportion are cured of their sickness. They don't like the quack doctor selected for them and will not be governed by his prescription. Depend upon it, thousands of Democrats in the South cannot be Greeleyized; they will either stay at home—equivalent to voting for Grant—or cast their ballots for the hero of Appomattox. South Carolina will give a majority of 30,000 for Grant—seven times as great as North Carolina—upon the election of which Republicans here have no doubt. One thing is sure, no colored man who has been a slave will vote for Greeley, and the [illegible] men of the South who stand by [illegible] election of Greeley [illegible] will not [illegible]. Thousands of poor whites, until now under the thraldom and fear of the Ku-Klux, being [illegible] and encouraged by the decided [illegible] of Grant's Administration with the leaders of the Klan, will vote for the continuance of his Administration another four years."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Schurz is to make three speeches in Illinois in August.

Gov. Noyes, of Ohio, is to take the stump in Maine in August.

Gen. James A. Garfield is not for Greeley, as claimed by the Greeleyites.

Gen. Jos. E. Johnson says that he is for the Democratic candidate against Grant.

Judge E. L. Barney, of New-Bedford, Mass., denies the report that he is a Greeley recruit.

The Chenango *Telegraph* says that fifteen Democrats in De Ruyter have joined the Grant Club.

George Becker, of Binghamton, a life-long Democrat, has written a vigorous letter opposing Greeley.

The Liberals of Vermont tried to induce Hon. Julius Converse to declare for Greeley, and failed.

Michigan's only Democratic Congressman, James G. Sutherland, declines a nomination for re-election.

The Chicago *Times* publishes letters from many Democrats approving its course in opposing Greeley.

The Chicago Board of Trade voted for President the other day. Grant had 96 votes and Greeley 34.

A Democrat in Buckfield, Me., reports that there are twenty Democrats in his town who will not vote for Greeley.

Mr. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., is for Grant, and John Quincy Adams is not at all enthusiastic for Greeley.

The *New-Jersey Patriot*, a Democratic paper published at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J., has suspended publication.

The Republicans of Suffolk County hold a convention at Riverhead, Aug. 13, to elect four delegates to the State Convention.

Major Z. K. Pangborn, of New-Jersey, is to speak for Grant and Wilson at Ellenville, Ulster County, Thursday evening, Aug. 1.

Ex-Gov. Butler G. Noble is to address a Republican meeting at Highland Falls, Orange County, on Thursday evening, Aug. 1.

Auditor-General William Humphrey has withdrawn as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Michigan.

The Richmond *State Journal* says that Col. Mosby and several other Democrats are working efficiently for Grant in Virginia.

Congressman Darrell, of Louisiana, predicts that Grant and Wilson will have not less than 15,000 majority in that State.

The Trenton *Gazette* says it is not true that Ex-Gov. Charles S. Olden, of New-Jersey, supports Greeley and Brown. He is for Grant.

A careful canvass of a district in one of the northern counties, which last year gave 94 Republican majority, shows a majority of 212 for Grant over Greeley.

Judge James H. Bell has declined the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourth District of Texas, on account of private duties and obligations.

The Philadelphia *Press* says that the Republican nominations for Congressmen-at-large, in Pennsylvania, are the best and strongest that could have been made.

The nomination of Gen. Charles A. Albright for Congressman-at-Large in Pennsylvania is hailed with peculiar satisfaction by the Republicans of that State.

The exposure of Greeley's long-continued bargaining with the Democrats has driven many of his Liberal Republican supporters from him in all parts of the country.

R. R. Menzie, a staunch, old-time Democrat, well known throughout Southern Wisconsin, has published a letter strongly protesting against the transfer to Greeley.

Democratic papers in North Carolina are telling the people that if they are opposed to paying the "so-called public debt of the State" they must vote the Democratic ticket.

The Greeleyites tried to bribe a Grant man to take the command of a company of Greeley Grays, offering him $200 in cash, or a chance in the Post-office—after Greeley is elected.

A Boston correspondent ventures the opinion that if a self-constituted committee in Massachusetts should get up an electoral ticket for Charles Francis Adams it could get 15,000 votes without much effort.

The nomination of Charles H. Lanphier for Treasurer of Illinois by the Democrats and Greeleyites has excited disgust even in their party, and a paper is being extensively signed demanding his withdrawal or removal.

Twelve Democrats of Kendall County, Ill., have published a card declaring that they will not support Greeley, and saying that they are not of those who believe in casting out devils through Beelzebub, the prince of devils.

A gentleman who has just returned from St. Petersburg, in conversation with a *Times* reporter yesterday stated that Minister Curtin, whom he met repeatedly in the Russian capital, considers that Greeley has no chance against President Grant.

The Linn (Mo.) *Democrat* says that a more profligate and wasteful, if not corrupt, State Administration than the present has not at any time cursed Missouri. The paper is Democratic, and does not believe in such reform as Greeley and Brown bring.

Augustus Schell has been writing letters to the Democratic and Liberal Republican wire-pullers in Louisiana, appealing to them to fuse all the elements of opposition in that State to the present Federal Administration, as otherwise the eight electoral votes of Louisiana will be lost to the cause of Greeley and Brown.

Public Library of Kentucky.

Half a million dollars in cash to ticket-holders. Concert and distribution positively Sept. 28, 1872. For particulars see column advertisement in *Herald* any Saturday, or send for circular to Major THOMAS H. HAYS, in charge of New-York office, No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-street.—*Advertisement.*

New Life to the Hair.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE

Gives new life to the hair.—*Advertisement.*

A Safe, Sure and Speedy Remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera, Summer Complaint, and all Bowel Affections may be had in DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM. Compounded with care from the best understood ingredients known to the medical faculty; its action is prompt and always to be depended upon, while the reputation it has attained as a standard household remedy should induce all at this season of the year to keep a bottle of so useful a medicine by them. Sold by all druggists.

Horace Greeley.—Until after his election every family is advised to protect their house with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. It removes all care and anxiety about burglary. Office, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New Fourteen Pianos, $350.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $45 each, for the Hall dates. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 567 Broadway.

DIED.

BOGART.—On Saturday, July 27, GUSSIE FERRIS[illegible], infant son of [illegible] and [illegible] Bogart, aged 8 months.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 213 East 24th-st., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CASWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, 28th inst., SOLOMON T. CASWELL, aged 67 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 27, MARY, widow of Francis Clarke, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from No. 322 Degraw-st. (between Smith and Hoyt-sts.)

COBURN.—On Sunday, July 21, at 3 P. M., of cholera infantum, WARREN T., infant son of Andrew D. and Nellie M. Coburn, aged 15 days.

"God has called our beautiful angel
To sing praises to Him above."

☞ Utica papers please copy.

CHEESMAN.—On Saturday, the 27th inst., A. WASHINGTON CHEESMAN, eldest son of John L. and Phebe A. Cheesman.

Funeral service at No. 353 East 50th-st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 8 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

EARLE.—At Englewood, N. J., on the 27th inst., FRANK EARLE, infant son of Alexander M. and Fannie S. Earle, aged 5 months and 26 days.

Funeral from No. 21 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited without further notice.

FOWLER.—On Friday, July 26, at New-Brunswick, N. J., SARAH ANN FOWLER.

Her friends, those of the late Gilbert Davis, also of Gilbert F. Davis, are invited to attend her funeral from the Pittman M. E. Church, corner of George and Oliver streets, New-Brunswick, on Monday, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting upon the arrival of the 12 o'clock train from the Cortlandt and Desbrosses street Ferries.

GRIFFIN.—At Summit, N. J., on Saturday, 27th inst., LAMBERT LOCKWOOD, aged 7 months, son of Chas. Francis and Elizabeth R. Griffin.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 71 West 45th-st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

HOPSON.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, ANN ELIZABETH HOPSON, relict of Miles Hopson.

The remains will be taken to Staten Island for interment.

HIGSON.—On the 26th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. H. Taylor, No. [illegible] Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, HARRIET M., wife of Wm. Higson, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday, 30th inst.

HUNNIFORD.—On Saturday, July 27, Mrs. SUSAN M. HUNNIFORD, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral will take place on Monday, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Mrs. J. A. Collins, No. 126 East 27th-st.

KNAPP.—At Washington Heights, on Friday, July 26, CATHARINE LOUISA, wife of Shepherd Knapp, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services from the Brick Church, corner of 5th-av. and 37th-st., on Monday, 29th inst., at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LEONARD.—On Sunday, 28th inst., BENJAMIN LEONARD, aged 87 years.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 331 Putnam-av., near Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, this day, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends and those of his sons-in-law, D. Benham and J. H. Atwater, are invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

LAWRENCE.—In New-York City, July 27, of consumption, ELLEN A. ESSEO, wife of Thomas Lawrence, Esq.

Her remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

MUMFORD.—On Saturday, 27th inst., at No. 1 Stile Pacific-st., Brooklyn, KATHERINE, infant daughter of W. C. and E. B. Mumford.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, corner of New-York-av. and Herkimer-st., Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

MACLEOD.—At Highland Falls, near West Point, Thursday morning, July 25, ELIZABETH MACLEOD.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 10 West 18th-st., on Monday morning, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church, corner of Fulton-st. and Broadway.

MARSHALL.—SARAH ANN EDWARDS, daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin B. Edwards, and wife of Gilbert N. Marshall, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, No. 299 Bedford-av., near Putnam, Brooklyn, on Monday, July 29, at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon.

POST.—On Friday, July 26, 1872, MARY MINTURN, wife of the late Henry Post, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av., corner of 20th-st., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10½ A. M.

PATRIE.—On Friday, July 26, MARIA THERESA PATRIE, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her father, Osias Camp, No. 690 Warren-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 29, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SANDS.—At Greenwich, Conn., on the 27th inst., MARY C., widow of the late John Sands, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house at Purchase, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Third day, 30th inst. Carriages will meet the train leaving Twenty-seventh-street Depot, (New-Haven Railroad,) at 8 A. M., for Port Chester.

STODART.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 27, ADAM STODART.

The funeral services will take place at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SCHENCK.—On Sunday, July 28, JAMES W. SCHENCK, Sr., aged 69 years.

Funeral services at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, on Tuesday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

STOCKING.—On Saturday, July 27, in Williamsburg, Long Island, FRANCES ADELINE, only child of Dwight and Addie Stocking.

Good night, little one.

STEWART.—On Friday evening, July 26, 1872, ELIZABETH STEWART, aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, 29th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother, No. 201 West Houston-st.

TUCKER.—On Sunday, 28th inst., LUCY E., youngest daughter of Stephen D. and Sarah A. Tucker.

Notice of funeral tomorrow.

VOSE.—At Brighton, England, July 11, 1872, of heart disease, MYRA RAYMOND, wife of John G. Vose, of Montrose, New-Jersey, and daughter of the late Andrew R. Raymond.

WILCOXSON.—In Norwalk, Conn., suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. T. Cornwall, MARTHA GUION WILCOXSON, in her 53d year, widow of the late Col. Wilcoxson, of the late Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, July 30, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

"MANHATTAN WALTZ," by STRAUSS.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston and New-York, have purchased of me the sole right to publish the above waltz, as performed at the Academy of Music. The public are hereby informed that any other edition is unauthorized and fraudulent.

JOHANN STRAUSS.

Per A. WEBER, Agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $20; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

Orders filled.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

Prizes cashed and information given at J. B. MARTINEZ & CO.'S, No. 10 Wall-st. Box No. 4,685 New-York Post-office.

MAGNETIC.—ALL CASES OF NERVOUS prostration and general debility, from whatever cause, successfully treated by F. A. PALMER, Magnetizer, No. 31 West 27th-st. Terms—Office treatment, $5; visits, $5.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & LAMMIE, Tailors, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 11 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.

United States depot for political banners.

Portraits furnished to order, and sent to all parts of the United States.

T. W. THORNE & [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

[illegible]

POLITICAL FLAGS AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Supreme Court sales which were ordered to be held at the Exchange on Saturday, July 27, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, were adjourned by the auctioneers, A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., as follows: The three three-story brown-stone houses and lots, situate on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, to Saturday, Aug. 10; and that of the double tenement-house and lot, 25 by 100, known as No. 302 East Forty-sixth-street, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, to the same date.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The past week, ending with Saturday, July 27, may be fairly set down as a very dull one. The market has been exceedingly flat, but not more so than is usual at this season of the year. The amount of New-York property sold at public auction shows a material increase over the sales of the week preceding: By James M. Miller, $137,575; by William Kennelly, $4,700; total, $142,275, against the sum of $77,150 for the week previous. No suburban sales of importance were held. At private sale considerable business is reported to have been done, the particulars of which, or rather the verification of the sales made, will be found duly reported in the list of transfers as soon as the deeds are recorded.

The list of public sales for the present week are few in number and very light in amount of value involved, most of them being of a legal character, and made by order of the Supreme Court or the Court of Common Pleas.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED PUBLIC SALES.

Today, Monday, July 29.

No public sale is advertised to take place at the Exchange.

Tuesday, July 30.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of R. P. Hope, Esq., referee, one lot and building, 25 by 102.2, situate on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 125 feet east of Second-avenue; also, by order of the Supreme Court, Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee, one lot and buildings, situate on the south side of Fortieth-street, 283.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 16.8 by ½ block.

Also, the three-story brick house and lot situate on the north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, 51.8 by 100.5.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, Charles Price, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, 25 by 60.

Wednesday, July 31.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, W. McDermott, referee, the two lots of land on the north side of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, 168.6 feet west of Third-avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, a large dwelling and about 100 city lots of land, situated at Verplanck's Landing, Westchester County, N. Y.

Thursday, Aug. 1.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Wyllys Hodges, Esq., referee, a lot of land situate on the south side of Nineteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, 25 by 100 feet. Also, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William Harvey Hart, Esq., referee, the tenement property situate on the north side of East Eleventh-street, 125 feet west of First-avenue.

Friday, Aug. 2.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, James H. Coleman, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north side of Thirty-fourth-street, 41.8 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 20.10 by 71.4.

Saturday, Aug. 3.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., on the premises at Nyack, N. Y., 100 lots of land, comprising the property known as "Court Brilliant," on the hill, within five minutes' walk of railroad and steam-boat landing.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 27.

Boulevard, s. w. corner of 167th-st., [illegible] contract	$[illegible]
Boulevard, n. w. corner of 80th-st., 102.2x162.1	62,000
9th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x92.3	22,500
12th-st., s. s., 317.2 ft. w. of Broadway, 25x103.3	37,500
36th-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., 15x98.9, h. and l.	30,000
51st-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x99, Q. C.	2,000
51st-st., s. s., 172 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.4x100.5, h. and l., half part	9,000
51st-st., s. s., 190.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.4x100.5, h. and l., half part	9,000
52d-st., s. s., 132.6 ft. w. of 2d-av., [illegible]	4,750
[illegible], s. s., 101.5 ft. w. of 2d-av., 76.1x102.7, h. and l.	16,750
114th-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x100.11	15,000
142d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x99.11	2,800
142d-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50x99.11, foreclosure	4,050
142d-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 11th-av., 50x99.11	3,[illegible]
150th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x99.11, 1870	100
Avenue A, w. s., 80 ft. n. of 20th-st., 12x70; Avenue A, w. s., 92 ft. n. of 20th-st., 8x33.10, 3 h. and l.	35,000
2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 55th-st., 20x[illegible], h. and l.	19,000
5th-av., n. e. corner of 115th-st., 25x100	16,000
5th-av., e. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 115th-st., 25x100	16,000
5th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 65th-st., 25x100	35,000
9th-av., n. w. corner of 62d-st., 100.5x100; 9th-av., s. w. corner of 63d-st., 100.5x100; 62d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 50x100.5; 63d-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5; 10th-av., n. e. corner 62d-st., 100.5x100; 63d-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th-av., 125x100.5, indefinite right, C and G.	5,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Grand-st., No. 125, store and basement, 3 9-12 years, per year	$2,200
Pearl-st., No. 490, front and rear, 5 years, per year	1,200
Stanton-st., No. [illegible], 2 years, per year	1,000
Washington-square, No. [illegible], 7 years, per year	2,[illegible]
24th-st., No. 20, East, 10 years, per year	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots. City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5,000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x125; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

Homes for All.

For houses, lots and land by the acre, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue. For sale, a two-story and French roof house, 22x35, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, marble mantles, extension 14x16, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; also lot 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—HEALTHFUL, QUIET, ACCESSIBLE.

At South Norwalk, Conn., near depot, churches and schools, a nice house, with pleasant grounds; especially desirable for invalids or sickly children. Inquire of FRANK A. FERRIS, Nos. 204, 206 and 208 Mott-st.

CENTRAL HOTEL, ORANGE, N. J. Has been THOROUGHLY RENOVATED, and is now open for reception of Summer boarders. A first-class billiard hall and livery stable attached to the hotel. J. W. McCHESNEY, Proprietor.

FOR SALE AT LYME, CONN.—ONE of the handsomest-situated residences and grounds on the banks of the Connecticut and near the mouth, and overlooking the Sound; house contains sixteen rooms, bath, &c.; large barn and fourteen acres of land, with old shade-trees and fruit-trees in abundance; also, in addition, ten acres of fine wood-land. Railroad depot five minutes from the house; connects to New-York every twelve hours; house completely furnished; plenty of fishing, bathing, hunting, shooting, &c.; location perfectly healthy [illegible] Saybrook, as nearly opposite. The entire property of twenty-four acres, including house, out-buildings and furniture, can be bought for $6,000. A rare chance. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, buildings and property (four lots) of N. Y. & N. R. Chair-Works in Jersey City, corner Morgan and Washington sts.; engine, boilers, furnished stock, &c., if wanted. Apply on premises, or No. 85 John-st., New-York. Terms easy; little cash required. It is near the ferries and railroad.

FLUSHING, TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c., on a macadamized street; price only $6,000; terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. 142.

FARMS—LARGE AND SMALL, FOR SALE in New-Jersey, within thirty miles of the City, with great prospective values. Apply to S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 204 Broadway, one door from Fulton-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES and lands and village lots for sale; a great variety also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season, or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A WATER-POWER, TWENTY-FIVE feet fall, with saw-mill and job-shop, suitable for manufacturing, near Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., for sale at a bargain; price $1,400. Address G. D. KEELER, Seaford, Del.

LONG BRANCH.—PLOTS OF GROUND ON and near the sea for sale; also cottages. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY—ESPECIALLY.—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GEREN, [illegible] Orange office opposite main depot.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., REAL ESTATE.—All seeking homes in this delightful and healthful region, address J. H. JOHNSON, Morristown, N. J.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,

at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the premises known as

NO. 9 ANN-ST.,

belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being 25 feet front and rear, by 40 and 51.4 on the sides.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 1, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1872.

By A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

"Court Brilliant." This most beautiful and eligible property in Nyack, having an unsurpassed view of the Hudson, is portioned into 100 lots and acre plots, and will be sold at auction on the premises on SATURDAY, Aug. 3, at 12 o'clock; parties wishing to purchase will take the 9 o'clock A. M. cars, foot of Chambers-st., Northern New-Jersey Railroad, and can return at 5 o'clock P. M. same day, and are requested to examine the property before the day of sale.

Messrs. Serrill & Demorest, at Nyack, will show the property; it is within five to eight minutes of the railroad depot and steam-boat landing.

For maps and full particulars, apply to No. 7 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID PROPERTY OF VERPLANK'S POINT, HUDSON RIVER, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, AT 12 M., AT EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

The beautiful residence and grounds (about 1½ city lots) of the late JOHN HENRY, Esq., five minutes' walk from the landing and one mile from depot, (Montrose Station.) Magnificent views, splendid orchard, gardens, &c. Fine brick mansion, 41 feet square, slate roof, bath-room, dining-room, coal cellars, &c., brick barns, carriage-house, stables, &c. Terms liberal. Maps at Cedar-st.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE.

The third great sale of lots on the Minkle estate, at Bayside, Long Island, will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 6. Particulars hereafter. Free tickets can be had on personal application at my office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. JERE JOHNSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIREPROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired,) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. F. E. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 37 EAST 19TH-ST.; has all the modern improvements, and has just been put in order. For rent and permit, apply to E. C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

FURNISHED.

TO LEASE, FURNISHED.—NO. 314 West 34th-st., to a private family; rent $2,000; is brown-stone, high-stoop, four-story; moderate size.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board. J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors. GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 15, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business July 2. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst., and be opened 1st August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York. J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on the 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order. WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railroad, First Mortgage, Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. C. A. WORTENDYKE, President. NEW-YORK, July 26, 1872.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. declared payable on demand. OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six (6) Per Cent. will be paid on and after 1st August, 1872. WM. H. BIRLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 141 BROADWAY, July 2, 1872.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable Aug. 1, 1872. JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS of GREENE COUNTY, MISSOURI, maturing Aug. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the National Park Bank, New-York. W. C. HORNBEAK, Commissioner.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three (3) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of August. E. BUCK, Cashier.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, ON the Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, on and after that date. WM. R. HAMILTON, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON THE Midland Pacific Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers on and after that date. E. E. SMITH, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st.—Interest commences the first day of each month. Six per cent. interest paid. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from August 1. Assets [illegible]; Surplus [illegible]

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.
(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,750, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $136,280 97, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,850,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.,

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $6,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 25,127 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 10 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,400,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $373,489 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity; and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS, No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York. Sole Financial Agents in the East.

THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

Now Nearly Completed.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY & LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments, and other securities at their market value, by

GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, (formerly of Vermilye & Co.)
SAML. D. DAVIS.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO, SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, July 22, 1872.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 1872, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1869. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS. (Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD, AT 95 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES: MOSES TAYLOR, of the WM. E. DODGE, Great Northern. JOHN A. STEWART, WM. H. OSBORN, of the International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road.

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,000,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors. MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for the consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors. S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY GEO. H. PIERSON for $1,000, dated about June 20, 1872, four months, payable to his order, and indorsed by him, payable at People's Bank; payment of same having been stopped, the finder will please return to above bank. W. YOUNGS, No. 430 7th-av.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

AFFORDING

UNDOUBTED SECURITY

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS UPON A

COMPLETED RAILROAD!

The Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana,

8 PER CENT.

Gold Interest, payable Quarterly in New-York Free of Government Tax, being nearly TEN PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT, and

SIXTY PER CENT. MORE INCOME THAN GOVERNMENTS.

This Road is now completed and in operation; length 115 miles, twelve of which run through the celebrated BLOCK and BITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS of PARKE County, affording the nearest outlet to Northern and North-eastern markets.

Price of Bonds, for the present, 95 and accrued interest.

Further and full particulars, with Pamphlets and Maps, furnished by us on personal or written application.

JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

THE INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL

RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

An East and West Air Line of 152 Miles, Indianapolis, Ind., to Decatur, Ill.

This road passes through a belt of the best settled and richest agricultural and mineral country of Indiana and Illinois, averaging thirty miles in width, with no other East and West railway built or projected through it. It crosses, in Parke and Vermillion Counties, the rich

BLOCK COAL FIELD

of Indiana, which alone will supply an ample business.

Thirty miles through Douglas County, Illinois, just completed, opened and paid for.

Whole Western Division, Montezuma to Decatur, eighty-five miles, to be finished in 1872. Grading nearly done and materials (except iron) already procured; bridge over Wabash ready for superstructure.

Eastern Division, sixty-seven miles, partly graded, and to be finished in 1873.

$1,200,000 IN CASH ALREADY EXPENDED ON THE ROAD, AND $1,800,000 REMAINING TO BE CALLED FROM TWENTY SUBSCRIBERS, AMONG WHOM ARE W. R. GUION, SIDNEY DILLON, JAY COOKE & CO., CLARK, DODGE & CO., J. S. LIGMAN, VIBBARD, FOOTE & CO., AND PAUL S. FORBES, OF NEW-YORK; BENJ. E. BATES, OF BOSTON; HENRY LEWIS, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND G. M. PULLMAN, OF CHICAGO.

Besides its right of way the Company owns 25,000 acres of land, chiefly in Indiana, of which 2,000 acres are the best BLOCK COAL LANDS. It has also SUBSCRIPTIONS IN BONDS AND CASH from counties, towns and individuals of $750,000.

The road connects at both termini with the most important THROUGH RAILWAY LINES of the West, and being by many miles shorter than any other line, will be independent of them, while its local business alone will insure good dividends on its stock.

Bonds $1,000 each, payable to Union Trust Company, Trustee or bearer, July 1, 1901, in gold coin. Coupons, also in gold, payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York, or at Union Bank of London, at fixed exchange of £7 sterling.

SINKING FUND of 2½ per cent. a year on gross earnings to be invested by Trustee in Bonds at not exceeding par.

For sale at 90 and accrued interest, by the Financial agents of the Company,

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE

CAYUGA LAKE RAILROAD,

ISSUED FOR $20,000 PER MILE, STATE OF NEW-YORK

This road has now been in process of construction during the past year, and will be finished during the coming Autumn; iron is purchased and now being laid over one-third of the whole distance from Aurora to Cayuga Bridge, where it crosses the New-York Central. At Ithaca, the Southern terminus of the road, it connects with the Ithaca and Athens Road, FINISHED, and daily delivering large quantities of COAL at that point. The Susquehanna Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad terminates also at Ithaca, where it is now accumulating an immense quantity of its COALS, awaiting the completion of this road for transportation. Thus it will be seen that this road will always have a large coal traffic from these two sources. Besides this, the local business, traversing as it does the finest agricultural district of this State, will be very large. We are offering a limited amount of the bonds at 90 and accrued interest in currency, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the public as a first-class investment.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co., NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 21 Wall-st., and No. 3 New-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY,"

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 22, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $[illegible], which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,000,300—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873	$180,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,182,300 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1885	938,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1889	345,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1882	35,000 00
Total	$3,000,300 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI,

SEVEN PER CENT., FREE OF TAX, SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Road is over twenty-two years old, is well equipped and well managed. The stock sells at 93 to 95. Allowing sixty per cent. for ordinary running expenses, the road earned in 1867 fifty-two per cent. more than interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and has increased its earnings each year, so that in 1871 it earned more than double the interest on First and Second Mortgage Bonds. A sinking fund of $50,000 per annum is one condition of the trust. We offer these bonds so that they return 8½ per cent. income, without taking account of profit from the inevitable rise in the price of the bonds from the action of the sinking fund. We have selected these bonds as relatively the best investment offering in the market, and would invite the closest scrutiny to them. For price, or further particulars, apply to

THOMAS DENNY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 39 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 20-year Bonds.

CARROL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.

For sale by

MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE LAND-GRANT SINKING FUND 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

FOR SALE BY JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY STOCKS FOR SALE.

(7s.) Sevens of 1885 at 104 and accrued interest.
(6s.) Sixes of 1905 at 97 and accrued interest.
(7s.) Sevens, Prospect Park, due 1917, 104 and interest.
(7s.) Sevens, Jersey City Sevens, due 1892, at par and accumulated interest.

GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, July 24, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed from July 27 to July 31 inst., both days inclusive.

Certificates of full stock, in lieu of scrip certificates, are now ready for delivery.

Per order of the Board of Directors. S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

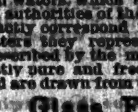
CAUTION.—CERTIFICATE NO. 714, 250 shares of Kings County Fire Insurance Stock, issued to Mrs. Catherine Prevost, has been fraudulently taken from her. This is to caution all persons against the negotiation of the same. S. H. PROVOST, No. 158 Chambers-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway,



Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Seltzers, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters, which after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proven to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contamination, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

A FILE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE for the past five or six years to date, to be sold cheap. Office No. 184 East Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NO. 217 TO NO. 223 West 51st-st., near Broadway.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, headstones, counters, &c.; first-class work at previous low prices.

REMOVAL.—SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE mantels, wood mantels, the finest assortment ever offered in this City, at our new and spacious warerooms, 220 and 222 West 23d-st. T. B. STEWART & CO.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. H. COWPERTHWAIT & CO., 155 Chatham Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING, at VERY LOW PRICES for cash, or PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALMENTS IF DESIRED.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HELP WANTED.

FORTY-FIVE STONE-MASONS, SIXTY STONE-CUTTERS

Wanted on the Government works at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Wages, $3 to $3 50 for masons; $3 to $3 50 for cutters per day of eight hours.

Permanent work, except for masons in Winter. Apply by letter or in person, to

D. W. FLAGLER, Captain of Ordnance Commanding.
ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, July 20, 1872.

ATTENTION.—COACHMEN, GARDENERS, porters, useful men and farm hands can get good situations at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 132 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GOOD GIRLS WANTED EVERY DAY THIS week at CARPENTER'S Agency, No. 132 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av. Situations ready, without waiting, for all experienced servants, small girls, and those lately landed.

AUCTION SALES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—ADOLPHUS F. OCKERSHAUSEN, as trustee of the first mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and BALTHASAR KREISCHER, against the Staten Island Railroad Company, DANIEL S. HALSTEAD, as trustee of the second mortgage of the Staten Island Railroad Company, and GEORGE LAW.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will expose for sale and sell by Anthony J. Bleecker, auctioneer, at public auction, in accordance with the provisions of said judgment, at the office of the Staten Island Railroad Company, at Vanderbilt's Landing, on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, on Tuesday, the 27th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises and property: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments acquired and appropriated for the purpose of a single or a double track railroad, and all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; and also all the lands acquired or appropriated for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, and all the real estate wheresoever and whatsoever now owned by the said Railroad Company, and also all and singular the locomotives, tenders, passenger-cars, freight-cars and coal cars, carriages and engines of every description, and all horses, harness, stables and stable furniture, and all tools, machinery and materials, and all goods and chattels of every description, which now are owned and used by the Staten Island Railroad Company in operating, maintaining and repairing its said railroad, and also all and singular the franchises, rights and privileges now owned and possessed by the Staten Island Railroad Company, including its rights to be a corporation, and all the ferry rights, ferry franchises and ferry privileges now conferred upon, granted to, vested in or possessed by the said Railroad Company, by virtue of any act or acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, or otherwise, together with all wharves, piers, ferry-houses, leases of ferries, ferry-boats, including its steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine, and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and all the property, real and personal, now owned by the Staten Island Railroad Company, and used by said Railroad Company in the operation of its ferries and in the enjoyment of its ferry rights and franchises, all of which property is more fully described as follows: All the railroad of the Staten Island Railroad Company on Staten Island, in the County of Richmond, in the State of New-York, from a point on Bay-street, near Vanderbilt's Landing, to a point at or near Kingsburg's (late Biddle's) Dock, in the village of Tottenville, together with all the rights of way and roadway of said Company, and its lands, tenements and hereditaments forming a portion of or lying contiguous to and on either side of said roadway and acquired or appropriated for the purposes of said railroad or for depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, superstructures, erections and fixtures appertaining to said railroad, and also all the rails, ties, bridges, ways, piers, depots, engine-houses, car-houses, station-houses, warehouses, machine-shops, workshops, erections, fixtures, appurtenances, privileges and rights of the Staten Island Railroad Company appertaining to said railroad, with the exception of that certain lot of land situate in the village of Edgewater, County and State aforesaid, described and bounded as follows: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 21 feet 8 inches westerly from the corner of the fence as the same stood Aug. 1, 1867, running thence southwesterly along the southerly side of Simonson-avenue 150 feet to land late of Jacob H. Vanderbilt; thence south-easterly along said last-mentioned land 36 feet 8 inches; thence north-easterly and parallel with Simonson-avenue 65 feet 8 inches; thence north-easterly in a direct line about 85 feet to the place of beginning. Also all those certain pieces or parcels of land, land under water and water rights, situate in the town of Southfield, County and State aforesaid, known and described as Vanderbilt's Landing, lying easterly of the easterly line of Bay-street, and extending from the southerly line of the lands of the Seamen's Retreat on the north to a line in continuation of the southerly side of Simonson-avenue on the south, and extending easterly out into the Bay of New-York, on a course north fifty-five degrees and fifteen minutes east on the south side, and on a course north seventy-two degrees and forty-five minutes east on the north side, so as to embrace any grants from the State of New-York which have been or may hereafter be made to the riparian owners—subject only to the public use of Bay-street as a highway and any other public right of way in continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue now existing on any part of said premises, and also subject to the conditions and reservations in any such water grants made or to be made by the State of New-York, excepting, however, from said premises all those lots of land bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the south-easterly side of Bay-street and the southerly side of the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue; running thence southerly [illegible] feet 3 inches; thence easterly and parallel with the continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 70 feet; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 100 feet; thence easterly and parallel with the aforementioned continuation 1 foot 7 inches; thence northerly and parallel with Bay-street 88 feet 3 inches to said continuation; thence westerly along said continuation of Vanderbilt-avenue 76 feet 7 inches to the place of beginning. Also all that certain lot of land situate in the town of Westfield, County and State aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point upon the easterly side of Totten's road, distant 80 feet south-easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Johnson's-avenue and the easterly side of Totten's road, and adjoining land conveyed to the Staten Island Railroad Company by William Totten and wife by deed dated Oct. 12, 1860, running north-easterly along said land 297 feet to lands formerly of David Foshay and now the property of the Staten Island Railroad Company; thence south-easterly along the last-mentioned land and land of John V. Wilbur 44 feet; thence south-westerly and parallel with Johnson's-avenue 297 feet to Totten's road; thence north-westerly along the easterly side of Totten's road 44 feet to the place of beginning, excepting therefrom all that part of said lot lying westerly of a line drawn across it parallel to Totten's road and distant 75 feet therefrom. Also all that piece of land or premises known as the Stapleton Ferry Dock or Landing, situate in the County and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on a certain map filed in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County, entitled "map of the property of W. J. Staples, V. De Launay, M. Tompkins and others in the towns of Castleton and Southfield, Richmond County, N. Y., compiled and surveyed by Geo. M. Root, Surveyor, 1852," where the southerly line of land of said W. J. Staples and V. De Launay joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwesterly along said easterly line of Front-street one hundred and six feet more or less to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street, as laid down on said map, would strike, if protracted, the said easterly line of Front-street; thence eastwardly in continuation of said last-mentioned line to the easterly line of land conveyed by said Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn by deed dated Jan. 28, 1852, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber 42 of deeds, page 128; thence northwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to land of said Staples and De Launay, as the same is laid down and described on said map; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line about 95 feet to the easterly line of said dock or landing; thence southwardly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock or landing, and thence westwardly along said last-mentioned line 160 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning. And also all the land under water, lying east of and in front of the premises hereby described and of the width of 163 feet, more or less, to the extreme easterly line as established by law, the whole being subject to any rights or privileges conveyed or granted by the aforesaid deed to Thos. Finn, dated Jan. 28, 1852, but excepting from all of said premises known as the Stapleton Dock or Landing, all that piece of land described as follows: Beginning at a point at the south-easterly corner of land conveyed by W. J. Staples and August Belmont to Thomas Finn, by deed heretofore described; thence running eastwardly along the easterly line of said last-mentioned land 57 feet, more or less, to the northerly line of said dock or landing to lands of Victor De Launay and W. J. Staples as laid down on the map heretofore described; thence eastwardly along the said last-mentioned line 75 feet; thence southerly 57 feet, more or less, to a point where the northerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged; thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 75 feet to the place of beginning, and also to that portion of said dock or landing described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly line of Front-street, as said street is laid down on the aforementioned map, where the southerly line of Stapleton Dock joins the land now or late of J. C. Thompson; running thence northwardly along said easterly line of Front-street 40 feet, more or less, to a point where the southerly line of Canal-street as laid down on said map would strike if prolonged to the easterly line of Front-street; thence easterly in continuation of said last-mentioned line of Canal-street 100 feet, more or less, to the easterly line of said dock; thence southerly along the last-mentioned line 40 feet, more or less, to the southerly line of said dock; and thence westerly along said last-mentioned line 100 feet, more or less, to the place of beginning, subject to a certain indenture of agreement between the Staten Island Railroad Company of the first part and John H. Armstrong and Francis Lentilhon of the second part, dated Sept. 6, 1860, and recorded in Liber 57 of deeds, page 281, in the office of the clerk of Richmond County, June 20, 1870. Also, all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company in and to that part of the land, wharves, land under water and water rights situate at the Quarantine landing in the town of Castleton, County and State aforesaid, described in a lease from the Rector, Churchwardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church to the Richmond Turnpike Company under the great seal of the State of New-York, dated April 8, 1816, and conveyed to Victor De Launay by deed from Cornelius Vanderbilt and wife, dated May 18, 1853, recorded in Richmond County, in Liber 35 of Deeds, page 437, &c., which deed is more fully described as follows: 1,000 feet & one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue, more particularly described as follows: Beginning in the line of sections on the south side of the former marine hospital as the said fence stood April 1, 1856, at a point 1,100 feet and one-half inches east of the easterly side of Tompkins-avenue; thence south 36 degrees east as far out into the Bay as the grant made by said letters patent extends; thence south a certain west, 4 chains, 4 links, parallel to low water mark as the same existed at the date of said grant; thence north 38 degrees west to the easterly outer line of the bulkhead; thence northerly along the said outer line of said bulkhead, and at or about a right angle with the last-mentioned course to the point or place of beginning. Also all that certain lot or parcel of ground (lying under water at high tide) in the town of Westfield aforesaid and westerly of the division line between the lands now or late of Elizabeth Hopping and the property of Ephraim S. Totten and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the south-westerly corner of said Totten's Dock; running thence southerly along the southerly line and Totten's dock to the bulkhead as erected June 2, 1867 (about 125 feet); thence westerly along said bulkhead to the corner thereof (being about 25 feet); thence north 12 and three-quarter degrees west, 125 feet or thereabouts to a point in a line with the front of said Totten's Dock and 70 feet distant therefrom, with the privilege to sink and maintain a crib 12 feet square at the south-west corner of the last-mentioned point, together with all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company to the water in front of said property, (of 70 feet in width) in front thereof to the channel bank, and also a right of way to said land [illegible] the same to be filled up level with the [illegible]. Also all the right, title and interest of the Staten Island Railroad Company of, in and to a certain lease from the Staten Island and New-York Ferry Company to said Railroad Company dated April 1, 1864, recorded in the office of the clerk of Richmond County in Liber 3 of leases, page 360, April 1, 1865, and to the property thereby described as follows: All that part of the land at the outer or easterly end of the pier at the Quarantine steam-boat landing, in the town of Castleton, County of Richmond, which projects over and upon the premises described in a lease from the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Andrew's Church to the Richmond Turnpike Company, dated May 1, 1830, recorded in the office of the Clerk of Richmond County in Liber No. 6 of deeds, page 462. Also all the right, title and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York to the Staten Island Railroad Company, dated March 19, 1857, recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1201 of conveyances, page 470, March 19, 1872, and to the rights, privileges and property therein described as follows: All that certain ferry as now established from the foot of Whitehall-street, in the City of New-York to Staten Island, together with all and singular the ferriage fees, rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, or which may arise or accrue from said ferry, together with the ferry houses, pier, bulkhead and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Also all the right, title and interest of said Railroad Company in and to a certain lease from the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and City Council of the city of Perth Amboy, State of New-Jersey, dated April 23, 1867, and on file in the office of the City Clerk of Perth Amboy, and recorded in the book of ordinances, and known as to the rights, privileges and property therein described, as follows: All that certain slip or dock beginning at the easterly line of Front-street, or new line east of the foot of Smith-street, in the City of Perth Amboy, N. J., known as the Smith-street Slip, with the rights and appurtenances thereto belonging and also the right to establish and maintain a ferry from said city to Staten Island. Also, 6 locomotives, 6 tenders, 8 passenger-cars, 6 freight-cars, and coal cars, tools, machinery and materials, including 2 lathes, 1 planing-machine, 1 drill-press, 1 [illegible], 1 stationary engine and boiler, and all goods, chattels, furniture and fixtures of every description in the various shops and along the line of said road, used in operating, maintaining and repairing said railroad. Also all the franchises, rights and privileges of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whether acquired under and by virtue of the laws of the State of New-York, and particularly under and by virtue of the acts of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled and passed respectively as follows: "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850; "an act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to own and run steam ferry-boats," passed March 27, 1853; "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company to extend the time to commence the construction of their road two years," passed June 4, 1853; "an act to allow the Staten Island Railroad Company further to extend the time to commence the construction of their road," passed April 10, 1855; "an act to enable the Staten Island Railroad Company to have, own and run ferry-boats, and so forth," passed March 17, 1857, and the several acts amendatory of said acts, or under and by virtue of the two leases of ferries hereinbefore described, or otherwise, including the right of the Staten Island Railroad Company to be a corporation. Also all bulkheads, wharves, piers and ferry-houses, and their appurtenances, connected with or located upon the premises hereinbefore described. Also, the steam ferry-boats Northfield, Westfield, Middletown, Josephine and the Maid of Perth, with their boilers, engines, tackle, apparel and furniture, and all the property, tools, machinery, supplies and materials for said boats, and docks used in the operation of said ferries, and in the enjoyment of said ferry rights and franchises, and situate at the various landings aforementioned, including 1 steam pile-driver, engine and boiler, coal tubs and cars, and about one thousand tons of coal, more or less, in the coal-yard at Vanderbilt Landing, and generally all the property, real and personal, of the Staten Island Railroad Company, whatsoever and wheresoever situated.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.
DAVIES & WORK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 130 Broadway, New-York City.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

N. B. CONNOR, Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction at the Working Women's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., ON THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1872, At 10½ o'clock.

All the furniture contained in said buildings, consisting of—

Pianos, organs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, crockery, portable ovens, washing-machines, ranges, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

A splendid chance for boarding-house and restaurant keepers.

Can be seen on and after July 29, 1872.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMBE—THIS DAY, (Monday,) July 29, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 2,300 boxes fresh Palermo and Messina Verdilli Lemons, ex steam-ship Calabria, and can be examined on Cunard Wharf, Jersey City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM CAMPBELL SLEIGH against ALFRED KEMBER and A. D. TRAIL CHRISTIE.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten thousand five hundred dollars, with interest thereon from March 29, 1872, besides the cost of this action.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, on the 28th day of June, 1872.

BARNEY, BUTLER & PARSONS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE District Court of the United States of America for the Southern District of New-York, held at the United States Court rooms, in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Present: Hon. Samuel Blatchford, District Judge.—THOMAS HYSLOP, assignee, &c., vs. ELY HOPPOCK and CAROLINE HOPPOCK.—Bill filed Oct. 3, 1871.—An order having been made in this cause on the 30th day of June, 1872, requiring the defendants Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock to appear, plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill on the 16th day of July, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and that a copy of said order be personally served on each of the said defendants whenever found, at least ten days before the time for such appearance, and it appearing that the personal service of said order on the defendants is not practicable, on motion of Amos G. Hull, of counsel for the complainant, it is ordered, that the said defendants Ely Hoppock and Caroline Hoppock appear, plead, answer or demur to the said bill by the 19th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock M., and that a copy of this order be published in the New-York Daily Times and the New-York Commercial Advertiser, once in each week for three weeks in succession.

SAMUEL BLATCHFORD.

A true copy of the original on file.
jy13-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, No. 2,402.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the nineteenth (19th) day of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, then and there show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 29th July, 1872.

jy29-law2wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN MURPHY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Martin Murphy, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of July, 1872.

HENRY T. DEVOE, Assignee, Corner West and Little Twelfth streets, New-York City.

jy15-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of CAROLINE W. GOESSLING and GUSTAVUS O. GOESSLING, in Bankruptcy.—Before Stacy B. Morris, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—At the city of Jersey City, the 18th day of June, 1872. To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Caroline W. Goessling and Gustavus O. Goessling, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of one of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

WILLIAM MUIRHEID, Assignee, Jersey City, N. J.

jy15-law3wM*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1872.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of SOLOMON KAHN, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c., No. 782 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

jy15-law3wM*

MASONIC.

LAFAYETTE LODGE, NO. 64, F. A. M.—CONNOR.—The members of La Fayette Lodge are hereby summoned to attend a special communication, to be held on MONDAY, at 1 o'clock, in Lodge-room, Smith's Building, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late brother, C. A. Connor, Jr. WM. A. STUART, Master.
W. IRVING ADAMS, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do the work without pain, as 81,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MACHINERY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—A SECONDhand No. 5 Niagara Steam Pump. F. A. FERRIS & CO., No. 204 Mott-st.

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY STEAMERS.		WEDNESDAY STEAMERS.	
Anglia	Aug. 3	Caledonia	July 31
India	Aug. 10	Olympia	Aug. 7
California	Aug. 17	Trinacria	Aug. 14
Australia	Aug. 24	Iowa	Aug. 21
Columbia	Aug. 31	Britannia	Aug. 28
Europa	Sept. 7	Austria	Sept. 4

At noon, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Currency rates of passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $65; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $120; intermediate, $33; steerage, $28. Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAMERS of the Anchor Line will sail as follows:

CALEDONIA, July 31.
OLYMPIA, Aug. 7.
TRINACRIA, Aug. 14.
CALIFORNIA, Aug. 17.

Excursionists and intending passengers will best consult their own interests by inspecting these splendidly fitted-up new steamers before purchasing tickets elsewhere. For passage tickets apply on board, at Pier No. 20 North River, or Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
China....Wed'day, July 31	Calabria....Sat'day, Aug. 3
Russia....Wed'day, Aug. 7	Abyssinia..Sat'day, Aug. 10
Cuba.....Wed'day, Aug. 14	Batavia....Sat'day, Aug. 17
Scotia....Wed'day, Aug. 21	Algeria....Sat'day, Aug. 24
Java.....Wed'day, Aug. 28	Parthia....Sat'day, Aug. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
BALTIC............Aug. 17, 4½ P. M.
ATLANTIC..........Aug. 24, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON........Roussan....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE............Dalé.......Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS....Surmont....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.......Lemarie....Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Thursday, Aug. 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Aug. 10, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK......Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON........Thursday, Aug. 22, 8 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Aug. 24, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

HOLLAND, Bragg....Saturday, Aug. 3, at 4 P. M.
EGYPT, Grogan.....Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9½ A. M.
ITALY, Thompson....Saturday, Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumner, Wednesday, July 31, at 1½ P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Wed'day, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, Griggs..Wed'day, Aug. 28, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency.
Steerage...............$30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.

UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

From NEW-YORK on the 4th. (Should this date fall on a Sunday, then the day of departure will be Monday.) Due at KINGSTON, Jamaica, on the 12th; due at SAVANILLA on the 15th.

Returning from KINGSTON to NEW-YORK on the 23d.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

FOR LIVERPOOL
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Whineray........July 31, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price.............Aug. 7, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Morgan........Aug. 14, at 7 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman..Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. Price....Aug. 28, at 7 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh.....Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. Slocum..........Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. Wier...............Oct. 23

These splendid steamers will sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Steamers leave Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M. direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman......Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Deaken..........Friday, Aug. 30

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. Morton, Aug. 1.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. A. Baker, Aug. 8.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Aug. 15.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 25 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 30.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan and Cape St. Lucas and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 15th each month connects with Panama Railroad Company steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INCREASED SERVICE, commencing Aug. 15, 1872.—The departures of Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steamers from New-York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be tri-monthly, leaving New-York the 15th, 20th and 30th of every month.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAM-SHIP

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 2 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

M. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course, or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.
Four miles from Philadelphia,
(formerly located at Princeton, N. J.)
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 12.
Send for circular.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and if it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $600 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
FAMILY SCHOOL

For young ladies and children, Old Hadley, Mass. The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1872. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

will reopen her BOARDING and DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 13 East 49th-st. Address by letter till Sept. 10.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The best equipped college for women in the world; $1,000,000 invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; careful provision made for health, for moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $400 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, lights and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting and riding. Send for catalogue to J. N. SCHAU, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 18.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 36 EAST 51ST-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872.

Address, by letter, until Sept. 5.

MANSION-SQUARE INSTITUTE, (formerly Warring's Military Institute,) Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—An English and classical boarding-school for boys. Grounds extensive, (five acres,) rooms large and airy; instruction thorough; gymnastic drill—uniform, dark blue. Begins Sept. 12. For catalogue, address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to

CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Latin Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens on Sept. 27, at her new and commodious residence, No. 25 West 46th-st., New-York. Circulars sent on application.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst., Claverack, N. Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts; 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

LATIN AND GREEK ARE TAUGHT gratuitously in Yonkers Military Institute, by Rev. Dav. Cole, D. D., late Greek Prof. New-Brunswick. BENJAMIN MASON, Box 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL AND MILITARY ACADEMY, Peekskill, on the Hudson, commences Sept. 3. E. S. SEARLE, Graduate of West Point, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

BURNSIDE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Brattleboro', Vt., will begin its next school year, Sept. 9, 1872. For particulars and circulars, address the Principal, C. A. MILES.

GARDNER INSTITUTE, NO. 600 5th-av.—Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, reopens Sept. 25. Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

BOYS REALLY EDUCATED, MORALLY, mentally, and physically, by BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, C. B. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—A select family school for twenty-five young ladies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY.—FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Home and tuition for boys at Elizabeth, N. J. [illegible] J. C. WYCKOFF, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

(For resident Cadets only.)

The eleventh annual session commences WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

Thorough instruction in civil engineering, the mathematical and natural sciences. The classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates, and other competent professors.

Circulars may be obtained of C. M. Bogart, Esq., No. 4 Nassau-st., New-York, or of

COL. THEO. HYATT,
President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

REMOVAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
Formerly corner Park-av. and 38th-st.

In September, 1872, this school will occupy buildings erected for the purpose.

The plans have grown out of the necessities of a school, and Mrs. Reed will no longer be obliged to contend with the serious difficulties of adapting a residence intended for a private family, to a purpose for which it is entirely unfitted.

There will be the usual drawing-rooms and library; also a spacious hall for chapel services, lectures, musical and general exercises. The class-rooms will be large, well ventilated, and well warmed, and the sleeping-rooms arranged for single occupants.

Until Sept. 10, Mrs. Reed's address will be NAVESINK, N. J.

MRS. C. MEARS,
NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872. Circulars sent on application.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

SEWARD INSTITUTE.

FOR BOYS. Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $350 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 33 East 38th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 4th-st.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 25. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, LONG Island, four miles from Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, by Flatbush-avenue cars and ten minutes' walk from Prospect Park; a good home for boys, with excellent educational facilities. Fall session commences Sept. 2. Address Principal, E. T. MACK, A. M.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, S. C. COLLINS, M. A., Principal.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the "Society of Friends." Fall term commences ninth month, 9th, 1872. For circulars, address J. LIPPINCOTT, Superintendent, Chappaqua, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MISS JAUDON'S YOUNG LADIES' School removed to No. 12 East 54th-st. English, French and German thoroughly taught. Boarders limited. References, Edward S. Jaffray, Esq., Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., and Dr. Theo. C. Chalmers.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction; healthful and beautiful location; one of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

THE ALBANY LAW SCHOOL.—THE annual course of instruction in this School commences on the first TUESDAY of September. For circulars, address ISAAC EDWARDS, Esq., Albany, N. Y.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A GRADUATE OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE wishes to teach in some academy. Address Box No. 158, Flushing, Long Island.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL parties interested that the Commissioners appointed under chapter No. 580, laws of 1872, will meet in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, on MONDAY AFTERNOON, July 29, 1872, at 4 o'clock, to examine into the facts and circumstances relating to the contracts made by the Mayor, &c. of the City of New-York with the following-named persons, to wit:

No.

2255—C. G. Waterbury, President, 44th-st., Nicolson pavement, from 5th-av. to Madison-av.
2151—C. G. Waterbury, President, 49th-st., Nicolson pavement, from 3d-av. to 4th-av.
—John L. Brown, regulating, grading curb, gutter and flag 10th-av., between Manhattan-st. and 155th-st.
2036—Terence G. O'Brien, sewer in Hudson-st., between Bank and West 12th sts., and between Gansevoort and Horatio sts.
2223—Smith & Noonan, J. D. Moore, assignee, 115th-st., sewer, between 3d-av. and Harlem River.
2062—J. D. Moore, regulating, grading curb and gutter and flagging, 113th-st., 3d-av. to Harlem River.
2211—John W. Pettigrew, 118th-st., curb, gutter and flag, from 1st-av. to Avenue A.
2297—Joshua D. Minor, 52d-st., stone-block paving from 8th-av. to 11th-av.
1942—Jeremiah Cromwell, 35th-st., stone-block paving, 2d-av. to East River.
2083—Patrick Farley, Madison-av., sewers, between 74th and 86th sts.
2125—Robert Cunningham, [illegible] regulating and grading, curb and flag [illegible] 1st-av. to Avenue A.
2222—Michael Hays, 83d-st., curb, gutter and flag, 2d-av. to 5th-av.
2141—Thos. Owens, Thos. Presley, assignee, 5th-av., regulating, grading, &c., 120th-st. to 135th-st.
2125—Michael Rappé, Staples, Hotaling & Co., assignees, Avenue A, flagging, 77th-st. to 84th-st.

JOSIAH SUTHERLAND, HOOPER C. VAN VORST, D. B. JAQUES,	Commissioners.

C. H. S. WILLIAMS, Clerk.
JULY 27, 1872.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundredth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Fourth-avenue, and from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Richard Tweed, our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 23 Nassau-street (Room No. 8), in the said City, on or before the 14th day of August, 1872, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 14th day of August, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 12 o'clock, M. That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the office of the Department of Public Works in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 26th day of August, 1872. That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on One Hundredth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, in said City of New-York, and extending on either side of One Hundredth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York at a special term thereof, to be held in the New Court-house at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on the 10th day of September, 1872, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that if on such day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.—Dated New-York, July 3, 1872.

RICHARD TWEED, WM. A. HERRING, FORBES HOLLAND,	Commissioners.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM MESEROLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Theodore F. Jackson, No. 48 Broadway, Williamsburg, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of April, 1872.

ARCHIBALD K. MESEROLE, JEREMIAH V. MESEROLE, THEODORE F. JACKSON,	Executors.

apr-lawam M*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS C. ASSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their residence, No. 115 East 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New-York the 2d day of May, 1872.

ELIZABETH G. ASSON,
THOMAS M. ASSON,
Executors.

JAMES GRIDLEY, Proctor Executors, No. 59 Nassau-st. law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES REID, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of GERSHOM A. SEIXAS, Esq., No. 234 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1872.

SARAH ANN REID, Administratrix.
fe26-lawam M*

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 84½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 503 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NO. 44 WEST.—Gentleman and wife, or two or three single men, can have a handsomely-furnished rooms, with bath, on second floor, with good board in a private family.

NO. 1 WEST 30TH-ST., CORNER BROADWAY—Elegant rooms, first-class table and attendance at very low prices; board per week for gentleman and wife, $25 to $40; transient, $3 per day; lodging, $1 per day.

NO. 19 WEST 24TH-ST., OPPOSITE Fifth-avenue Hotel—Elegantly furnished rooms to let, with or without board, to gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen.

TRANSIENT AND PERMANENT BOARDING—Elegant suites and rooms, near Gilsey House; also, eligible second floor, with private table. Address S., Box No. 130 Times Office.

NO. 443 WEST 23D-ST.—LONDON TERRACE; City and country combined; elegant rooms, with first-class board, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

NO. 307 WEST 38TH-ST.—SINGLE gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board in a private family; house first-class and neatly furnished.

ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS ON first and second floors, with alcove bedrooms; house has all modern improvements; Bracoed all through; table, &c., first-class. No. 228 West 23d-st.

NO. 146 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR LEXINGTON-AV.—With or without board, to a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, nicely furnished rooms; reference required.

NO. 34 WEST 9TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family will rent to a few gentlemen nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged.

NO. 14 WEST 13TH-ST.—FRONT AND back room, on second floor, with board; $18 for the front and $16 for back room.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR two gentlemen; also hall room; terms low. No. 224 2d-av., near 14th-st.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 44 West 10th-st.; house large and cool.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT No. 135 West 22d-st.; contain all modern improvements.

NO. 163 EAST 33D-ST.—FURNISHED room to let; privilege in parlor.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y.; accessible by the best mountain road in the country and nearer in time to New-York City than any other hotel in the Catskill. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times fifteen to twenty degrees lower than New-York City. Telegraph in the hotel. Open from June 1 to Oct. 1. James E. Beach, agent at Catskill for Chas. A. Beach's Mountain House stages and carriages, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island.
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY.
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South Side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. N. P. SEWELL, Prop.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.

Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unequaled. First-class. Pleasure grounds extended and improved; accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

FAIRFIELD HOUSE,
FAIRFIELD, CONN.

The subscriber having purchased the above-named property, pledges his best efforts to satisfy those who may favor him with their patronage.

Six trains daily via New-Haven Railroad, (27th-st.) two hours from New-York. The finest sea-bathing on the Sound.

LEWIS F. CLEVELAND, Proprietor.

COTTAGE LAWN, SPOFFORD'S POINT. —Two houses at this delightful point are now open as first-class family houses; fine bathing, boating and fishing, with plenty of shade and fruit trees; three miles from Harlem Bridge. Carriages will run from Ramsen House at the bridge at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted. Address J. W. MEAGHER, at Remsen House.

NEVERSINK HOTEL, HIGHLANDS, N. J. Charles V. Berner, Proprietor. Families accommodated with board on reasonable terms; boats and bathing for boarders free of charge.

Parties supplied with meals and refreshments at all hours. Board per week, $10 and $12.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL resort for Summer boarders. A beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent; air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LAKE OSCAWANA, PUTNAM COUNTY, N. Y.—A delightful resort for Summer boarders; beautiful scenery, good fishing, hunting, bathing and boating; stages to and boat daily. Address S. A., Box No. 123 Post-office Peekskill, N. Y.

VERMONT SUMMER HOME, POULTNEY, Vt. Rev. J. NEWMAN, D. D., Proprietor. Open from May 1. Special rates to families and season borders.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. Address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality, communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E. [illegible], Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board, in a quiet, healthy and pleasant neighborhood, near the sea-shore; plenty of shade; good boating, fishing, &c.; $6 per week. Address N. RAYNOR, West Hampton, L. I.

BOARD—FOR ONE OR TWO FAMILIES can be obtained in a private family at Sing Sing; good table; large, cool rooms; stabling; terms moderate. Address M. E. T., Sing Sing, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY without small children, in a first-class farm-house; must be within thirty or forty minutes' travel from New-York, either by boat or rail; willing to pay a good price for good table. Address No. 248 West 23d-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP CANCELERS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 22, 1872.

The undersigned having been constituted by the Secretary of the Treasury a Commission to examine such instruments or appliances for attaching, protecting and canceling stamps for tobacco, snuff, cigars, distilled spirits and fermented liquors, or either of them, as may be offered for consideration under the provisions of an amendment to section 42 of the act of July 20, 1868, passed June 6, 1872, and to report to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, hereby give notice that devices for, or models of such instruments or appliances, and all communications relative thereto, intended for the consideration of said Commission, should be addressed to the "Commissioner of Internal Revenue," with the words "Relative to Stamp Cancelers" written across the face of the envelope or wrapper, postage and express charges to be prepaid.

The Commission will hold sessions in the room of the First Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS of each week, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., at which times persons wishing to make oral statements in regard to the devices presented by them will be heard. The first session will be held FRIDAY, July 26, 1872, and thereafter sessions will be held regularly until Sept. 1, 1872, until which time proposals, devices, models, &c., will be received.

H. C. ROGERS,
Internal Revenue Bureau,
CHAS. A. BATES,
Internal Revenue Bureau,
JOS. L. HARLEY,
Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

PROPOSALS FOR IRON-FRAME BARRACK BUNKS.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 15, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, the 3d day of August, 1872, for the manufacture of such number, not exceeding 12,000, iron-frame single barrack bunks as may be required for the United States army during the current fiscal year, in accordance with the two patterns adopted by the War Department.

Plans and specifications of the adopted patterns may be seen at this office, and at the offices of the Depot Quartermasters at New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and Pittsburg.

Proposals will state the price per bunk, complete, delivered at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia Depot, or at the Jeffersonville, Ind., Depot, as also for ironwork complete, but without the wooden slats.

The right is reserved to reject all bids offered, as also to contract for such number of each or either pattern, as may be deemed advisable by the Quartermaster-General.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee of at least two responsible persons that in case the bid is accepted and a contract entered into they will become sureties in a sum, equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract for its faithful fulfillment. Proposals to be indorsed: "Proposals for Iron-frame Bunks," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

[illegible]
Assistant Quartermaster-General,
Depot Quartermaster.

DEPARTMENT OF CITY WORKS,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 25, 1872.

PROPOSALS ARE SOLICITED FOR furnishing to the Department of City Works in the City of Brooklyn, two thousand (2,000) tons of cobble stones.

Proposals will state the quality of stone and price per ton delivered at such points on the water front of the City of Brooklyn as the Engineer may direct, the same to be not less than four inches or more than six inches diameter, with a good proportion of box.

Stones will be purchased upon such proposals as may be approved by the Engineer in regard to quality and price, and on delivery will be subject to inspection.

LORIN PALMER, President.
D. L. NORTHUP, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 84½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 503 West 23d-st., corner of 9th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

CARRIAGES.—IMMENSE STOCK. REDUCED PRICES. Every style now in use, and all at reasonable prices. Several second-hand and slightly-soiled carriages. Manufacturers' Union Carriage Repository, No. 633 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO MASTER BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF A NEW CAPITOL FOR THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
HARTFORD, Conn., July 25, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, at this office, until the 1st day of September, 1872, for the erection of a State-house at Hartford, Conn., in conformity to the plans and specifications made by R. M. Upjohn, architect.

The plans and specifications can be consulted at the Senate Chamber, in the State-house at Hartford, or at R. M. Upjohn's office, Trinity Building, New-York City, on and after July 15, 1872. A proper person will be in attendance at each place to exhibit them.

Separate bids will be received for the mason's work, carpenter's work, slate-roofer's work, and iron work, these four departments, taken together, to include all labor and material, when executed, a complete and finished building. Each bid must be accompanied by a satisfactory bond for not less than fifteen thousand dollars, with sureties satisfactory to the Commissioners, conditioned that the bidder will accept and sign the contract which may be awarded him, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioners for its faithful performance.

The Commissioners very much prefer to contract for the entire building with one party, or with parties contracting and dealing jointly, as one, with the Commissioners. They will, therefore, receive single bids for the construction of the entire building. All such bids must be accompanied with the written guarantee of two persons satisfactory to the Commissioners, that the bidder will sign the contract if awarded to him, and that he will give a bond, satisfactory to the Commissioners, in the sum of $100,000, conditioned that he will faithfully perform the contract—such bond to be executed at even date with the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses, under the direction of the Commissioners, for all work executed, but a reservation of ten per cent. will be made in each case until the completion of the building.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any and all bids as they may judge the interests of the State shall require.

Every bid should be addressed "To the President of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of a State-house at Hartford, Conn."

MARSHALL JEWELL, WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN, WILLIAM H. BARNUM, WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN, HENRY P. HAVEN,	Commissioners.

POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, BOSTON, Mass.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, JUNE 12, 1872.

WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., July 29, 1872, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work as exhibited by the drawings, described in the specifications and called for in the schedules, consisting of the ornamental iron-work to roofs, the chimney stalks and ventilation shafts, stairs from basement to first floor; two staircases from first to second floor; two staircases from second to attic floor; two flights of steps on attic floor; stair from attic floor to roof; door and window frames, finishings, &c.; ceiling of banking-room, and the Post-office screen, &c.

Copies of the drawings, specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as called for in the schedule. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work," and addressed to

GRIDLEY J. F. BRYANT, Superintendent.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ENGINEERS,
KEOKUK, Iowa, June 27, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M., Aug. 20, 1872, for the labor and material required for the completion of the first or lower lock, and the construction of the middle lock of the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids. The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids. Copies of specifications, blank forms for proposals and guarantee, and all information can be obtained by personal application at this office.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for labor and material for the locks for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids."

(Signed,) JOHN N. MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, U. S. Army,
Engineer in charge and general Superintendent U. S. Improvement Des Moines Rapids.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD EXTENSION.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 15th day of August, 1872, at the Engineer's Office of the Mississippi Central Railroad Company, in Jackson, Tenn., for the clearing and grubbing, grading and bridging, on about one hundred and seven miles of road, extending north from Jackson to Cairo.

The work embraces large quantities of earth excavation, pile and trestle bridging, and is worthy the attention of experienced railroad contractors.

Profiles, approximate estimates, general plans, specifications, and forms of contracts, can be seen at the Engineer's Office after Aug. 1.

The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Work," and addressed to

H. S. McCOMB, President; or,
S. B. REED, Engineer in Charge,
Jackson, Tennessee.

OFFICE A. C. S.,
PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y., July 26, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 22, 1872, for supplying the Sutler's Department with the following named sutler's stores, viz.:

Mess pork, 3,000 pounds; breakfast bacon, 70 pounds; flour for issue, 24,819 pounds; flour for officers, 1,700 pounds; beans, 850 pounds; rice, 300 pounds; coffee, green Rio, 1,000 pounds; coffee, green Java, 450 pounds; black tea, 100 pounds; brown sugar, 3,127 pounds; vinegar, 200 gallons; soap, 1,317 pounds; salt, 1,040 pounds; black pepper, 40 pounds; smoked beef, 10 pounds; mackerel, No. 1, 300 pounds; sardines, 4 boxes; tomatoes, 420 cans; vanilla flavoring extract, 48 bottles; vermicilli, 12 pounds; green corn, 36 cans; lard, in 5 pound packages, 150 pounds; fresh pine-apple, 48 cans; codfish, desiccated, 30 pounds; dried peaches, 100 pounds; lobsters, 12 cans; dried apples, 300 pounds.

JOSEPH KEEFFE,
First Lieutenant Fifth Artillery, U. S. A., A. C. S.

PROPOSALS

FOR ROCK EXCAVATION AT THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE ROCK ISLAND RAPIDS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 5, 1872.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., on Aug. 24, 1872, for the prosecution of the work of rock excavation at the Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River. The usual conditions will be observed. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. All information can be obtained at this office.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Prosecution of Work of Rock Excavation at the Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River," and addressed to

J. N. MACOMB,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1872.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until noon on the 27th day of August prox., for removing eight (8) or nine (9) cribs and (1) wreck from the Savannah River, Georgia. For specifications and all necessary information apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Major of Engineers, Brevet Major-General United States Army.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK.

RAILROAD IRON.

[illegible] tons 56lb. fish pattern rails, now at New-Orleans, and

100 tons do. here, for sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,
No. 21 New-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of JOHN R. LAWRENCE & CO. has this day been dissolved, owing to the death of Mr. John R. Lawrence and the retirement of Mr. S. A. Durbrow and Mr. John Lawrence. The accounts will be liquidated by either of the surviving partners, at the office of their successors, Bradley, Pray & Co., No. 536 Broadway.

S. A. DURBROW,
JOHN LAWRENCE.

JULY 2, 1872.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the manufacture and sale of carriages, with the manufacturing department at New-Haven, Conn., under the firm name of BRADLEY, DIBBLE & CO. (succeeding Wm. H. Bradley, late Lawrence, Bradley & Pardee,) and with sales department in New-York, at No. 536 Broadway, under the firm name of BRADLEY, PRAY & CO. (succeeding John R. Lawrence & Co.)

WM. H. BRADLEY,
Of the City of New-Haven.
WILDER H. PRAY,
Of the City of New-York.
HORACE P. DIBBLE,
Of the City of New-Haven.

NO. 536 BROADWAY, July 1, 1872.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE VOKES.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY,
Last times in New-York of the
WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY,
Last times in New-York of the
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Every evening this week the delightful Comedy, KIND TO A FAULT, with its GREAT CAST.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, at 1½ o'clock. Box-office open from 8 to 4. NO FREE-LIST.

MONDAY, Aug. 5, Miss Rosina Vokes will appear as Nan in Buckstone's farce, The Good for Nothing.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.

MONDAY AFT. AT 2.	EVENING AT 8.
Thrilling sensation drama RED JACK.	The celebrated character actor,
Cast to the entire strength of the Company.	Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU, in the American drama KIT.
Concluding with the laughable farce, EASY SHAVING.	The Arkansas Traveler, with a powerful cast.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

Proprietor.................J. KOCH.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

Can be obtained at the principal music-stores, and at the box-office of the Central Park Garden.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND.—The new and fast steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves New-York for Coney Island every day as follows: Christopher-st., 9½ A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:40 A. M.; Christopher-st., 12 M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 12:20 P. M.; Christopher-st., 3 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 3:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 6 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW and NORWALK and barges SANDS, MYERS, HASKETT and PILGRIM. Also, Dudley's Harlem Beach, Spring Hill and Myers' Groves, Alderney Park and Iona Island. J. & R. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts. (up-stairs.)

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 are to have a GRAND EXCURSION and PICNIC on MONDAY, Aug. 5, assisted by the military, who have kindly volunteered their aid on this occasion.

Gen. H. RAYMOND,
Col. ABRAM DALLY.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

9:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.
8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.
10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.
3:30 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.
5:15 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.
6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:50 and 6:40 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:30 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEBB, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, June 24, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Watertown and Rochester.
9:00 A. M., Special Express, with drawing-room cars for Saratoga and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., Special drawing-room train for Saratoga, arriving at 9:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
5:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Ogdensburg and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 5:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:25 A. M. and 4:20 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:30 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

JUNE 1, 1872.

RUNNING TO AND ALONG ROCKAWAY BEACH.

From Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries, New-York.

8:00 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
10:00 A. M.—Accommodation to Islip.
1:00 P. M.—Accommodation for Rockaway and Babylon.
3:30 P. M.—Express for Patchogue boat to Fire Island.
4:00 P. M.—Express for Merrick and Rockaway.
4:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Babylon.
6:30 P. M.—Accommodation to Merrick.

All trains, except the 3:30, connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead, and all except 3:30 and 4:30 for Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

U. S. R. OF NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.
FOR CAPE MAY.

A fast express-train, with through cars attached, leaves depot, foot of Desbrosses or Courtlandt sts., New-York, daily, except Sunday, at 12:30 P. M., arriving at Cape May at 6:37 P. M.

Returning leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M., and arrives at New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Regular tickets to Cape May..............$5
Excursion tickets for the round trip.......$8

Tickets for sale in New-York at

No. 526 Broadway, Depot, foot Desbrosses-st.
No. 435 Broadway, Depot, foot Courtlandt-st.
No. 1 Astor House.

F. W. JACKSON, Gen. Superintendent.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen. Passenger Agent.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—For Long Branch and stations on New-Jersey Southern Railroad, its branches and connections.

Steamers connecting with trains at Sandy Hook leave Pier No. 28, North River, as follows:

PLYMOUTH ROCK, 8:45 A. M., through to Delaware Bay.
JESSE HOYT, 9:40 A. M., through via Tom's River.
PLYMOUTH ROCK, 4 P. M., through to Delaware Bay, express to Long Branch.
JESSE HOYT, 4:45 P. M., way train to Long Branch.

The 8:45, 9:40 and 4 P. M. connect for Red Bank, and the two latter for Port Monmouth.

All trains stop at Long Branch.

Excursion tickets to Sandy Hook and return, good for either of the above trips on date, $1.

G. W. BENTLEY,
General Manager, No. 120 Broadway.

F. P. FINCH, Agent, Pier No. 28.

SHEPAUG VALLEY RAILROAD.

Direct route to Litchfield, Morris, New-Preston, Washington and Roxbury, Conn. Express-trains leave New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot at 8 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., via Hawleyville.

A. W. GREIG, Superintendent.

LITCHFIELD, Conn., July 1, 1872.

TO NEWPORT BY RAILROAD.

NEWPORT AND WICKFORD RAILROAD AND STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.

On and after May 22, 1872, cars for this road will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275 cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

SPECIAL PIANO BARGAINS!

OFFERED BY

CHAMBERS & SON, NO. 101 4TH-AV.

Some excellent square and upright pianos in, from hire, as good as new, and all the better for use, at $200, $225, $250, $275, $300, &c. A superb $1,000 upright grand for $550. Some rose-wood squares made by Bradbury, Steinway, Worcester, Hazen & Raven, &c., $150, $175, $180, $200. A rose-wood seven-octave, carved, with stool, for sale at a special low figure, on account of owner leaving the City. A French rose-wood upright, $175.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent at all times. Rent allowed on purchase. Call at H. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square. (No. 101 4th-av.)

AT HAINES BROS., NO. 27 UNION-square.—Those desiring a first-class piano should not purchase before calling at our sales-rooms. Elegant pianos, unrivaled in tone and finish, at prices to please. Every piano warranted as represented.

N. B.—A few pianos to rent, will be sold at great bargains.

PIANOS.—THIRTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AN ELEGANT CHICKERING SEVEN-octave rose-wood piano, nearly new, rich tone and action, at a bargain, for cash, at BATTERSON'S elevator establishment, No. 660 6th-av., near 40th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WALLACK'S, SECOND WEEK

Of the brilliant engagement of the world-famed Miss LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER REORGANIZED COMPANY.

NEW FACES. NEW FEATURES.

In the Grand Spectacular Burlesque Extravaganza of ROBIN HOOD; OR, THE MAID THAT WAS ARCH AND THE YOUTH THAT WAS ARCHER.

With New and Costly Costumes, Beautiful Scenery, Effective Chorus, and Corps de Ballet.

Robin Hood, alias Locksley......Miss Lydia Thompson
Maid Marian.....................Mr. Harry Beckett
Baron Front de Boeuf............Mr. Willie Edouin
Alice...........................Miss Eliza Weathersby

Cœur de Leon, Miss Amy Sheridan; Blondel, Miss Denise Beverly; Mr. Gilbert, Miss Camille Dubois; Little John, Miss Lilly Earl; Will o' Wisp, Miss Fannie Leslie; Frier Tuck, Mr. John Boyce; Musical Director, Mr. Michael Connolly.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

JULY 29.

And every evening thereafter, CHARLOTTE THOMPSON in the new Society Play, from the French of Dumas,

ONE WIFE.

ONE WIFE.

In which she will be supported by a carefully selected cast, comprising Messrs. L. R. Shewell, Theo. Hamilton, A. D. Bradley, Vining Bowers, Augustus Pitou, F. A. Tannehill, L. R. Steele, Miles Polski, Lizzie Price, Nina Varian, Miss E. V. Proudfoot, Miss Jane Clifford, and Miss Nellie Jones.

Box sheet now open at the office of the Theatre and at Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES'	New and Beautiful Styles	SUITS
LADIES'	FOR THE HOT SEASON	SUITS
LADIES'	Received daily from our workrooms in	SUITS
LADIES'	LINENS,	SUITS
LADIES'	LAWNS,	SUITS
LADIES'	Pongees,	SUITS
LADIES'	GRENADINES,	SUITS
LADIES'	Japanese Silks.	SUITS
LADIES'	LINEN SUITS At $5 and upward.	SUITS
LADIES'	LAWN SUITS At $4 and upward.	SUITS
LADIES'	GRENADINE SUITS At $8 and upward.	SUITS

Ladies will find the MATERIAL and MANUFACTURE of our garments equal to any first-class Broadway store, and "OUR PRICES" forty or fifty per cent. less.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE

OF

MOURNING GOODS

IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS.

CLOSING OUT

AN IMMENSE STOCK REGARDLESS OF COST.

IRON GRENADINES,

POSITIVELY AT LESS THAN HALF COST OF IMPORTATION.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 729 BROADWAY, COR. WAVERLEY-PLACE.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:30 P. M., From Pier No. 3 North River, foot Murray-st.

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to Framingham, Fitchburg, Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Hall's celebrated brass, reed and string bands. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Fri., July 26....	8:00 A. M.	Fri., July 26....	12:30 P. M.
Sat., July 27....	9:00 A. M.	Sat., July 27....	1:30 P. M.
Sun., July 28....	9:00 A. M.	Sun., July 28....	2:00 P. M.
Mon., July 29....	10:00 A. M.	Mon., July 29....	3:00 P. M.
Tues., July 30....	11:00 A. M.	Tues., July 30....	5:00 P. M.
Wed., July 31....	3:00 P. M.	Thurs., Aug. 1....	6:00 P. M.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Thurs., July 25	12:00 M.	Thurs., July 25	6:00 A. M.
Fri., July 26	1:00 P. M.	Fri., July 26	7:00 A. M.
Sat., July 27	1:30 P. M.	Sat., July 27	8:00 A. M.
Mon., July 29	3:00 P. M.	Mon., July 29	9:00 A. M.
Tues., July 30	3:00 P. M.	Tues., July 30	10:00 A. M.
Thurs., Aug. 1	6:00 A. M.	Wed., July 31	3:00 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack (by ferry-boat), Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Albany and Troy.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making close connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY, LITCHFIELD, and intermediate stations via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 27 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 3d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1.25.

NORTH RIVER & N. Y. ST. BOAT CO.—Harrison-st. Pier.—Strs. CHRYSTENAH daily 3:45 P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, T'town, Nyack, R. Lake, H'straw, G. Pt, Verplancks, Peekskill; ADELPHI, 4:45 for Englewood, Yonkers, Hastings, D. Ferry, T'town, S. Sing, H'straw, ALEXIS, at 5 for Nyack and intermediate landings. Nyack and T'town Ferry connects with H. R. trains.

THE SPLENDID STEAMER EASTERN Queen for Lewes, Del., connecting with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, will leave Vesey-st. pier, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply on board.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and all way landings on the Hudson.—Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, Milton and Marlborough, the MARY POWELL from Vestry-st. Pier No. 39, every afternoon at 3:30.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 11 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with trains.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED.

In a machine (iron) manufacturing business which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city of New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. 5,267, New-York City.

FOR SALE—THE BUSINESS OF A FIRST-class store, (dry goods and groceries,) well located in one of the busiest villages on Long Island. Address MAJ. W. FOSTER, Riverhead, Long Island.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HIRSCH's Branch, Room 2, and No. 411 6th-av.—Advances made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. The sales boards sold. A. LINGO, formerly with Maynard & Loeser.

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Aggregate Amount of Contributions Nearly $14,000.

Detailed Statement of Receipts and Expenditures.

Preparations for the Newsboys' Picnic To-morrow.

How the Relief Movement for the Sick is Progressing.

To-morrow we shall, if the weather proves pleasant, give a picnic to the newsboys of New-York City, and as the excursion will be a peculiar one in many respects, we have made special preparation therefor. Fully nine hundred boys who live in the streets and sell newspapers for a living, will participate in the pleasures of the day, and they will be under the personal supervision of the four Superintendents of Lodging-houses where most of this class of boys live. The boys will be assembled in the City Hall Park at 7½ o'clock to-morrow morning, where they will be formed in three divisions. Each division, or battalion, will be under the command of a Lodging-house Superintendent, and the boys will be designated by red, white and blue ribbon badges, according to the number of their division. Each battalion will have a banner, appropriately inscribed, and a band of music will be in attendance.

The entire body of newsboys will be under the chief command of Mr. Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Park-place Lodging-house. The first, or red division will be commanded by Mr. Geo. Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house. The second or white division is to be commanded by Mr. John Gourley, Superintendent of the Eighteenth-street Lodging-house. The third or blue division will be under the command of Mr. Samuel Lovell, Superintendent of the Eleventh-street Lodging-house. Mr. Eli Trott, Superintendent of the Girls' Lodging-house in St. Mark's-place, will act as aid to Mr. O'Connor.

As soon as the Newsboys' Brigade is formed it will march out of the Park into and down Broadway to the Astor House, thence up Park-row and Chatham-street to Chatham-square, and down Market-street to the barge awaiting them. A committee of forty gentlemen, many of them contributors to the fund, will accompany the excursion and assist the TIMES representatives in carrying out the arrangements. Drs. E. Denison, H. E. Crampton and George Bayles will also go. As soon as all of the boys have marched on board they will be furnished with lemonade and sandwiches. When the barge arrives at Oriental Grove, on the Sound, the boys will be given an opportunity to bathe in the pure salt water, row-boats being provided to keep the bathers within bounds while in the water. Then a grand clam-chowder will be served. To prepare this chowder the following supplies will be necessary: Thirty-three baskets of clams, six barrels of potatoes, thirty-six cans of tomatoes, sixty bunches of parsley, sixty pounds of salt pork, six barrels of pilot bread, two barrels of onions, ten pounds of butter, and several other articles in proportionate quantities. It will require the services of seven men to cook the food, and they will work all of today at the grove in anticipation of the picnic. Four hundred loaves of bread will be taken to the grove on the barge, besides 1,000 soup-plates and spoons, a box of lemons, a barrel of sugar and other supplies. This picnic cannot fail to be an interesting one, and the arrangements of our picnic manager are considered perfect.

On Thursday next the "Stokes Excursion" is to take place, when several hundred women and young children are to visit Oriental Grove. Tickets for this excursion can be procured at both the Phelps Mission, in East Thirty-fifth-street, and at the Rivington-street Lodging-house.

On next Saturday the eighth of the TIMES picnics will occur, when nearly 1,000 children from the Fifth Ward will be gathered together by the Police, and be taken to Excelsior Park on the Hudson River. These children are wholly outside of any school influences, and many almost live in the gutter. Now that the poor children understand how the excursions are given, we find no difficulty in procuring sufficient juveniles for a picnic, therefore preparations are already in progress for additional excursions during August.

We have to thank the Washington Ice Company for a liberal provision of ice, furnished the excursion on Saturday last.

Messrs. Ditman & Co., pharmaceutists, corner of Broadway and Barclay-street, have offered the Sick Relief Fund all medicines necessary at cost.

We have today to acknowledge the receipt of contributions to date, amounting in all to $13,984 31. The contributions handed in on Saturday amounted to $344 76, as follows:

Edward S. Stokes	$100 00
Seth E. Thomas	50 00
Guests at Stokes Cottage, Long Branch	25 00
George N. Titus	25 00
Orlando M. Bogart, for the twins	20 00
Johnny, Susie and Racy	15 00
Miss Hattie, (Binghamton, N. Y.)	10 00
H. C. O.	10 00
Mrs. M. L. M.	10 00
Rye	10 00
W. W. S.	7 00
Grandpa, Grandma and little children	5 00
My Son, one day old	5 00
I. S.	5 00
Mrs. J. J. M.	5 00
J. W. W.	5 00
Little Children	4 00
Philip Sterling	3 76
J. Y. E.	3 00
Louis Woolfe, (Trenton, N. J.)	3 00
G. B.	2 00
Mary Loveridge	2 00
Mary Eleanor, (Orange, N. J.)	2 00
Zillah and Daisy	2 00
F. C. G.	2 00
Hattie D., one week old, (Rhode Island)	1 00
Grace	1 00
A Bereaved Mother	1 00
Allie	1 00
Total	$344 76
Previously acknowledged	13,639 55
Aggregate of fund	$13,984 31

Today we commence the fourth week of the movement to aid and care for little poor children, and therefore present a detailed statement of the accounts kept by the manager of the fund intrusted to our care. It will be seen that the most careful economy has been observed, consistent with a thorough conduct of the arrangements for children's excursions and relieving the sick at their homes. An immense amount of work has been already accomplished, and the system now adopted cannot fail to extend relief to nearly every deserving case in the City. The four Relief Districts will, today, be in full operation, and the entire field of work covered. Our District Superintendents are receiving offers of assistance from persons desirous of acting as volunteer visitors, and citizens also greatly aid the work in hand by sending in to the different head-quarters names and addresses of those requiring aid. Clergymen, tract distributors, missionaries and others conversant with the work of systematic visitation are proffering their services, and we now have a large body of earnest visitors throughout the several Wards, so that the relief work is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. Though we are husbanding the money placed at our disposal in the most careful manner, it must not be supposed that the fund is large enough, for a great deal remains to be done in the relief work, and we hope to secure a good balance for a permanent fund, as the present movement having proved so successful in its results, it is very desirable that another year may see the Excursion and Relief Fund placed upon a secure foundation, so contributions may be forwarded as heretofore. We feel satisfied that this charity is a practical and timely one, and should not be abandoned in the future.

The excursions are also a decided and gratifying success. The immense number of children taken on excursions makes the task of caring for them an arduous, albeit a pleasant, one. We have now taken 4,257 children, on five excursions, attended by 880 adults, (teachers and parents,) thus making 12,771 meals for children and 1,140 for adults, or a total of 13,911 meals. The aggregate cost of these five excursions has been $2,680 06, including the cost of crockery, wooden-ware, spoons, &c., still on hand. We could not do all this work for the sum stated, were it not for the liberality of dealers, steam-boat, railroad and barge owners, who have invariably reduced their prices for goods sold or services rendered. It must be understood that we provide the very best food for the children and their attendants on excursions, and that skilled labor is found necessary in giving so many picnics, in order that the managers and teachers may devote all their time and undivided attention to the comforts and safety of the children while away from the City.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

CR.

July 9, deposited with cashier	$3,220 25
July 10, deposited with cashier	270 00
July 15, deposited with cashier	2,476 82
July 17, deposited with cashier	504 00
July 18, deposited with cashier	1,328 48
July 19, deposited with cashier	680 00
July 20, deposited with cashier	960 70
July 21, deposited with cashier	444 00
July 22, deposited with cashier	1,762 50
July 23, deposited with cashier	662 50
July 24, deposited with cashier	306 05
July 25, deposited with cashier	564 25
July 26, deposited with cashier	349 25
July 27, deposited with cashier	344 76
Total	$13,984 31

MONEY DRAWN FOR EXPENSES.

DR.

July 9, to cash	$220 25
July 10, to cash	270 00
July 15, to cash	429 19
July 16, to cash	180 56
July 17, to cash	100 00
July 18, to cash	300 00
July 22, to cash	200 00
July 22, to cash	400 00
July 23, to cash	100 00
July 25, to cash	50 00
July 26, to cash	200 00
July 27, to cash	750 00
Total amount drawn to date	$3,300 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Excursions.

July 9—Sugar and cartage	$11 50	
Pineapples	12 00	
July 10—Rope for swings	7 40	
Teaspoons	18 75	
Box of lemons	8 00	
Mugs and dishes	27 58	
July 11—Ice-cream	58 50	
Hire of plates and spoons	12 00	
Cartage	14 00	
Sandwiches and cake	89 42	
Printing cards	3 25	
Band	45 00	
Expenses at grove	5 50	
Special train	125 00	
Ferriage	20 00	
Petty cash on excursion	4 26	
July 12—Dippers and spoons	3 63	
Water pails	1 87	
Box of lemons and cartage	9 10	
Bats and balls	5 50	
Cords and knives	6 85	
July 13—Cartage	3 00	
Band	45 00	
Police dinners	5 00	
Servants' dinners	5 00	
Saucers	30 37	
Barge	100 00	
Ice and wharfage	3 40	
Life boat and two hands	4 00	
Help on barge	9 75	
Medicines	3 35	
Citric acid	3 25	
Ice-cream	45 00	
Sandwiches and cake	88 23	
Three tubs	3 75	
Petty cash on excursion	9 20	
July 15—Bats and balls	23 00	
Candy	18 80	
Printing cards	3 50	
Small knives	1 35	
Rubber foot-balls	22 80	
Towels and bean bags	4 00	
July 16—Sugar and cartage	11 50	
Stationery	5 95	
Citric acid	5 00	
Canvas sign for barge	22 00	
Cord, pounder, and tubs	4 75	
Pump, bowls, scoop, stencil	4 00	
July 17—Printing excursion cards	24 00	
Printing refreshment cards	15 00	
Coffee-kettle	1 75	
Two boxes lemons and cartage	26 50	
Medicines	7 20	
July 18—Box-chisel	1 25	
Tags	50	
July 19—Barge and wharfage	101 00	
Ice-cream	37 00	
Hammer and tacks	45	
Waiters and help	19 50	
Life-boat and two men	5 00	
1 bbl. sugar and cartage	27 85	
Ice	4 00	
Ribbon badges	25 00	
Dinners to Police	5 00	
Child's bonnet	2 00	
Railroad fares for Juvenile Band	5 70	
Cartage	10 00	
Petty cash on excursion	17 50	
July 20—Barge and wharfage	103 00	
Ice-cream	72 00	
Band	45 00	
Car-fare for Seventh-avenue School	11 46	
Waiters and help	25 50	
Life-boat and two men	5 00	
Dinner to Police	5 00	
Coffee	1 40	
Citric acid	1 35	
Milk	1 22	
Cartage	10 00	
Petty cash on excursion	2 86	
July 20—Sandwiches, (third excursion)	145 00	
Sandwiches, (fourth excursion)	126 00	
Cake, (third excursion)	18 00	
Cake, (fourth excursion)	39 00	
July 24—Raspberry syrup	4 50	
Coffee and tea	2 30	
Lemons and cartage	14 20	
Cutlery	3 50	
Citric acid	5 50	
Ice hatchet	1 00	
July 26—Stationery	50	
Badges	14 50	
Ribbons for news-boys	13 00	
Coffee urn	17 30	
July 27—Barge and wharfage	101 00	
Band	45 00	
Sandwiches, (fifth excursion)	137 50	
Ice-cream	70 00	
Milk	5 00	
Cake	55 75	
Labor on barge	4 50	
Waiters and steward	26 50	
Life-boat and two hands	5 00	
Printing cards	7 25	
Car-fare for children	27 35	
Dinners for Police	7 00	
Extra boat-hire	3 00	
Cartage	3 00	
Medicines	3 00	
Petty cash on excursion	3 50	—$2,680 06

FOR RELIEF.

SPECIAL RELIEF.

July 9.—Five Points Mission-ary	$25 00
July 11.—Thirteenth Ward Missionary	20 00
Fans and cartage	7 88
Five Points Missionaries	10 00
Relieving Kitner family	3 00
July 14.—Thirteenth Ward Mission	4 80
July 26.—For Mrs. H., special contribution	15 00
For the twins, special contribution	5 00
July 27.—For the twins, special contribution	20 00
Total	$117 68

ORGANIZED RELIEF.

East-Side District.

July 27.—Medical attendance, Dr. Crampton, 67 visits	30 00
Medicines, Aug. Hill, Apothecary	12 92
Medical attendance, Dr. Lang	19 60
Medicines, J. P. Bliven	6 45
Undertaker, N. S. Reed	17 00
Undertaker, Fred. Friese	13 00
Undertaker, J. H. Munn & Sons	9 40
Provisions, Otto H. Coop	16 15
Provisions, Henry Arens	8 18
Provisions, J. Van Raden & Bro.	1 25
Printing and stationery, Wilbur & Hastings	80 82
Assisting Superintendent, A. E. Chandler	5 00
Assisting Superintendent, Mrs. Montanye	4 00
Incidental expenses	1 20
Total for ten days	$232 41

West-Side District.

July 24.—Printing, Wilbur & Hastings	$60 65
July 27.—Provisions, James Nelson & Son	4 69
Bread and milk, Alex. Ford	11 84
Medicines, W. M. Thurman, (twenty-nine prescriptions)	11 00
Undertaker, A. Craig	15 00
Medical attendance, Dr. Thurman, (thirty cases)	20 50
Total	$123 68

Down-Town District.

July 27.—Printing and stationery, Wilbur & Hastings	$59 65—	$582 65
Total disbursements by Treasurer		$3,262 71
Balance in hand		37 29
Total		$3,300 00

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of fund to date	$13,984 31
Drawn by Treasurer	3,300 00
Balance in hands of TIMES Cashier	$10,684 31

The Fifth Excursion.

The fifth excursion for poor children, under the auspices of the TIMES, took place on Saturday, and may well be called a perfect success. The little ones who participated in the day's enjoyment were those under the care of the American Female Guardian Society, consisting of the scholars from the Home Industrial Schools. The excursion was to Excelsior Grove, up the Hudson, on the Jersey shore, opposite Yonkers. The barge Sarah Smith, which had been engaged for the occasion, touched at the pier foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, at 8 o'clock, and the children were taken on board, as follows: Home School, 63 children; School No. 1, 99; School No. 2, (Rose Memorial,) 126; School No. 3, 42; School No. 4, 85; School No. 5, 98; School No. 7, 40; School No. 8, 90; School No. 9, 35; School No. 10, 36, and 38 children taken from the streets. The majority of the children presented a clean and neat appearance, but there was a very large number whose faces showed that they had not seen water lately, and whose clothing was nothing but a collection of rags. However, as each child stepped on board, its face seemed to brighten up with pleasure, and they all scampered upstairs to play and dance on the upper deck.

The barge started at about 9 o'clock, and the pleasures of a voyage up the Hudson were enjoyed. The Palisades, with their beautiful leafy covering, possessed much interest for some of the elder children who had never seen a grove of trees. When about half way up, the manager blew his whistle on the upper deck, and soon had all the children around him like a swarm of bees. They were told that they must go downstairs, one at a time, to receive a sandwich and a glass of lemonade, and the next half hour was spent in giving out this portion of the refreshments for the day.

At 11 o'clock the barge arrived at the park, to the great delight of every child on board, and, after being helped to a piece of cake each, the gang-planks were shoved out and all went ashore in an orderly manner. The next few hours were spent in various ways. Some went for a ramble in the woods, to gather ferns, oak leaves and flowers, while others took possession of the "scups" or played "Copenhagen," and other childlike games. The band was stationed in the pavilion, and played for the children to dance. A spring of clear, cold water was discovered by some of the youthful explorers, and the good news soon spread through the crowd, and mugs were in great demand. Among the children present were many who had never been outside the City before, and the country seemed a new world to them, too wonderful for reality almost. Even at the grove these little children were too timid to run and play as the others did. Quietly they walked around, examining the rocks, trees, "scups," &c., as if they were in a land of fairies. It seemed as if their little hearts were ready to burst with joyfulness. Two of these little ones, who had scarcely seen anything brighter than a tenement-house attic, were found in the morning entirely nude, and their parents, lying on the floor of the miserable room, in a beastly state of intoxication. The teachers pleaded to the parents, that the little ones might be permitted to go, and, after several growls and oaths, they finally said they could go just where they pleased. The teachers then gathered their tattered garments together and made them as neat as they could. On coming home they, with tears in their eyes, thanked their teachers for caring for them, and the good gentlemen and ladies and happy little boys and girls who had furnished the money through the medium of the TIMES to give them a day's enjoyment in the country.

At about 3½ the manager gave the signal for returning, and the little ones, without hesitation, returned to the landing and prepared to embark for home. As each child went on board it was furnished with a ticket for ice-cream, and soon after the start homeward the "serving out" commenced, and in half an hour each one was seated, quietly sipping ice-cream as if it were something of great value.

During the return trip the manager of the excursions was summoned to the upper deck of the boat, where he was soon surrounded by a crowd, in the midst of which a little pale-faced lame boy, Henry Hoffman, aged eleven, was supported by some of the lady teachers on a high bench, while he delivered the following address, his piping, childish voice and diminutive form contrasting oddly with the tall, strong man he spoke to. He said:

"SIR: Please accept the thanks of the children of the Home Industrial Schools for the pleasant excursion which the NEW-YORK TIMES, its staff and contributors have given us through you. We shall all be better boys and girls for this day's play in the woods. May God bless and reward the kind friends who have given us so much more than a cup of cold water today, and spare them many years to make the poor children of New-York happy. Now, boys and girls, let us give three cheers for the NEW-YORK TIMES and all its kind contributors."

The cheers were given with a hearty goodwill, after which the manager spoke as follows in reply: "Boys and girls: I am sure that if the ladies and gentlemen who contributed the money I have spent today for your entertainment were only here, they would be disposed to give us a good deal more. This is the fifth time we have taken out children on these picnics. We have tried our best to make you happy, and through these excursions to infuse a new life into you all. As you grow, the associations to which they have given rise will accompany you, and convince you that there are those in New-York City who are mindful of the comforts of your body as of the care of your souls. We may never again see you, but your conduct today shows that you are good tractable boys and girls, and that this experiment of ours is a success. We hope to see it continue. We hope to see other newspapers and other institutions lend a helping hand, and give life and activity to the charity of our citizens, which only wants an opportunity to exhibit itself. We hope you will all go home happy and be good boys in the future. And now good-by all."

The barge arrived at the dock soon after 6 o'clock, and the work of disembarkation commenced, the children leaving by schools, each teacher having found all her scholars and placed them in proper position. On leaving the boat the children sung several of the songs which they are taught in the schools. Not an incident of a disagreeable nature marred the pleasure of the day. All enjoyed themselves, and returned home delighted. Drs. Thoms, of the Nautical School, T. G. Holmes and Bayles, volunteered their services as physicians and surgeons for the day.

Among the teachers who assisted the TIMES staff were Mrs. Seymour, Miss Moore, Mrs. L. D. Ely, Miss Fannie Allen, Mrs. Jenny Cronk, Miss Williams, the two Misses Haviland, Miss O. Wendower, Miss E. Handlin, Miss M. Coventry, Miss E. Locke, Miss M. Keyser, Miss E. Scott, Miss F. McDowell, Miss Ella Hosford, Miss M. A. Bowson, Miss J. A. Van Nostrand, Miss S. B. Tripp, and Miss F. Kerr. The following of the Board of Managers of the Guardian Society were present: Mrs. S. M. Ambler, Mrs. J. Bayliss, Mrs. Bruen, Mrs. H. C. Houghton, Mrs. E. S. West. Rev. F. W. Herring, of the Seventeenth-street M. E. Church, was also among the guests.

Sunday Among the Times Proteges—Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

Could the generous donors of the TIMES Fund accompany the reporters on their daily visits, and witness the amount of good effected by the judicious use of their contributions, while receiving the thanks of the recipients, they would feel amply repaid for their thoughtfulness of others.

The pleasing duty of revisiting some of the TIMES' little invalids, yesterday, resulted in the most satisfactory evidence of the benefits conferred on them, both morally and physically. Where sickness had prevailed and death seemed imminent on the first visit, yesterday's inspection disclosed the returning bloom of health and strength, and hearts that poverty's darkening shadow had well nigh closed to all sweet influences, were opened with a frankness and confidence all but marvelous. One care-worn mother exclaimed: "God bless yez all; but whatever made you think of the likes o' us livin in such a hot hole as this? Sure, only for yez the little one'd a been dead an' gone. Can't I go to one of the picnics and take the baby along? Sure there's many a night I've had to walk the street wid the boy in me arms every night, and when I bring the little fellah in he cries an' cries, an' I have to take him out agin an' stay till mornin wid him." Many of the mothers of these little waifs relate similar experiences, and a walk through the densely populated wards referred to at any time of night will fully corroborate their pitiful story. Another mother asked the reporter what society it is that takes so much interest in their children, for her little boy has been an invalid some time and her labor alone had secured medical attendance, remedies and such poor nourishment as the indigent can command, until her slender means became exhausted and the feeble child had been without either medical advice or proper food for three or four months, until discovered and relieved by a TIMES visitor. It may readily be inferred that the poor woman had no idea of the source whence her recent benefactions flowed, for when she discovered that the TIMES had sought her and administered relief, she could not comprehend it, and exclaimed again and again, "The TIMES! The TIMES! and what's that, a new society?" No, my good woman, it's a newspaper that's printed every day, and one of the gentlemen who has it printed, said one day that it was too bad to see the poor children kept shut up day after day in the hot tenement-houses, while the rich people went to the country and staid all the summer, so the rich people read this in the paper, and they sent this gentleman a whole lot of money, and told him to spend it for the poor people, and he is doing so. Some of that money buys the milk that you are getting every day for your little boy, and it pays for the medicine that is helping to make him well, and it will help you to take him on the excursion next Thursday."

With large, starting eyes, the wondering woman listened, and suddenly throwing her apron over her head, she pressed her afflicted darling closer to her throbbing heart, and swaying to and fro with her pent-up emotions, finally burst forth in a sobbing strain of benedictions that was truly overwhelming. At last her gratitude assumed a calmer expression, and she begged to be allowed, through the reporter, to say, "That such goodness from strangers was more than she had ever heard or even dreamed of before, and that God would surely never let them or their little ones know by experience the bitter sufferings of the poor."

Turning from these benedictions of the adults, the children who went on the excursion Saturday last must not be forgotten. Wherever the reporters went they were recognized by the little ones, and their gratitude was often expressed in the most grotesque language, while their ideas of enjoyment were highly entertaining, and their recognition of rural scenes and their domestic concomitants were extremely ludicrous. One flaxen-haired little girl was asked what she saw in the country, and she replied that she saw a "great big red goat that said moo! and its horns growed out so," illustrating with her tiny arms the position of a cow's horns. Another little one, on being asked what she had to eat, said, "O, lots o' things." "Well, but can't you tell me some of them; did you eat bread and meat, or drink soup or tea—what did you eat?" "I eated sanwiches and sweet snow, an' drinked sour-sweet soup that was ever so good, an' I wish I could have some more," with a sigh from deep down in her little heart. A roughish boy of some ten years ran joyously up to the reporter, exclaiming, "Ain't I glad you give me a ticket for the picnic!"

"So you went to the picnic, did you? And what did you do?"

"I eat and drunk as much as I could, and then I layed on the grass and tried to go asleep, but something kept jumpin up in the water like a fish, and I thought I'd try to ketch it."

"I didn't know you had any fishing lines and hooks; how could you go a fishing?"

"Well, you see I found one of them long things the ladies wears on their heads, and I took and tied little bits of it together, and twisted it into a string, and one of the teachers gived me a hairpin and bended it like a fish-hook, and then I got some of them here snails for a bait and I tried to get the fish that way, but I couldn't, and then I throwed some o' my sanwich in the water, but it wouldn't come no more. When I get a man I'll buy a fishin' rod and ketch fish for the people what gived us the picnic; won't they buy 'em if I do? I'm awful glad they took us!" Another little lad gave such a wholesale answer to the question of his enjoyment, that he was asked to specify what pleased him most of all; and his reply was, "What that big man said when he told us that the big bugs liked us if we was poor, and wanted to help us be good. I'll be good now, so when I git big mebbe some of 'em might take me in a big store to work like Sammie Parks does; cos if they think so much of us now, they'd help a feller when he's big, like the man what talked to us." They were all assured that the kindness they had experienced Saturday would not end with the picnic, but if any of them were to get sick they would also be taken care of by the "big man" and his contributors.

One of the TIMES representatives yesterday visited a large number of the cases that had previously come under his notice, in order to observe the working of the relief system now organized. In almost all the cases of aged persons the relief furnished has been of great benefit, and those who were last week sinking from want of proper nutriment and care yesterday presented a far more animated appearance than when the writer first visited them. These aged persons expressed their thanks for what had been done, and received assurances that in case of necessity that would not be forgotten in the future.

One case of a sick child was very gratifying. The writer, while passing along Stanton-street, about a week ago, noticed an infant in a nurse's arms. The appearance of death seemed stamped on the little one's face, which was so emaciated as to appear like that of a mummy, except in color. The writer thought the case beyond hope, but on reflection resolved to find out what could be done for it. On attempting to converse with the nurse girl he found she could not understand a word of English, and it was with some difficulty he ascertained the parents' address. Calling there, he learned that the child had been given up by the physician about fourteen days previous as a hopeless case, and the parents had been ordered to give the infant brandy, "in order to keep up its strength." This order had been carried out to a far greater extent than was necessary, and the only wonder was that the child had lived so long. The writer asked the mother whether she would accept the services of the TIMES physician, and for a long time she refused, although informed that it would be no expense to her. Appealing to her feelings as a mother, the writer gave her the address of Dr. Lang, and requested her to take the child at once to the doctor. Anxious for the child, the mother visited the physician's residence twice, and the second time succeeded in finding him at home. The doctor almost looked upon the child as a hopeless case, but prescribed for it, at the same time discontinuing the brandy. For twenty-four hours the infant hovered between life and death, after which time it began to receive nutriment, which it had formerly refused and rejected. Gradually each day last week the little babe began to improve, and yesterday presented every sign of ultimate recovery. As yet it is weak, as it had literally been reduced to mere skin and bone; but as it both feeds and sleeps well, there seems to be but little doubt of its final restoration to health. The parents thanked the writer for the interest he had taken in the case, and the contributors of the TIMES for furnishing him with the means of aiding their child.

During the visitation of these houses where the children had been merely suffering in the first stages from the effects of the heat, the writer was pleased to find that they had all recovered, and were playing about. A few, who had been very sick, had suffered from slight relapses, owing to the return of the heated term; but a simple dose of medicine had put them all right again. The miasms arising from the pestilential vapors of the localities where they reside is almost sufficient to counteract all the efforts made by the physicians; and when large families live in cramped-up rooms, where the mother has, during the whole week, and late into Saturday night, to earn a living by washing and ironing, the artificial added to the natural heat is enough to breed every kind of disorder, especially in very young children who cannot run into the streets and play. The very atmosphere of these crowded rooms yesterday seemed to be poisonous, to say nothing of the effluvia from imperfect drainage and stagnant pools in the narrow court-yards. "But what can poor folks do?" is very often asked when a remark of this kind is made by a visitor; "the rents are so high, and we must live somewhere." And as every dollar is equal to ten loaves of bread for the children, the parents naturally consider more of that dollar in choosing their residence than, perhaps, of the health of the little ones.

The West-Side District—Report of Rev. A. Wiswall, Superintendent.

But very few of the former residents of the Fifth and Eighth Wards have any idea of the amount of squalor, suffering and sickness which exists in that once bright neighborhood where so many of our merchant princes and ladies of fashion passed their happy childhood. Many dwellings which were once occupied by the rich, from long neglect and abuse have become little more than dilapidated rookeries, while damp basements, poorly-ventilated closets, attics and subcellars, which were never intended for habitation, have been filled to overflowing with human beings. This is fearful to contemplate in the case of adults; for very few grown people are able to withstand the attacks of disease which seems to lurk in every nook and corner of these pest-houses, but how much more dreadful is it when children, whose delicate systems are subject to every influence of the atmosphere, are compelled to live in these noisome dens from their infancy.

There are many diseases which are common to almost all children, but when the little sufferers, with constitutions impaired by neglect and want, are obliged to do battle with these grim destroyers in the stifling atmosphere of a damp, over-crowded room, without proper food, without proper care, without medical treatment, what is more natural than death? The thirteen hundred children who perished in our midst in about one week, a short time since, answer this question but too plainly. The efforts which have recently been made through your instrumentality to alleviate the sufferings and save the lives of the little ones who still live in the "West-side District," have been attended with results which must be gratifying to all who take an interest in this noble work. During the past week over one thousand poor families have been visited by the members of St. John's Guild, and nearly fifty cases of severe illness and suffering have received medical treatment, nourishing food and other relief, but two of this number have died, and these two were children past all hope of recovery before they were found by the visitors. All the rest are now well, or speedily recovering.

Inclosed you will find the bills of the doctor, the druggist, the grocer, the baker, the printer and the undertaker. All of which I have carefully examined and found correct.

An Amusing Attempt to Get Up a Greeley Campaign Club in Litchfield, Conn.

Mammoth printed posters pasted on dead-walls and fences, and disfiguring the trunks of trees on the roadside, recently attracted the attention of the good citizens of Litchfield township, Conn. These bills advertised a grand Greeley and Brown rally at the Court-house, to take place on last Monday, the 22d instant, at 8 P. M. It was also announced that a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club would then and there be formed. This has always been a strong Democratic neighborhood, among the most prominent of the Democrats being Judge Seymour, a cousin of the Ex-Governor of New-York. Everybody was in anticipation of something remarkable in the way of a political gathering in that region. But the time for the grand rally arrived and nobody came. A man who acted as a sort of Committee of Arrangements seized the rope of the Court-house bell and rang it. Ding-dong! clang! ding-dong! clang! went the bell, but not a soul responded.

Some antiquated dames in the village put their heads out of their windows, and ejaculated, "what on airth is the matter; Laud a mercy, is somebody's house a fire." A few well-preserved veterans of the wars with England hobbled out to divine the cause of the uproar, but learning what it was all about, put back to their homes in disgust. Store-keepers and other inhabitants of the place cast furtive glances in the direction of the Court-house, envious to know what sort of a meeting was there, but they did not go, apparently fearing to be counted by their fellow-citizens as Greeleyites. At length the bell-ringing ceased, the bell-ringer becoming tired out by his protracted efforts. After resting a while he began again. The editor of the *Sentinel*, the Democratic organ of the township, then appeared upon the scene. This gentleman, by the way, remarked upon hearing of the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, that "he didn't know whether to call it murder or suicide." About a dozen village urchins also gathered around the Court-house, some of them being sent there by curious parents. Finally three Democrats put in an appearance, and they were followed by twelve Republicans, making sixteen persons in the hall when the meeting was called to order. The majority of the Republicans were wags, who went to look and enjoy the mortification of their opponents.

Mr. Roberts was elected Chairman. He became so impressed with the ridiculous aspect of the meeting that he made a mock address to those present, and changing from mirth to anger at the great finale, he gave vent to his disgust by abusing the Liberal candidates, saying, that in his opinion "Brown ought to be hanged and Greeley d——." The formation of a Greeley Campaign Club was then enacted, and Dr. Henry and Col. Weans, two pronounced Grant men—who, of course, would not accept—were placed in nomination for President and Vice-President. Finally, an attempt was made to get up a tableau illustrative of the "bloody chasm."

One of the Greeleyites was to represent the North, and a "six-footer" negro, named Paipn, the South. Paipn got angry, and would not shake hands as he was required to do, and the meeting adjourned and went away to "liquor up." The editor of the Republican paper of the township was waited upon and implored to keep quiet about the "grand rally," which he has done out of compassion to the participants. Some of the citizens of Litchfield, however, thought it was too good a joke to keep, and have narrated the facts about the matter to the TIMES.

Charitable Bequests by a Georgian.

From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, July 24.

Hon. J. J. Kelly, who died in Savannah a few days ago, left a large estate to the various charitable societies with which he had been connected during his life. The following was the disposal of his property by his will: Lots and improvements fronting on St. James'-square, to the Union Society of Savannah, valued at $25,000; house and lot corner of Liberty and Jefferson, valued at $20,000, to the Hibernian Society; 5,000 shares of Central Railroad stock, and 5,000 shares Atlantic and Gulf Railroad stock, to Hibernian Society; $12,000 to a lady in New-York City; 50 shares Central Railroad stock, to the Orphans of St. Joseph's School, and a house and lot to the Marine Hospital, besides several smaller benefactions.

Services at the Russian Chapel.

The chapel of the Russian Embassy in Second-avenue, which has been closed for the past four months, in consequence of the absence of Rev. Father Bjerring in St. Petersburg, was reopened yesterday morning. The Liturgy of St. Chrysostom was intoned, after which prayers were said for the Emperor of Russia and the President of the United States. The little edifice was filled with a fashionable assemblage, including the new Russian Ambassador, Baron de Offenberg, and the Russian and Greek Consul Generals resident in this City. Father Bjerring wore for the first time, beside the usual vestments, a massive gold chain and crucifix, presented to him by the Cabinet of the Emperor before he left the Russian capital for New-York.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

W. J. Lawson, alias Nimothy, residing at No. 28 Roosevelt-street, fell off the roof of his residence, yesterday morning, and was instantly killed.

Edward Clark, seven years old, residing in Twenty-third-street, fell into the East River at the foot of Twenty-third-street, yesterday, and was drowned.

John Cronin, fourteen years old, fell from the royal top gallantmast head of the ship Mesenger, lying at Pier No. 14 East River, yesterday evening, and was fatally injured.

Officer Delaney, of the Mounted Squad, while pursuing an escaped prisoner last evening, was thrown from his horse in Fifth-avenue, and seriously injured.

James Reilly, of No. 145 First-avenue, who was drunk on Saturday night, was found dead in the yard of his residence yesterday morning, evidently having fallen out of the window.

Jonathan Thompson, of No. 277 Water-street, was accidentally shot in the thigh by an unknown boy, at the corner of James-slip and South-street, yesterday morning.

Notwithstanding the fact that an order was issued proclaiming a strict enforcement of the Excise Law yesterday, it was but little observed. A man wanting a drink could generally get it by walking a few yards.

The Russian Consul-General at this port, Mr. Bodisco, and the Vice-Consul, Mr. Seamless, have received decorations of the order of Wladimir from the Emperor of Russia, in recognition of their services when the Grand Duke Alexis visited this City.

During a fight at No. 550 Greenwich-street last night, Michael Luny stabbed James Gracie in the thigh. Peter McKenna, while separating the men, was severely stabbed in the hand by Gracie. Both were arrested and locked up.

A meeting of prominent Italians took place last evening at No. 38 Houston-street, for the purpose of making arrangements to celebrate the unification of Italy. An Executive Committee was appointed to report on the matter.

Thomas O'Brien, of Newark, N. J., who was lying at the corner of West and Cortlandt streets, yesterday morning, in a drunken stupor, and on being awakened by Officer Reinhard Schneider, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, attempted to stab the officer three times. He was held for trial at the Tombs, by Alderman Plunkitt.

BROOKLYN.

The liquor-stores of Brooklyn were hermetically sealed yesterday, as the effect of Chief Campbell's order of Saturday.

Edward Gibson was arrested, Saturday night, on a charge of stealing two horses and sets of harness from Daniel F. Wilson.

Commissioner Corr's condition took a favorable turn early Sunday morning, and he was reported gradually improving all day yesterday. Strong hopes of his ultimate recovery are now entertained.

No. 509 Grand-street, the residence of Mrs. Crawford, who is absent in the country, was found on her return late Saturday night to have been entered by thieves and robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel.

At 12 o'clock Saturday night John Daily and Patrick Welsh, fellow-boarders at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Plymouth-street, quarreled about a trivial matter, and during the altercation Welsh stabbed Daily three times in the thigh and once in the forehead. The wounds are not dangerous. Welsh was not arrested.

LONG ISLAND.

Horace Greeley has engaged board at East Hampton, close to the quarters of Senator Blair. Mr. Greeley is to deliver the annual address before the Suffolk County Agricultural Society.

Joel Raynor, resident of Greenport, mate of the schooner E. M. Duffield, was drowned in the Connecticut River last Thursday. His age was twenty-five. He leaves a wife and two children.

The Methodist Ministers of Long Island have formed an organization for mutual benefit and social and spiritual improvement. The next meeting will be held at Binghamton in September.

On Saturday afternoon the dead body of a woman, with a child tightly clasped in her arms, was found on Thimble Island, near the Sound. They were dressed in what seemed to be bathing costumes, and the belief is that they were drowned from some watering-place. They could not have been in the water more than a day. The woman was apparently twenty-five years of age and the child two.

STATEN ISLAND.

Over two hundred fishermen, from New-York and Brooklyn, were on the fishing grounds around Staten Island yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The barber-shops of Elizabeth were closed yesterday, the Common Council having passed an ordinance closing them upon the Sabbath, and providing a penalty for the violation of the ordinance.

James Husey, a lad, fifteen years of age, was drowned while bathing in a quarry-hole at Cambridge-avenue and South-streets, in the Third Precinct, Jersey City, on Saturday evening. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue to await the action of the County Physician.

LAND SLIDE.

An Avalanche at Pittsburg—Several Houses Demolished—Narrow Escapes from Death.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Dispatch, July 26.

One of those catastrophies which are peculiar to certain portions of our city, occurred on Second-avenue, opposite the Gas-works, yesterday afternoon. An immense body of earth and heavy rock, amounting to thousands of tons, which had been loosened by the recent rains, was suddenly precipitated down the hill-side, demolishing the rear portion of three occupied buildings, and leveling to the ground two brick structures that had just been erected. It is almost a miracle that the affair did not result in a dreadful calamity.

It appears that the hill on the north side of the avenue and opposite the Gas-works had, some time ago, for better protection, been cut away almost perpendicularly, and what was considered a substantial stone wall was erected vertically against the face of it, in order to keep the earth and rocks in that position, and to arrest any *debris* that might otherwise be thrown down. The recent heavy rains had thoroughly softened the earth behind this wall for a considerable distance back of it, owing partly to the fact that there was not sufficient drainage for the water that escaped from the hill. For some days past the occupants of the neighborhood have had their fears for the safety of the wall, and yesterday morning Mrs. Durrington, a widow, who keeps a small grocery store at the front of the hill, apprehending an avalanche, sent word to Building Inspector Reed to come down and examine the hill and also the condition of the row of buildings which had been erected by Mr. John Mullen. Mr. Reed, after visiting the spot, gave it as his opinion that there was no immediate danger, but said he would notify Mr. Mullen to have his buildings secured by props against any emergency. It was but a short time after the building inspector left when the slide occurred. Mrs. Durrington and her three children had just finished their dinner in their back building, and had gone into the store when the crash came, the wall gave way and a terrible avalanche of earth and rock came crushing down, burying the rear buildings of the occupied houses, and demolishing two of Mr. Mullen's new houses. Mr. James Thomas and Mr. Samuel Felder occupied the other two houses, the back buildings of which were destroyed, and in anticipation of the danger their families had fortunately kept in the front part of their houses so that there was no person injured by the occurrence. Mr. Mullen's loss will be about $6,000, and the destruction of other property will foot up nearly an equal amount. There is still danger of other extensive slides in this locality.

One of the Tribune's "Defaulters Under Grant."

From the Newburg Journal, July 27.

The *Tribune* publishes a list of ninety-one names of men who have been prosecuted as defaulters since President Grant came into office, claiming that this "is a very incomplete list of public robberies and defalcations under the present Administration." This list includes several who are now Mr. Greeley's warm friends, some who were never public officers at all, and the most of whom were appointed before President Grant came into office. In this list we find this paragraph:

Ezra Farrington, Revenue Inspector in New-York, arrested in January, 1870, on a charge of having falsely gauged 5,520 gallons of whisky with intent to defraud the revenue; held in $5,000 bail.

This is the second or third time that the *Tribune* has seen fit to print, in similar connection, the name of the Postmaster of Newburg, and it is about time it should be set right in the matter. No man of the name of Ezra Farrington, so far as we can ascertain, has ever held a revenue appointment in New-York, and none of that name has been arrested. But Ezra Farrington of Newburg, being a prominent Republican and well known in political circles through the State, the *Tribune* has seen fit to give his name to a gentleman of its own kidney, who was once a revenue officer, and who had the misfortune to be arrested and held on the very charge named in the *Tribune*.

Mr. Ebenezer W. Farrington, of New-York City, who never voted anything but a Democratic ticket, was appointed a revenue officer by Andrew Johnson, was arrested on the charge named by the *Tribune* in 1870, and was held to bail. And this same Ebenezer W. Farrington is now a Greeley-shrieker of the first water, a member of the Greeley and Brown Club in his Ward, and can be heard seven days in the week, piping his loudest for the Greeley-Tammany ticket.

It is proper, and only just to him, to state that the charges against E. W. Farrington were never proven, the case being dismissed by the Government without calling a witness. E. W. F. claimed that the whole case against him was a conspiracy by others to black-mail him.

How a Clergyman Carried His Point.

A correspondent of the Exeter (N. H.) *News-Letter* gives some reminiscences of a religious society that was formed in Kingston, in that State, in 1725. This society was Congregational, and most of its members objected to the use of the church by any of different belief. One Sunday morning, Rev. Daniel Tewksbury, a confirmed Baptist, took his position in the pulpit, which was surrounded by a few of the more liberal-minded members of the society, armed with sled stakes. About the time services usually commenced, the pastor, Rev. John Turner, entered, followed by a large party of his supporters, and as they advanced up the aisle the men around the pulpit grasped their weapons more firmly; but instead of attempting to enter the pulpit, Mr. Turner mounted the seat in the front pew, gave out a hymn, which his choir at once sang; and with scarcely a second's intermission he went through with prayer, sermon and benediction, Mr. Tewksbury sitting in mute surprise, with no chance to make a beginning.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Republic, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, James Finlay, Richard Clarke, Miss Littlewood, Mrs. Elizabeth Kingdon, Miss Bardeson, Miss Bouvier, Mrs. Tufts and servant, Miss Tilton, Miss Rogers and servant, Mr. Rambel, Gilbert Potter, Jr., N. W. Bumstead, Mr. Ralph, A. B. Maxim, F. H. Fish, Mrs. Fish, C. Benedict, A. C. Benedict, Miss Harriet Benedict, Mrs. John Bailey, Mrs. Lakey and son, Miss Patton, W. E. Gilbert, Henry Spalding, W. Bonney, Geo. H. Tilton, Geo. McDade, Miss S. B. McDade, Theo. E. Ovington, Mrs. Ovington, Miss Mary Ovington, J. F. Desmanes, Mrs. Desmanes, Miss Lucy Desmanes, Miss Edith Desmanes, Wm. Carpenter, J. B. Besbrock, F. H. Smith, Mrs. Smith, Miss J. D. Smith, Mr. Crawford, Fulton Paul, Wm. Bairdain, Thos. Reid, Mrs. Reid and son, Miss Fanny Liscombe, Mr. Fellowes and servant, Mr. Fellowes, Jr., Miss Fellowes, Mr. Blackiston, wife and servant, Miss Blackiston, Abe Meyer, Gilbert Potter, S. B. Giddings, F. G. Nichols, H. S. Hewson, Rev. Dr. Talmage, wife and son, A. H. Steen, Mr. Andrews, Capt. F. Sherwood, John Snedicor, A. Gripp, Fred. Renal, John Renal, Jas. A. Cassady, L. D. Newell and wife, Miss Lizzie Cole, Mrs. Fitzgerald, J. D. Bird, C. W. Hurley, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Bleen, E. J. Hayes, Geo. A. Telford, F. A. Clark, E. S. Dewing, A. Wessendonck, Jr., Dr. S. W. Speers, Rev. A. D. Robinson, Mr. Gosson, W. R. De Forest and son, Jas. Stuart, Root, Reid, F. T. Parsons, J. P. Howard, H. B. Horton, J. A. Richardson, John Lindley, Rev. Father Duffy, H. F. Rhoads, Mrs. R. A. W. Janney, Mrs. E. C. Landley, Miss Clara Landley, F. Green, J. B. Loveland, F. Platt, W. L. Pomeroy, A. F. Ralph.

In steam-ship Java, from Liverpool.—N. G. Keith, J. Provost, R. Harrison, C. Harrison, J. H. Hood, Mrs. R. Knowles, P. Berna, J. Bora, M. Stevens.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4 52 | Sun sets......7 19 | Moon rises..11 11

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....2 40 | Gov. Island..3 20 | Hell Gate...5 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, July 28.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Republic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool July 18, and Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to H. Sparks. July 21, lat. [illegible], passed steam-ship Atlantic, hence for Liverpool; same time saw a bark rigged steamer bound E.; 24th, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed steam-ship [illegible], from Liverpool, for New-York; 25th, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed a Cunard steamer and bark [illegible], bound W.; 26th, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], passed bark [illegible], bound W.

Steam-ship Juan G. Meiggs, (Costa Rican,) Jones, Aspinwall July 8, Port Limon 11th, St. Andrew's [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to [illegible] Keith. Left at Port Limon bark Don Quixote, [illegible] for Boneacca; brig San Juan, [illegible]; [illegible] Bayly, for Porto Rico, to load for New-York, ard July 5; left at St. Andrew's bark [illegible], for Baltimore, ldg.

Steam-ship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Johnson, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Bloodgood, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Mississippi, Henry, Chester, Penn., in ballast to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Scotsman, (Br.,) Rhodes, Barrow, England, July 8, with railroad iron to Chas. Congreve & Son—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly W. and S. W. gales the entire passage.

Bark E. A. Allen, (of Boston,) Tarr, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Geo. De Zaldo, Miller, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Ocean, Peavey, Tehuantepec, Mex., 30 ds., with cedar, mahogany, &c., to L. Brandeis & Co.—vessel to Cartwright & Harrison. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Pirone, (Norw.,) Johnsen, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator June 17, in lon. 33; had light winds through the tropics; lost the N. E. trades in lat. 21 N., lon. [illegible]; has been 14 ds. W. from Bermuda, with heavy squalls from E. W. and rain.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Farrell, Little River, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to F. A. Higgins.

Schr. R. H. Wilson, Harris, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sallie Samson, Virginia.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Ferris, Stamford.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

BELOW—Ship Alexander McNeil, Kelleran, Cardiff June 8, with railroad iron to Snow & Burgess. Was boarded July 26, in lat. 41 12, lon. 64, by pilot boat Isaac Webb No. 8.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28.—Arr. Brig Hattie, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 28.—Arrived steam-ship South Carolina, from New-York; brig J. W. Spencer, from Boston; schrs. Willie Luce, from Rockport; M. M. Pote, from Boston; Hattie, from Providence.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 28.—Arrived steam-ship Leo, from New-York; schrs. W. C. Moses, from Bath. Sailed schr. Emma Heather, for Camden; brig Jos. Shay, for New-York.

Spoken.

June 21, in lat. 1 N., lon. 29 W., the ship Endeavor, from New-York, for Hong Kong.

June 28, in lat. 8 N., lon. 34 W., the bark Clifton, from Richmond, for Rio Janeiro.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IS CALLED TO SAMPLES, NOW IN STOCK, OF SILVER-SOLDERED

GERMAN SILVER PLATED WARE,

PREPARED FOR REAL USE, AND NOW BEING INTRODUCED INTO SOME OF THE LARGE HOTELS. THE QUALITY AND SOUNDNESS OF THESE GOODS IS GUARANTEED, MAKING THEM THE MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

Marvin & Co.

SAFES.

New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cleveland.

DUTY OFF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

AT ALL OUR STORES.

Great American Tea Co.

BYRD & CORWIN,

MANUFACTURERS OF

UMBRELLAS & PARASOLS,

NO. 414 BROADWAY,

(Near Canal-st.,) New-York.

Have constantly on hand a full assortment, at popular prices. Assortment of parasols the entire season. Silk umbrellas cheaper and better than the English.

MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW TENTS. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 18 Dey-st.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6509. | NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1872. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Gigantic Scheme of Fraud Against the Freedom of Election.

Wholesale Challenging of Republicans where they have Majorities.

The Polls in Republican Districts to be Obstructed.

Republican Voters Advised to Assert their Right to Vote.

Tammany Tactics Introduced by Liberals from New-York.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 29.—The revelations of today make it necessary to say distinctly that North Carolina may be made to appear to give a Democratic majority of from 5,000 to 8,000 on Thursday, notwithstanding that all competent observers, both within and without the State, have already conceded a Republican majority. It is well known that several days ago Detective Wood and Convict Blumenberg arrived here, in obedience to orders from Ethan Allen to proceed at once to North Carolina and carry out their instructions. On Saturday last news was telegraphed that the names of 200 Republicans had been marked for challenge in this city, and today reliable news is received that on the same day 308 names out of the voting population of 1,130 were marked for challenge in the town of Kinston, Lenoir County. This number, of course, included some Democrats, to give a show of fairness; but the fact that the Republicans have the majority, and that the challenging was done by Democrats, shows that those challenged were nearly all Republicans.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Saturday was what is known as inspection day, when the registration books are open for inspection, and the citizens have the right to mark the names of any they have reason to believe have not the right to vote for challenge. It is evident from the wholesale challenging at Kinston that the Democrats have been prompted by Wood and Blumenberg to learn from Tammany and take advantage of this provision of the law to swindle the Republicans out of the State. The party challenging has the right on the day of election to put in evidence that the person offering is not entitled to vote, and the object of the conspiracy is to use all the time in this way in the heavy Republican precincts, and thus prevent the vote from being polled. The State has not yet been generally heard from, but it is believed that this challenging has been arranged wherever the Republicans have large majorities, and that this fact is the foundation of the boasts of the Democrats here, during the last two days, that they are sure of victory. It is perfectly plain that if in even half of the Republican precincts this wholesale challenging is resorted to, the Republican vote cannot be polled, and that the Democrats will carry the State.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Very little can be done to guard against this gigantic fraud, and that little has been done. The Republican Committee here has sent messages this afternoon to every telegraph office in the State, notifying the Republicans of this attempted outrage, and calling on them to vindicate their right to vote against the scoundrels who have been sent here to carry the State by fraud. The Republicans are called upon to be firm, and to demand and enforce the rights of every freeman.

PLEA OF THE DEMOCRATS.

The only excuse Democrats offer for this outrage is that the Republicans are taking the State by importing negroes from Virginia and South Carolina. But they have offered no proof whatever that such is the case. Very few negroes have come from either State, and they are such as went to them for work and leaving their families, retained a residence here. There are several hundred of such working on the Lynchburg and Danville Railroad, in Virginia, the votes of nearly all of whom the Republicans will lose, as the State Committee refused to furnish them transportation to their homes. Seventy-five of them, however, walked eighty miles to their homes, in Guilford County, where they arrived on Saturday and registered. This charge of importation is wholly false, and I know the State Committee has in all cases declined to furnish money to bring home bona fide voters, on the ground that it would afford an excuse for such a charge. The few negroes who have come back have done so of their own volition, without aid or direction from anybody. On the other hand, such challenging as 308 out of 1,130 in an interior town shows conclusively that the object is the obstruction of voting rather than the preservation of the purity of the ballot-box.

THE PLOT THE LAST RESORT OF FRAUD.

In view of this fact a Republican triumph cannot now be promised. But for such a fact it would be overwhelming. Letters continue to be received from various counties announcing heavy Republican gains, and but for Wood and Blumenberg carrying out their instructions with such vigor, there is no reason to doubt that the Republican majority would reach 20,000, as the prospects have grown better and better every day. But it is in the power of this so-called detective and this convict to neutralize all this, and there is cause to fear that they have done so.

WILL HONEST DEMOCRATS PERMIT IT?

The only chance is that on the day of the election, the Democrats as well as the Republicans will insist on a fair election, and force the challengers appointed everywhere, through the machinations of these men, to desist from their dirty work. Wherever there is any reason whatever to suppose that a man so offering to vote illegally, no objection will be made to the introduction of evidence in support of the challenge, but where men who have voted unquestioned in a precinct for years are thus obstructed in their rights, all the voters at the polls, of all parties, may insist that he shall not be hindered. I do the Democrats the justice to say that they do take unkindly to these Tammany tricks, and if they shall See that the challenging is done simply to consume time and deprive citizens of their right to vote, they will themselves drive Wood, Blumenberg and their tools away from the polls. Nothing of this sort has ever occurred in the State before, though at Charlotte to a very limited extent last year, and it is hardly probable the people will submit to an experiment on a large scale, which is evidently intended to deprive citizens of their rights.

WORK OF [illegible].

The speakers of both parties yet continue and will up to Wednesday night. The chief event of today was the speech of Schurz at Charlotte. Fred. Douglass speaks at Warrenton to-morrow, and F. L. Cardozo, Secretary of State of South Carolina, at Wilmington. There will be mass-meetings of both parties here both Tuesday and Wednesday nights. The interest in the meetings, however, is almost entirely gone, as it has been absorbed by the question whether the election is to be untrammeled, which was not even asked until Wood and Blumenberg had developed the character of their instructions.

THE VOTE-BUYERS.

In view of the misconstruction to which such action might be liable, the proposed action of Sanders and others, who are bribing negroes, has been abandoned. It was thought best to let these worthless creatures waste as much money as they chose in buying colored men to vote with the Democrats, rather than give them an excuse for being considered martyrs.

E. C.

MISSISSIPPI.

Conduct of the Southern Democracy—The Great Middle-Class of the South.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, July 22, 1872.

The Presidential campaign has scarcely commenced in Mississippi, but already we have a foretaste of the spirit of swagger and bullyism by which alone the Democratic leaders hope to carry the day. There are not among all the supporters of Greeley in this State, as far as is yet known, a half dozen men, of any description, who ever made any profession of Republicanism. The Republicans are all, with only three or four very unimportant exceptions, united and enthusiastic in the support of Grant and Wilson. And there are many young men, hitherto opposed to us, who express the determination to vote for Grant, or not to vote at all. Some of this class are to be found in every town and neighborhood. Though the Democrats will not all, or near all, support the Greeley ticket, yet all the supporters of that ticket are Democrats of the bitter-ender brand, and they support that ticket in exactly the same bigoted and overbearing spirit which has actuated them in all the campaigns of the last sixteen years. The false and hypocritical cognomen of "Liberal" may deceive some people at the North, and it may be honestly adopted in that section. But the head-quarters and real seat of vitality for the movement is in the South, and I assure you that here there is very little disguise. Swaggering, persecution and coarse personal denunciation, falsehood and vulgar appeal to passion and prejudice, with but little intermission or relief, make up the entire logic, rhetoric and proofs upon which the friends of Mr. Greeley are inaugurating, and propose to lead the "Liberal" movement in Mississippi. The illustrious Republican candidate for President in 1872 is habitually spoken of with exactly the same sort of vulgar abuse and slander, of character and person, that was applied to Mr. Lincoln by the very same men in 1860 and 1864. I would be reluctant to soil your columns by quoting some of these expressions.

In this place is published the central organ of the Democracy, alias the Greeleyites, edited by a professional wire-worker and political artificer for the whilom Democratic leaders. Having had probably twenty-five years experience at his trade, he is allowed to arrange the kitchen-work of a large circle of the played-out politicians of old times. In other words, he makes up the programme and manufactures the thunder (such as it is) for the campaign. As a sample of the "arguments" which we have to meet, I extract the concluding paragraph from a leading editorial in the paper I allude to, headed "Greeley or Grant." After urging with characteristic dogmatism and coarseness his own preference for Greeley as a reason why other people shall support him, the editor says:

"The people of both races are alike interested in this result. As to the men of the proscribed race, their support of him involves personal dishonor. The Southern man who wears the Grant collar is to be classed with the spaniel that licks the foot which kicks him, or the base wretch who barters his birthright or sells his people for gold or for office.—*Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, July 19.*

The phrases, "personal dishonor," "spaniel that licks the foot," "base wretch," &c., as applied to Grant and Wilson and their supporters, illustrates the tone of the leading Greeley men and the leading Greeley Press throughout these ends of the earth. And the people of the North who admire decency and good-breeding, to say nothing of the rights of American citizens to enjoy their constitutional freedom of opinion and of suffrage, ought to know and to realize that every vote and every word of encouragement given for Greeley is given in conscious or unconscious approval and indorsement of blackguardism and slander, and in enmity to the dearest rights of the loyal, peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the Southern States.

We shall, of course, be insulted and defamed by these wholesale mongers of scurrility and slander. The fame and personal reputation of the President, whose admitted public services should at least command the common courtesies of a civilized age, will of a certainty be traduced and blackened, if possible; and there is little or no remedy. But the people of the Northern States, who love the laws of the land and the laws of decency, and hate oppression and violence, and the teachings which lead to them, can at least manifest their disapprobation by casting their votes and their influence against the party and its candidates whose cause requires the use of such vulgarity.

It must not be understood that this sort of obscenity in political life is universal, or that it is even the prevailing sentiment of a majority of the Southern whites—or of even a majority of that portion of them who are expected to vote for Greeley. On the contrary, a majority of all these are of gentlemanly instincts, and consequently are not apt to express themselves in such phrases. Many of them were brave soldiers in a cause in which they believed; and you know the brave are generally courteous. Such billingsgate comes generally, as it does in the case above referred to, from those who were secessionists, but not soldiers—the money-backed inhabitants during the war of bomb-proof civil positions. Of the courteous Democratic editors and politicians within the limits of my acquaintance, (and there are many,) all were soldiers; while, of the blackguards, all were non-combatants. They were quiet as sucking doves so long as the armed enemy was in the field, or thundering at the gates of Vicksburg; but, "terrible as an army with banners," they wanted to "die in the last ditch" the very moment it was fully ascertained that all the brave men on both sides had laid down their arms!

It is manifest that with this class of men you can make no terms of conciliation. Nothing can appease their tameless and unconquerable spirit! To them any sort of contact or intercourse with the "nigger," or the "carpet-bagger," or the "scallawag," is "personal dishonor."

"Wherever doth these boots displace, shall meet Dominion face to face!"

But there is another, a larger, and, I need not add, a better class in this State, and all over all the Southern States, to whom your respects are especially due, and upon whom conciliation, kindness, and even forbearance, will not be wasted or bestowed in vain. I mean the great body of the plain men of the respectable middle classes, and especially their young men and his boys. A little of the respect and consideration which is emphatically their due, and which should be given to them at all events—no matter how they shall vote—would tend rapidly to bring them and their influence into harmony with the march of ideas.

Our orators and public men—those who have molded the thought and guided the influences that conducted us safely through the second revolution—should devote some special attention to the consideration and information of these [illegible]. They have nothing of what the politicians call "record." The record is that of brave soldiers whose trust was betrayed, and they, unconsciously, allured in an evil day, to cross that delusive and fatal Rubicon beyond which they found only sorrow, bereavement, suffering and poverty. Cannot the great and triumphant North, whose leisure hours and whose spare energies were sufficient to shiver, like frost-work, an empire guarded by whole armies of these boys and young men, afford to devote now a little effort from all her wealth of intellect and of magnanimity to win them back to the Government of their ancestors, and rescue them from the absurd prejudices and misinformation into which they have been drawn by the enemies of liberty! They include many intelligent mechanics, farmers, merchants and professional men, as well as laborers, students and men of leisure. They have learned much already of the folly and wickedness of their old guides. They are willing to learn more. Shall they have the inducement and the opportunity?

Your superior judgment and knowledge can best dictate how a work so important, and so much and so long neglected, should be commenced and carried forward. At present I can only suggest two modes. One is by sending some of your ablest orators to see and know our people, to speak to them, and to let them correctly understand the will of the Republican Party and its candidates concerning the young men of the South; and the other is to make the Republican Press of the North speak out the generous inclination of that party toward them, and let the words thus spoken be scattered broadcast among us.

SOUTHRON.

VERMONT.

Meeting of French Republicans in Burlington—The French in Vermont for Grant and Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 29.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of French Republicans was held here this evening. Prof. [illegible], editor of L'Avenir National, of St. Albans, made a brilliant speech in favor of the Republican Party and its candidates. It had a great effect, and was heartily cheered. The French in Vermont are almost unanimous for Grant and Wilson.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Large Republican Meeting in Rouseville, Penn.—The Oil Regions Alive.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROUSEVILLE, Penn., July 29.—A great rally of the Republicans of the oil regions was held at this place to-night. At least 3,000 persons were present. An excursion train of seven cars was run on the Oil Creek Railroad, and reached here jammed with people, even the locomotive and tender being covered. The meeting was addressed by Hon. G. W. Scofield, of Warren County, candidate for Congress, at large, who in a two hours' speech ably reviewed and defended the present Administration. He was followed by Gen. Patton. The oil regions are alive for Grant and Wilson, and will also poll a full vote in October.

UTICA.

Movements of the President—Arrangements for his Reception at Utica.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

UTICA, July 29.—President Grant left Long Branch this afternoon, and will arrive in Utica at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, via the Erie to Binghamton, and the Delaware and Lackawanna Road to this city. He will be welcomed by the Mayor and Common Council of the city, and a large delegation of prominent citizens, who will go out in a special train to Waterville to meet him. The Presidential party will be met at the depot by an escort of the Twenty-sixth Battalion, composed of veteran soldiers of the war. The President will be the guest of Senator Conkling. Many prominent citizens from New-York, Albany and Syracuse will be here on Wednesday to meet him. A public reception will be tendered on Wednesday afternoon. The President will visit the New-York Mills and Trenton Falls on Wednesday and Thursday, and leave here for the Thousand Islands Thursday night.

THE WILLIAMSPORT RIOTERS.

Troops Still in the City—Effort to Effect the Release of the Leaders on Bail—Meeting to Harmonize Mill-Owners and Workmen.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 29.—Troops are still in the city, but there has been no further violence by the strikers. A hearing was had today, before Judge Gamble, on a writ of habeas corpus issued for Greary, Birmingham, Whitton and Blake, who are in jail, charged with riot and inciting to riot. A number of witnesses were heard for the purpose of fixing the amount of bail. The Commonwealth was represented by Messrs. Parsons and Linn, of Williamsport; the defendants by O. H. Reighard, of Williamsport, and John O. Byrne, of Philadelphia. The Court, after taking a few hours to deliberate, decided that the bail should remain as it was fixed by the Recorder. It is the opinion of many able legal gentlemen that the bail is excessive. In the case of Birmingham bail in $20,000 was required. The bail in the other cases was from $5,000 to $10,000. The men will probably secure the necessary amounts to-morrow.

A large public meeting was held to-night in the Court-house, for the purpose of making an attempt to reconcile the disagreements between the mill-owners and the workmen. Speeches were made by John O. Byrne, of Philadelphia, and O. H. Reighard, of Williamsport. Conciliatory resolutions were adopted, and a committee of five was appointed to confer with the lumbermen. The meeting dispersed with a much better state of feeling than has prevailed since the strike was inaugurated.

Scenes at the Greeley Head-Quarters.

The Liberal Republican National Committee's Head-quarters, Glenham Hotel, was, as usual, flooded yesterday by a muddy stream of politicians of the "Mulatto Democratic" and office-seeking Republican order. Col. Ethan Allen, who has just returned from Long Branch, was immediately surrounded by them, and in order to rid himself of their importunities was forced to hold out to them the most flattering promises of future preferment. One individual, with elongated jaws, got the Liberal Chairman up in a corner and whispered in his ear until the Colonel began to show signs of unmistakable exhaustion. His face was beginning to become colorless when the writer left, and it is feared that if this "buzzer" has been allowed to continue his assault that Col. Allen will not survive until morning. A dispatch was received at this head-quarters asking for speakers for a mass-meeting in Burlington, Vt., after the Democratic State Convention, to be held in that place Aug. 1, next. Judge E. D. Culver and Gen. Judson Kilpatrick were assigned. The nominee of the Liberal Republicans and Democrats for Governor of the State will be, beyond doubt, Mr. Harrison, who is now, with his family, at Long Branch.

The following representatives of the Anything-to-Beat-Grantite Party visited the Greeley colony during the day: Hon. James Gallagher, Connecticut; Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wisconsin; William R. Grany, Louisiana; Chester Snow, Massachusetts; F. M. Mabau, Tennessee; Gen. Lewis W. Barney, New-York; Col. F. C. Bulbell, Louisiana, and [illegible], Tennessee.

A prominent member of the Tammany General Committee, who was asked the other day if he had been to these Liberal Head-quarters, said that "he had been there once, but never intended to go there again." This was said with an expression of disgust, and shows how opinions differ among the Tammanyites.

IMPEACHMENT OF BARNARD.

Fisk's Blackmailing Cases Against the Union Pacific.

Conveyance of Swaying a Judge—The Olympic Theatre Lease—How $10,000 was Filched from the Widow and Orphans—Small Sums Raised by Official Tools—Papers not Forthcoming.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 29.—The proceedings in the Court of Impeachment today consisted chiefly of an examination of the accused's misconduct in the Union Pacific Railroad cases, the case of Bonial, receiver, against Duff, and others, and the case of Steinnard against Fisk.

Cornelius S. Bushnell, who testified in relation to the Union Pacific litigation, strongly corroborated the previous witnesses, both as regards the various orders issued by Barnard and their effect on the Company. He said enough also to confirm the testimony already in touching the conspiracy among the Fisk gang to terrify the Company into payment of their outrageous claim of $3,000, and Barnard's complicity therein.

Very naturally the defense objected to any evidence tending to show their client's guilt, and had, as usual, seemingly legal reasons for their objections. The prosecution proposed to show declarations by Fisk as to his action, and how that action was prevented, and that the result was just what Fisk said it would be, and claimed that there was sufficient evidence to make it competent. Mr. Beach admitted that these litigations were originated by Fisk for blackmailing purposes, but insisted that the Judge could not do otherwise than grant the relief asked by the papers. He said plausibly that the accused should not be condemned by declarations of the plaintiff which are not traced to his knowledge, a remark which might seem to be justified were there not already so much evidence of Barnard's complicity with Fisk.

The President thought that sufficient evidence has been given to show a conspiracy on the part of the respondent, and was, therefore, inclined to admit this testimony, but, on the appeal of Mr. Beach, submitted the question to the Court, whether the witness should be allowed to tell his conversation with Fisk when the suit was [illegible]. [illegible] Beach's objection [illegible] sustained by a vote of 14 to 11.

Thus, however, even-handed justice may be done to the judgment of the eleven, the point of that conversation will be given here. Mr. Fisk said to Bushnell that if the company did not pay him $75,000, although his claim was only $3,000, he would put them under receivership. The fact that the company to purchase peace subsequently put $60,000 in the hands of Fullerton, one of their counsel, is already known, but Barnard's orders and Fisk's actions show that he knew what he was talking about when he made the threat. Fullerton swore afterwards that he gave it to Fisk, but singular to say the latter went on with his suit.

It appeared from Bushnell's testimony that he was a Director of the Union Pacific in which an election was held in March, 1869, and that as the polls were being opened the Sheriff came in with his posse, and served an injunction to prevent it. One of the directors made an effort to close the door on them, but it was forced in and all present were arrested. Several of them were taken before Barnard and bailed, after which they all left for parts unknown except Bushnell. He testified that the Company was in a good financial condition, its bonds selling at 102, and that the great depression of its stock and bonds, part of which ran down to 15, although negotiated at 85, was due to these oppressive suits. He gave an account of the smashing of the Company's safe after Tweed, Jr., was appointed receiver, and asserted that the whole proceedings had damaged them millions of dollars.

In the absence of several witnesses the prosecution then read in evidence the telegrams from and to Barnard at Poughkeepsie referred to in the case of Fisk against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, on Friday last, thus supplying the only link wanting in the chain of evidence which connects the accused with the Fisk conspiracy to oppress and control that corporation.

Benjamin C. Thayer, attorney for J. L. Bolles, in the matter of John A. Duff, receiver, gave some testimony, from which it appeared that the accused, in order to favor Duff, his friend, directed the leasing of the Olympic Theatre to Duff's son-in-law, Hayes, without security, for three years at an annual rent of $10,000, although offers of $25,000 from responsible persons were brought to his notice and made a ground of the argument in opposition.

By this partial and corrupt action, $10,000 a year was filched from the pockets of the heirs of the property, three of whom were infant children, and one the widow of the original owner. Those who are inclined to sympathize with Barnard in his present predicament, should take note of this instance of his tender regard for the widow and the orphan. Perhaps it is as well to mention that Recorder Hackett and Mayor Hall appeared in this case in opposition to the widow and orphan, so that it is an open question whether his friendship for Duff or his obligations to Tammany inspired his action; but certainly where two such incentives combined, it could hardly be expected that abstract justice would be considered.

Edward M. Plunsh, Deputy County Clerk, another Tammany satellite, was called on to produce certain of Barnard's orders. He had them not, but was as ready with his explanation as Bosmich. He had not seen them since he brought them before the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly. The silly fabrication that the prosecution had destroyed its own evidence was amusing, but as the defence objected to the production of copies, Mr. Prince, the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, was called, and explained that the papers were at all times under the control of the witnesses who were ordered to produce them.

Martin L. Townsend testified that an application for an injunction in the suit of Steinhart against Fisk made by him to Judge Barnard was denied, but subsequently granted, on the same papers, on the application of John E. Fallows, the Assistant Tammany District-Attorney. Thus each additional witness, hostile or friendly, confirms the truth of Barnard's indecent remark that he favored his friends and not his enemies.

ANOTHER MURDER OUT.

Mysterious Fate of Sergt. Baker at Fortress Monroe Brought to Light—Murdered for Money.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 27.—The particulars of a cold-blooded murder, committed here some three months ago, have just come to light. The troops here were paid off in April last, and quite a number of the soldiers got on a spree. Among the number was First Sergt. Baker, of Battery G, First United States Artillery. On his way back to the fortress from Mill Creek, a town situated about a mile west of the fortress, and abounding in groggeries, he was followed by two white men and a colored man, who, supposing he had considerable money in his possession, formed a plan to rob him. One of the white men is known as "Buck Smith," a Hampton oysterman. The names of the others are not given. On reaching a secluded part of the road, one of the robbers struck Baker a terrible blow, killing him instantly. They then searched his pockets, but, as the negro stated on the examination, they "didn't find a d——d cent." Thereupon they dragged the body down to the beach and buried it under an old wharf.

It appears that they subsequently came over from Hampton in a boat on a dark night, some three or four weeks afterward, and dug up the body, setting it adrift in the Roads, hoping that the tide would carry it out to sea. The body was found on the beach near the steam-boat wharf a few days afterward, and properly interred. When the body was found the general opinion was that Baker had been accidentally drowned, and if any marks of violence were found on his body it was carefully kept from the public. Some of the Sergeant's comrades, suspecting that all was not right, have been on the alert for a clue to his mysterious death. One of them being in Hampton the other day on business, fell in with a colored man, who was very much under the influence of liquor, and commenced tantalizing him. The colored man got angry, and told the soldier if he did not shut up he would be served as Sergt. Baker had been served. He then questioned the colored man, who was just drunk enough to tell him all he knew. The matter was brought before Justice McDevitt, of Hampton, who issued warrants for their arrest. Buck Smith was arrested for the murder, while the colored man, Tom Jefferson, is held as a witness. Both men are now in jail, and will be kept there until the trial takes place.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Mr. Sayles J. Bowen and his Grievances—The Liberals and Mr. Warner—Political Matters in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Sayles J. Bowen, who published a letter last week in the *Tribune* threatening to bring suit against the President, is an ex-Mayor of this city. He was so atrociously corrupt in office, that the Democrats, who are now working with him for Greeley, did not make a nomination, but united with the regular Republican organization to elect M. G. Emery against Bowen, who was nominated by a small faction as an independent candidate for re-election. He was a chronic office-holder, having been in office uninterruptedly for twenty years or more, till defeated by Emery. The *Star* to-night disposes of his last slander, editorially, as follows:

"Are we never to get rid of that wretched political bummer Sayles J. Bowen? It was supposed that he had been buried out of reach in 1870, but it seems that he cherishes hopes of resurrection through the Greeley movement, and is making a strong bid for a Consulship or an Assessor Secretaryship by a furious attack upon President Grant by a letter, in which he threatens a suit against the President for damages, about the I-street house he bargained for, and which was afterward presented to Gen. Sherman. This is the thinnest kind of humbug on the part of Bowen. He will never bring such a suit in the Courts. It is to be wished that he would, so that his trickery could be exposed. The simple facts in the house matter are that Bowen bargained with Gen. Grant for its purchase, and paid $1,000 down to bind the purchase. Afterward the gentlemen concerned in the purchase of a house to present to Gen. Sherman pitched upon this house as the one they particularly wanted, and it was purchased of Gen. Grant, Bowen taking his $1,000 back and Mr. and Mrs. Bowen both signing the deed of release. This is all there is about it. Doubtless, Bowen hoped by giving up his purchase to get a good thing in the way of office, and if the President had given him any one of the different positions he has so persistently sought, we should have heard no more of the house business. It is to the credit of the President that he gave him no office."

WARNER'S TROUBLES.

A year ago last Spring certain papers that abuse carpet-baggers were rejoicing over the departure of Mr. Willard Warner from the Senate. A little later they were abusing the President for appointing him Collector of Mobile, and in the Winter they helped, as they could, Mr. Spencer, to prevent the confirmation of Warner by the Senate. Now they have only soft words for Warner and harsh ones for Spencer. They are even proving that Warner is no carpet-bagger at all. The reason is that Mr. Warner, yielding to his personal feeling over his failure to be confirmed, has gone over to the Greeley crowd. Mr. Warner is a very good man. The President knew it last year as well as the Greeleyites do now. But when he found that the Senate, owing to a precedent of practice in such cases, to which liberal Senators have sometimes had resort, would not confirm the appointment of Mr. Warner, he was compelled to nominate some one else that would be confirmed. The statement that Secretary Delano was sent to him to offer him an office, is in every particular an unmitigated falsehood. The same cause that prevented his confirmation as Collector would have prevented it in any other case.

THE LOUISIANA SITUATION.

Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, says the people of that State are directing their political energies in the first place toward electing an honest and efficient State ticket. While the State canvass is going forward national issues will be left in abeyance, and will be settled by themselves and independently. Three tickets are running against Mr. Kellogg, but neither of those in the interest of the men who have nearly ruined the State can possibly be elected. Greeley men are writing letters of frantic appeal to the opposition to lay local issues aside, but they will not do it, even though they are assured that without Louisiana Greeley may be lost.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The United States Naval fleet now in the Pacific, which has heretofore been under the command of one Rear-Admiral, will be divided by the Department into two squadrons, a Northern and Southern Pacific Squadron, and to the command of each will be assigned a Rear-Admiral. Rear-Admiral Steedman, now in command of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, will command one of the squadrons.

Lieut. William McLittle has been ordered to torpedo duty at Newport. Lieutenants J. E. Noell, C. A. Schetky, and Master J. F. Moses have been detached from the Nicaraguan Surveying Expedition, and are placed on waiting orders. Surgeon C. J. Cleborne has been ordered to the Plymouth. First Assistant Engineer A. H. Able has been ordered to the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT PAYING CLAIMS.

The Secretary in charge of the Colombian Legation has unexpectedly sent to the Department of State a large part of the balance due for claims, according to the awards of the joint commissions under the Conventions between Colombia and the United States, and which had been delayed in consequence of the failure of the Panama Railroad Company to meet its liabilities to the Colombian Government; a fact which, having been commented upon some time ago, produced false reports, unfavorable to the credit of the Colombian Government. The Panama Railroad Company having resumed its payments, that Government has, at the earliest date, resumed its own payments to the United States, thereby showing that it was embarrassed by reasons independent of its will. It was not bankrupt nor forgetful of its liabilities. The credit of that Government stands well in England, and the fact above stated will strengthen it in this country, despite a heavy foreign debt, the interest of which is regularly paid.

THE AUSTRIAN EXPOSITION.

The Vienna Industrial Exposition for all nations will commence May 1, 1873, and close Oct. 31 of that year. Our Government has as yet made no appropriation to defray the expenses of Commissioners. A strong desire is expressed by the Austrian authorities that the industrial productions of the United States shall be fully represented. There seems to be no question that exhibitors will be largely benefited.

RECRUITS.

The Superintendent of the general recruiting service has been directed to prepare and forward to Fort Rice, Dakota, 150 recruits, where they will be reported upon arrival for assignment to the Seventeenth Infantry.

THE NEW UNIFORM.

It appears from General Army Orders No. 76 that the changes in the uniform and dress of the army recommended by the Board of Officers, having been approved by the President, are adopted. Descriptions of the different parts of the new uniform, with illustrative delineations, will at as early a date as practicable, be distributed by the Adjutant-General, and be strictly conformed to until further orders. Officers of the army may wear the new uniform from the date of promulgation of this order, namely, July 27, but they will be required to provide themselves before the — day of December, 1872, with every article thereof prescribed for them. The new uniform prescribed for enlisted men of the army will be issued and worn by the different organizations and commands as soon as it is received from the Quartermaster's Department, which, it is expected will be not later than Dec. 1, 1872.

SUMNER STILL ON THE FENCE.

The letter received some time ago by Senator Sumner, signed by thirty respectable colored citizens of Washington, asking his opinions on the issue between Grant and Greeley, especially with reference to their antecedents and present position, has remained unanswered till now. It is understood that the Senator's answer will be given to the Press to-morrow. In it he reviews at length the claims of the two candidates, but it is not known upon which he decides. He gives as a watchword: "The Unity of the Republic and the Equal Rights of All, with Reconciliation."

Department of Docks.

The Executive Committee of the Department of Docks held a special meeting at their office, No. 346 Broadway, to give a hearing to merchants and others in the vicinity of Maiden-lane who remonstrate against the location of the dumping-ground at that point. Commissioner Hunt, Chairman of the Executive Committee, presided.

The objection to that point as a dumping-ground is that it is a nuisance and detrimental to commerce and health.

Commissioner Wood stated in his address that the place at Maiden-lane was the least objectionable point for a dumping-ground, and, in his view of the matter, was the most suitable point for it.

MEXICO.

The New Tariff Suspended—Revolutionists Returning.

MATAMORAS, July 29.—A courier from Tampico arrived this morning with telegrams from the City of Mexico to the 24th. The new tariff, increasing the rate of duties, has been suspended on the frontier for two months, and goods imported will be permitted to enter under the old rates for that time. This change is made on account of the suspension of business caused by the recent revolution.

Gen. Rocha has issued a proclamation at Monterey, favoring peace and amnesty to the late insurgents.

Numbers of prominent revolutionists, who have been refugees in Texas, have obtained permission to return with their families to Mexico.

The stage coach and mails to the interior will soon be resumed.

POPE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

A Reign of Terror—Judge May's Court Overawed—Officials and Loyal Men Unsafe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29.—The *Democrat's* Little Rock special says that the Pope County disturbances are attracting great attention here. The officers and loyal men consider it unsafe to remain at home. One of them has gone to Kentucky, several of them are here, and many others are lurking in the woods. Judge May's Court was practically overawed on Thursday last by the presence of a large body of armed men, who pretended to be guards for one of the prisoners, who was charged with the attempted assassination of Deputy-Sheriff Williams, and who was also armed. Under these circumstances, it was thought unsafe for the witnesses to appear and testify. Judge May did not arrive to hold Court. The town was again filled with armed men, and the Sheriff and others, charged with killing two or three persons, deemed it safer to leave the county, having waived examination and given bail for their appearance at the regular term of the Court.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, July 30—1 A. M.—The low barometer on Monday evening in Western New-York has moved slowly eastward, with threatening weather in New-England and southerly to easterly winds and clear weather from Virginia to Lake Erie and westward to Indiana and Kentucky; an area of low barometer extends over Eastern Nebraska and Iowa, with southerly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Mississippi Valley, and southerly to easterly winds on the upper lakes and westward to Minnesota. Rain has fallen on the Gulf and South Atlantic coasts, but the weather is now clearing.

PROBABILITIES.

Clearing weather for Tuesday on the lower lakes and Eastward over New-England and New-York, with winds veering to Northerly and Westerly; clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States, and partly cloudy weather on the Gulf and South Atlantic, with variable southerly and northerly winds; falling barometer in the North-west, with cloudy and threatening weather and south-easterly winds, extending on Tuesday over the Upper Mississippi and the Upper Lakes.

A Tragedy in California—An Innocent Florist Shot by a Robber.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Thomas Carroll, of San Jose, while riding near that city on Saturday night, saw two men whom he supposed to be highwaymen. He shot one of them dead, and made the other a prisoner. An investigation shows the victim to be Henri Pattel, an inoffensive French florist, who, with a companion in the same business, was going into the mountains near New-Almaden to gather flowers. Carroll has been committed for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

Partial Destruction of a Pennsylvania Town.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., July 29.—A fire broke out in Foxburg on Saturday evening, destroying a large portion of the town, embracing a number of stores and offices. The heaviest losers are Porterfield & McCoombs, hardware; Travers clothing-store, and Gorman & Weaver, dining-rooms—all insured. The fire is supposed to have been accidental. The amount of loss is not ascertained.

The Case of Rev. Dr. Cheney—Injunction to Restrain the Vestrymen Refused.

CHICAGO, July 29.—In the Circuit Court, this forenoon, in the case of Dr. Cheney, Judge Williams overruled the demurrer filed by the defendants, and refused to grant a temporary injunction restraining the vestrymen from diverting the funds of the parish to the support of the deposed rector.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Sir James O'Connell, brother of Daniel O'Connell, died yesterday.

Gen. Sherman is expected to return to Washington about the 5th of September.

Thirty-six thousand dollars have been expended from the Mormon Emigration Fund since Jan. 1, 1872.

An aged lady named Tobin, residing on Harmony-street, Cohoes, N. Y., committed suicide by hanging, yesterday morning.

The Japanese Embassy were handsomely entertained by the City of Philadelphia yesterday at Belmont Mansion.

George Hussey, aged twenty-six, formerly of Gowanda, clerk in a drug-store in Buffalo, committed suicide, yesterday, by taking morphine.

The bridge over the Passaick River, on the Honesdale branch of the Erie Railroad, near Hawley, Penn., was burned yesterday, which will interrupt the coal traffic for several days.

The attempt of the negroes to ride on street-cars in Savannah, Ga., culminated in a difficulty last night during which two whites and several negroes were wounded. There is much excitement.

Orders have been issued to proceed immediately with the work on the removal of the Red River raft, the improvement of Cypress Bayou, Jones Bayou, Calcasieu Pass, Tangipahoa River and Tchefuncti River, Louisiana.

The tannery of Messrs. Chester Gould & Son, Charlestown, Neon, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at $85,000, and the insurance on the building and stock $100,000. Two firemen were badly injured.

The danger from Indian trouble in Southern Utah is ended. Gen. Morrow had prepared to use the United States forces, under the orders of the President, when the Indians at once began to disperse, and are now nearly all gone.

The steamer New-York on Sunday attached a ten and a half-inch hawser to the New-England and succeeded in hauling her off the rocks known as the Wolves. Her engine and machinery will be taken out at Eastport, Me.

Angus McIntire, while intoxicated, attempted to cross the Maine Central Railroad in front of a passing train, at Bangor, yesterday, and had both his legs cut off. He died in two hours. He belonged to Prince Edward's Island.

An omnibus running between East Boston and Winthrop, Mass., capsized on Sunday, and Mr. Charles Foster, of East Boston, had an arm broken and an ankle dislocated. A lady had her leg broken, and several other passengers were injured.

Wadleigh, late discount clerk of the Merchants' National Bank, of Boston, has notified the United States District Attorney that he shall offer no objection to the indictment found against him for defalcation. It is intimated that Wadleigh will plead guilty.

A Lost Watch Found After Fifteen Years.

An Ohio paper tells the following: "Our Sheriff, M. M. McPhetridge, lost a valuable silver watch in a strip of timber in Davies County, fifteen years ago, and after a thorough search, was unable to find it. The timber has since been cleared, and has been under cultivation about six years. Six weeks ago, as a little girl of Mr. Wigglesworth was planting beans, she found a silver watch with a silver chain attached. After taking it home she gave it to her father, who opened it and found Mr. McPhetridge's name engraved upon the inside. The watch and chain were in good preservation, and Mr. McPhetridge states that the only damage done to it was where a horse had trodden upon the edge. It is now in good running order, and keeps excellent time. Inside it was as clean and bright as when lost—even the second hand being uninjured.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Eight Persons Killed by a Railway Accident in Germany.

Complete Success of the New Loan Issued by France.

Satisfactory News Received in Washington from Geneva.

The Americans Read Out of the Church by the Pope.

A Gordian Knot of Red Tape Cut by the Mikado.

GERMANY.

Eight Persons Killed by a Railway Disaster.

FRANKFORT, July 29.—An omnibus filled with passengers, while crossing the railroad track in Kilstrin, a town seventeen miles from this city, was run into by the mail-train and dashed to pieces. Eight passengers were killed outright, and of the others in the omnibus none escaped injury. No one on the train was hurt.

The Czar's Visit to Berlin.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Czar will leave St. Petersburg toward the close of August on his visit to the Emperor of Germany. He is expected to arrive in Berlin on the 6th of September.

FRANCE.

Complete Success of the French Loan—Five Hundred Millions of Francs Subscribed by Berlin Bankers.

PARIS, July 29.—The total subscriptions to the new French loan amount to four milliards of francs, while but three milliards were called for. Of this amount five hundred millions of francs have been subscribed by German capitalists in the City of Berlin.

The Loan in Germany—Fire in Metz—Gen. Sherman.

PARIS, July 29.—The new loan is an extraordinary success. Six or seven times the amount offered by the Government has been covered. Subscriptions have been received from Germany alone for the entire sum.

The magnificent railway station at Metz has been destroyed by fire. This is the fourth large fire which has occurred in that city within twelve months.

Lieut.-Gen. Wm. T. Sherman, United States Army, left this city today for London.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

Supposed Awards Made and To Be Made by the Board of Arbitrators.

GENEVA, July 29.—The *Swiss Times* of today says it is in a position to confirm the reports now current, that the Tribunal of Arbitration has decided in favor of America in the case of the privateer Florida, on the ground that the British Government did not use sufficient precautions to prevent the departure of that vessel from English ports. It also says the Board of Arbitration today took up the case of the Alabama.

In giving further particulars of the proceedings of the Board, it also says the Board has disallowed the claims arising out of the depredations of the Boston, Jeff. Davis, Music and several other smaller Confederate cruisers. The reasons leading to this action of the Board are that the charges of negligence on the part of the British Government, so far as these vessels are concerned, have not been proved.

[The *Swiss Times* has hitherto been satisfied with republishing from its New-York contemporary, even with the stale orders of two weeks' age upon them, the transactions of the Board while the sessions were in a manner public. The *Times* may have discovered some source of information unknown to the great journals of the world; or it may, instead of confirming, be merely rehashing the inventions of a journal in this City, some of which recently printed were of this tenor.—ED.]

BRUSSELS, July 29.—The *Independence Belge* states that the awards of the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration in the cases of the privateers Florida and Alabama will, together, amount to £1,900,000 sterling.

A Session of Three Hours Yesterday—Impenetrable Silence Still Maintained—Satisfactory News in Washington.

GENEVA, July 29.—The Board of Arbitration met this afternoon at 1 o'clock, and after a session of three hours and a half adjourned. No communication was made to the representatives of the Press with regard to today's proceedings; but it is believed that the case of the Florida was under discussion.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—This Government has official information from Geneva of a satisfactory character in relation to American claims.

Another Version of What the Board is Supposed to Have Done.

LONDON, July 30—5 A. M.—It is reported that the Geneva Board of Arbitration have adopted the following method in disposing of the business before it: The case of each ship is examined separately. The Arbitrators next decide what principle is applicable to the case, by which it stands or falls. No definite amount of damages is then fixed upon; but when the examination of all the cases is completed, the tribunal will review its separate conclusions, and agree upon a total sum of damages.

MAJOR EXCOMMUNICATION.

The Armenian Catholics to be Read Out of the Church of Rome by the Pope.

ROME, July 29.—The Pope will shortly issue an encyclical letter declaring the Society of Armenian Catholics to be separated from the Church of Rome, and placing them under the ban of major excommunication.

The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore and the Bishop of Richmond.

ROME, July 29.—The Pope has preconized the Archbishop of Baltimore and the Bishop of Richmond.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

The Mikado Cuts the British Minister's Gordian Knot of Red Tape—Dissatisfaction Among Chinese Troops—Crews Massacred by Natives of Formosa.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Advices from Japan say the Mikado avoided the difficulty about the presentation of foreign Ministers by consenting to both parties standing during the reception, which satisfies the English Minister. The first party so presented was Admiral Jenkins, of the United States Navy.

Dissatisfaction and threatened revolt are reported among the Chinese troops at Soochow.

The crews of two Loochoo vessels, wrecked on the coast of Formosa, were massacred by the natives.

SPAIN.

Sale of Cuban Insurgents' Property Denied—A Carlist Defeat in the North.

MADRID, July 29.—The statement that the Government intends selling property which it has seized belonging to persons engaged in the Cuban insurrection is today denied.

Accounts have been received at the Department of War of the defeat of another band of Carlist insurgents in the Northern departments, with the loss of eight killed and thirty wounded.

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

— We trust that the article in *Harper's*, entitled "Mount Desert," will awaken in many of its readers a desire to visit this really delightful place. The illustrations which accompany the sketch give a very fair idea of the scenery, but neither pictures nor words can convey any conception of the freshness and purity of the sea-air which one can breath there in such admirable perfection. There are, however, some decidedly satirical remarks made in reference to the quality of the food served in some of the hotels and boarding-houses on the island. —"Soda-water, what it is, and how it is made," is a reasonable paper by J. M. Quively. While we consider the tone of that of the same daily, it is strange to think that so little is popularly known about it. There are thus thousands to whom Mr. Quively's simple statements will be decided revelations. In this number is Emilio Castelar's third essay on "The Republican Movement in Europe." "The Massacre near Marathon," by Charles K. Tuckerman, late United States Minister to Greece, is a detailed account of the sad death of the English tourists who were murdered near that place a short time since by robbers. A very interesting article, "The Greek Church," is very ably treated by Eugene Lawrence. "Recollections of an Old Stager" is the first of a series of articles on the personal history of distinguished Americans of the last generation. The present one is on Henry Clay. "A Singlston" is the name of Charles Reade's new story, the first two chapters of which are given, too few, indeed, to allow any judgment as to its worth. There are a number of poems of more than ordinary merit. "Two Odes," by Ossian E. Wollner, being perhaps the best.

— The present number of *Scribner's* is an exceedingly strong one, both in illustrations and literary matter. W. L. Alden contributes an interesting paper on "The Canoe: How to Build and How to Manage It." In this may be found all the information that could be desired by those proposing to make a venture in this form of navigation. "The Graphic Art," by Benson J. Lossing, is an illustrated sketch of the rise of the art of engraving, from the earliest days to the present time. G. F. Comfort, in "Should the Study of Modern precede that of the Ancient Languages," carefully considers the claims set forth by both sides in this educational controversy, and decides fully in favor of those advocating the adoption of the modern languages. He furthermore lays out a curriculum which might be adopted by some future State university, and which embodies all that is of essential worth in both the practical and classical theories. Amasa Walker attempts to show in an article entitled "Labor and Capital in Manufactures" that even under the present system of labor for wages there is not necessarily a conflict between the two; but that the working classes should seek their relief in the quarter in which it lays—that is, in throwing off many of the burdens that society has unjustly laid upon them. Dr. Holland treats of a somewhat similar subject in "Topics of the Times," under the title of "Strike, but Hear." He has also a thoughtful editorial on the "Wire Question in Society," and on the good and evil influences of "Novel Reading."

— In the *Galaxy*, Albert Rhodes has a paper on "The Egyptians at Home," which exhibits in a very graphic manner the singular condition of this country. The attempt of the Khedive to engraft French customs on the Oriental stock, has produced a curious hybrid result. The upper classes affect the Parisian mode of life, as far as it is possible for Arabs and Mahommedans to do so; and as they have a decided preference for the worst features of Western civilization, their present condition is hardly as enviable as the common people seem also to be infected with the desire for change, and break the laws of the Koran with an indifference which twenty years ago would have caused public scandal, and which, from their immoral consequences, will receive the sanction of no one who wishes well for the human race. In the article entitled "Was St. Peter ever at Rome?" an unknown writer reviews the arguments that were made in the discussion last February in reference to this assumption of the Roman Catholics. "The Cave of the Winds," by Marie Louise Pool, has proved so feeble a story that we wonder that a magazine with the reputation of the *Galaxy* ever admitted it—a judgment that must also be accorded to a decidedly unnatural tale called "In the Wide Wide World," by Mrs. L. C. Moulton. "L. Zimmerman," by Richard Anderson, and "In Paradise," by E. de M., are, on the other hand, very entertaining sketches.

— The *Catholic World* contains a delightful sketch of a "Summer in the Tyrol," the writer having spent four months in that picturesque country in close intercourse with the inhabitants. "On the Misty Mountains," is the title of a really entertaining account of a journey to the mining districts of the far West, spiced with several incidents of Indian adventure. The will of Commodore Vanderbilt to the downfall of the Roman Empire are very ably described in the paper entitled "The Roman Empire and the Mission of the Barbarians."

— It would be difficult to say which is the more attractive, the illustrations or the literary contents of this month's *Aldine*, for both have a rare and peculiar charms, and constitute to either one of the best numbers that has ever issued from that press. First among the articles in the letter-press is a story translated from the Russian of Alexander Pushkin, entitled "Married in a Snow-storm," descriptive of an incident that could occur nowhere but in that singular country. Julian Hawthorne has another of his purely delicate life sketches—if we may so name them. The present one is called "Lamp-light," and bears the slightest possible resemblance to some of the best portions of that early work of his father's, "The Twice-told Tales." "Worse than Death" and "Lalah" are both well-written stories. In the opening of our number we find an illustration entitled "A Winter Morning," by G. H. Smillie, the name of which does not appear in the list of contents, but which is so admirably done that we hope it is to be found in all copies. "Falls of the Kaministiquia," and a number of complementary pieces, afford an excellent opportunity of studying the beauties of that romantic region. "Courtship of Miles Standish" and the other pictures are also finely executed.

— *The Popular Science Monthly* has met with a decided and deserved success. The great majority of the articles that have appeared in the various numbers since the first issue have been of great scientific interest, and have also been written in a style easily to be comprehended by all persons of ordinary education. The present is, if it be possible, to make a comparison, even better than any that have preceded it. To show what a diversity of subjects are treated, it is only necessary to read the following list of contents: "The August and September Meteors," by Dr. H. Schultze; "Modern Literature in the Hands of Scientists," by Dr. J. B. Mozley; "The Nutritive Value of Sugar," by Prof. Voit; "The Phosphorescence of Seas," by Dr. E. W. Richardson; "Continuation of the Calendar," by J. Kopernicki; "Balance of Life in the Aquarium," by Shirley Hibberd; "Jerkin Jodges and Insanity," by Dr. Henry Maudsley; "Coloration Organisms," by Dr. W. J. Torrance; "The Study of Natural Science," by Rev. Charles Kingsley; "Sight and the Visual Organ," by Dr. A. Von Graefe; "On the Discovery of the Elements," by Prof. Wm. Odling; "The Causes of Physical Degeneracy," by Dr. A. K. Gardner; "Sketch of Prof. Gray," by the Editor. Dr. Mozley's article is one of the most powerful arguments for the partial substitution of German and French for Latin and Greek in our Universities that we ever remember to have seen. The remaining articles are all so really interesting that we can only say now that we hope they will receive extensive and considerate reading.

— A very finely-illustrated article in *Lippincott's* is entitled "A Scotch-back Excursion." Women just beginning to find out in this country what many delighted artists have found out in Europe, we should long see this have become fully familiarized with them by means of photographs and engravings, and we are glad to see that our native artists are at last beginning to recognize this fact. "Travels in the Air" is continued in this number, as is also the "Summer Adventures of a Phaeton." Kate Hillard furnishes an exceedingly able review of the life and writings, delicate grace of fancy and description of Mrs. Gaskell. Having been introduced by "Hesperus" to Philippa, Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Longfellow's speech before you this evening, will probably be less qualified to make a speech than on the present occasion. I cannot say that I am unaccustomed to public speaking; I have spoken last thirty or more years I have done but little else than speak in public. And yet I confess to a very great degree of embarrassment in attempting to address this audience. The issues involved at the present political contest have been ably discussed over and over again, no doubt to the satisfaction of all but those, perhaps, and I am in danger, if I should attempt to enter upon that discussion, of repeating in a more improved form the thoughts and principles to which you have already listened, and which have been well illustrated by former speakers. This is the occasion of my hesitation. I am a citizen of this country, and I have to vote for President in June, and you will find me very quiet or very willing only to be able to say what I may have to say. Another embarrassment is I have to speak this evening to two classes of my fellow-citizens—to two classes, I have often expressed it, since the polarization of the country, though I am scarcely black, I am a quadroon—I speak to a very sensitive audience of black. [Laughter.] I am addressed as a citizen, sometimes I have spoken as a fugitive slave—a runaway slave—but I thought tonight I would come and speak to my fellow-citizens and to the people of America. I was permitted to address you, and I do it from my heart as fellow-citizens. [Great applause.] And this evening I wish to know no color, know no obligation, to admit the language of Stephen A. Douglas in other days, "This is no Northern, no Southern, no Western, but to address you as citizens of a common country, equally interested with every other citizen in the welfare, the prosperity and happiness of the whole country. [Great applause.] I am not here as a black man against the white man, as a man, as a man against either black or white, but simply here as a man, as an American, as a citizen upon whom rests a common responsibility, a common duty with you all. [Applause.] I may possibly, however, be allowed to say a little something about myself. I have heard a great deal of you here in North Carolina, and some of you perhaps, have heard something of me. We have some notions concerning my course of conduct, which I am at liberty, as this is the first time I have had the opportunity of meeting you to explain myself. I rise to explain. [Laughter.] You know that there are certain classes of men who have rather a bad name in North Carolina; perhaps, too, in this audience. You know, moreover, that about the worst name you can give a man here is to call him a carpet-bagger. For my part I wish to defend myself from being involved in the category of carpet-bagger, although, in truth, I am a carpet-bagger [laughter] after a fashion. But instead of being a carpet-bagger from the South, I am a carpet-bagger from the South. [Great laughter and applause.] Then, again, I have been called a traitor. Well, I confess that I did something that here that secession years ago, for in fact I stole myself. [Laughter and applause.] I was a piece of property. I was owned. I was what they call a chattel. All that I had belonged to a master, the struggle of the law and yet in the face of that fact I took possession of myself, put a bundle on my shoulder, and left after the manner of the patriots in the old Revolutionary war. You won't find them now—and made my way to the North. After all, in the eyes of liberty and justice, I simply think I can be acquitted of criminal intent in the matter of my secession. Call it treason if you choose, call it treason if you choose, call it treason if you choose, I care not, I shall still be able to say that I was quiet or very willingly to be able to say what I may have to say. Another embarrassment is I have to speak this evening to two classes of my fellow-citizens—to two classes. I have often expressed it since the polarization of the country, though I am scarcely black, I am a quadroon—I speak to a very sensitive audience of black. 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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 29.

[illegible]

MONDAY, July 29—P. M.

The Gold market has been stronger today. Opening with sales at 114¼, and some few sales a sixteenth lower, the price reached 114⅜ on the indicator, though 114 13-16 is the highest price that we believe to have been paid. The last sales were at 114 13-16, and the last quotation was 114⅞ bid, offered at 114 13-16. Loans were 1½ to 3 ₩ cent. interest for carrying in the morning, and 1½ to "flat" in the afternoon.

Exchange is a trifle firmer, Sterling Sixty-day bills being now quoted 109⅞@109⅜. In short sight there is no change from the quotations, 110½@110⅝, and Cable transfers, to a limited amount, were done at 110¾, the extraordinary demand for them having disappeared.

The Public Funds are advanced with Gold. The 1867s are a quarter higher, at 115⅜@115½, with a round lot taken at 115⅝ this afternoon. The New 1865s, which are below Gold, attracted attention for that reason, and were freely taken at 114½ at the last session, the price being still bid. The Five per Cent. Bonds were firmer but dull.

The Stock market has been irregular. The movement in North-western is reversed, and it closes ½ ₩ cent. lower than on Saturday; the sales, with frequent fluctuations, being 76⅛@75⅞@76⅛@75⅞@75¾. Pacific Mail leaves off as it began, 76⅛@76, having touched 76⅛, and risen to 77⅛ during the day. Erie is slightly lower and quite dull; its variations have been [illegible]. Rock Island took a sudden upward turn in the morning, rising from 112 to 112⅞; the extreme rise did not hold, however, and the afternoon figure was 112⅛. The liveliest improvement of the day was in C. C. and I. C., short opened at 37, a quarter ₩ cent. advance on Saturday, reached 37⅞, with considerable transactions there and on the way, and sold back late in the day to 37¼, standing 37⅛@37¼ at the close. The advance was contested by sales on seller's option of sixty days, mostly at three-eighths below the "regular way" price. After the middle of the day St. Paul Common was taken up, with sales from 56⅝ to 57⅛; and the advance was maintained at the close of business. The other speculative Stocks were dull and steady, with sales as follows: New-York Central, 98⅝@⅞@¾; Lake Shore, 92⅛; (the scrip being 93⅞ bid;) Ohios, 46⅛@⅜@⅛; Union Pacific, 36@37⅛@36⅝@37⅛, and Western Union Telegraph, 75⅛@¼. The highest points were reached between 1 and 2 o'clock, except in St. Paul, which had not yet moved. The dealings of the afternoon were dull, and in the active Stocks generally weaker.

There was little done in the investment Stocks beyond sales of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western at 105, which was steadily bid, and a continuation of the advance in Harlem, with sales from 118@121. New-Jersey Central was firm at 103⅞ bid, and 78 was bid for Erie Preferred.

State Bonds were generally steady and dull. The new (January and July) issue of South Carolina improved a half ₩ cent., to 30 sales and bid, and Virginia Consols were fully a half better, with sales at 51⅛, and bid still bid. Pacific Railroad Bonds were steady at 101⅞@102 for Centrals, and recovering on Union Firsts, with sales up to 89⅛.

Money was rather less inactive, the bulk of the business being at 3, with a fair sprinkling in the afternoon at 4 ₩ cent., and "flat." Erie lent at 1-64.

After the Second Board of the Exchange the following quotations were made, as against the last figures of Saturday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 29.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	113⅜	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	115½	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	115⅜	115⅝
American Gold	114⅛	114⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98⅝	98⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	112⅛	112⅛
North-western Common	76⅛	75⅞
Pacific Mail	76⅛	76⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	79⅛
St. Paul Common	56⅝	57⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅛
Western Union Telegraph	75⅛	75⅛
Erie	53⅛	53
Union Pacific	36	37⅛
Lake Shore	92⅛	92⅛
C. C. and Indiana Central	36⅝	37⅛
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42⅛	42⅛

At the close of the Exchange, at 4 P. M., the market was steady.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 29.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	189,174 94
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	486,118 80
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	377,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

[illegible]

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	73	Louisiana 6s	58
Tennessee 6s, new bds	73	Connecticut 6s	[illegible]
Virginia 6s, old	44	Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]
Va. 6s, Consol. Bonds	50	Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	46
Va. 6s, Def. Bonds	[illegible]	Ark. 7s, Miss.O.&R.R.	45
Georgia 6s	70	Texas 10s of '76	97½
Georgia 7s, indorsed	[illegible]	Ohio 6s, '86	[illegible]
N. Carolina 6s, old	31	Kentucky 6s	100
N. C. to N. C. R. R. Co.	45	Michigan 6s	[illegible]
N. C. Funding Act '66	25	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	107
N. C. Special Tax	15	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	107
South Carolina 6s	54	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '74	103½
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	30	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '75	106
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	27½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L'n, '77	106
Missouri 6s	94½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. R. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	
City 6s, new	101	101¼
Camden and Amboy	126½	126¾
Pennsylvania Central	53	53⅛
Reading	117⅛	117¼
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60½
Catawissa Preferred	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅛	27½
Northern Central	50½	50¾
Lehigh Navigation	43½	43⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	93¼	93

A notice inviting proposals for the sale of $500,000 of the Land Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company appears elsewhere in this paper.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTING MONEY.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, through its Financial Agents, offer for sale its First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds. They fall due in 30 years, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, payable semi-annually, are exempt from U. S. tax to the holder, and are secured by first and only mortgage on

1. The Railroad, its Right of Way, Franchise, Rolling Stock, and other property.

2. Its Traffic or Net Earnings.

3. A Government Grant of Land, averaging, on completion of the Road, about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

The Road follows what is known as the Valley Route to the Pacific, flanked most of the way by an excellent country, and is assured in advance of a vast and profitable traffic which already awaits its completion. The work of construction is steadily and satisfactorily progressing; the settlement of the adjacent country and the building of towns keep pace with the advance of the road; a large body of the Company's lands is already in market, and the proceeds of sales will constitute a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Company's Bonds, which are convertible at 1.10 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

Believing that these Bonds, both in point of safety and profitableness, constitute such a security as judicious investors can approve, we recommend them to the public. Government Bonds and all marketable securities are received in exchange at current quotations without cost to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington,

Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ Bills of Exchange on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent.

Commercial Credits for use in Europe, South America, East and West Indies, China and Japan.

Circular Notes and Travelers' Credits available in all parts of the world.

Also, Telegraphic Transfers of Money on Europe, Havana and California.

Deposit accounts received, bearing interest and subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit issued and Collections made.

State, City and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,

No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAILROAD NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, limited to $20,000 TO THE MILE, on finished Road, offered to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale, or exchanged for Governments and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ THE RONDOUT AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

AN EXPLANATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A telegram this morning, apparently to the Associated Press, calls in question the value of the first mortgage bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad, and states that the Company has declined to meet its interest.

I have given public notice, as widely as possible, of the payment of the July coupons at the office of the New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company, No. 18 William-st., New-York, where the same have been paid in gold, and I invite all persons having any doubt on the subject to apply at that address with any coupons or vouchers for interest they may hold.

The suit on which this telegram and false statement are founded, rests on the disputed ownership of some bonds.

The coupons of last January of these bonds were refused payment on the ground that the Company had not parted with their possession or ownership, and this was under a different board and management. Under the present board and management the Company has paid all its interest and largely reduced them, and has increased its receipts and property, and will about the 1st of September throw open to the public fourteen additional miles of road, fully equipped, thereby reaching the important town of Stamford, seventy-five miles from the Hudson River.

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. SHARPE, President.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in gold. Interest at eight ₩ cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustee—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 29, 1872.

The receipts at the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	[illegible]	Moss, bales	214
Bees-wax, pkgs	8	Molasses (N.O.), bbls	134
Cotton, bales	3,688	Spirits Turp., bbls	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	169	Rosin, bbls	1,600
Cotton-seed, bags	[illegible]	Oil-cake, pkgs	[illegible]
Copper, bbls	[illegible]	Pork, pkgs	61
Dried Fruit, pkgs	[illegible]	Cut-meats, pkgs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	318	Lard, pkgs	10
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Lard, kegs	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	80,400	Butter, pkgs	1,974
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow, pkgs	158
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bags	132	Lead, pigs	[illegible]
Flaxseed, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls	210	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hemp, bales	[illegible]	Skins, bdls	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Tea, half chests	104
Horns, No.	[illegible]	Tobacco, bbls	[illegible]
Hides, No.	10,972	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,420
Hides, bales	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Leather, sides	5,267		

BOOTS AND SHOES.—There has been a moderate call noted for strictly seasonable kinds of stock, at the prices quoted firm, holders showing no special desire to realize. Southern buyers are making purchases with rather more freedom, both privately and at auction, though the offerings of stock in the latter form are as yet on a comparatively limited scale.

COFFEE.—Rio has been firm, but quiet, in the local market; 4,000 bags by the Julia Blanchard at New-Orleans, sold on private terms. Maracaibo has been in good request, and further sales of 4,500 bags by the Impulse and Louisa D. were made on private terms. In other descriptions the movements have been unimportant, while prices exhibited no remarkable variation. [illegible]

COTTON.—There was very little inquiry today for early deliveries, and quotations remained nominally unchanged. [illegible] forward delivery the business was on a moderate scale [illegible] 18,850 bales (4,900 bales on Saturday evening and 7,050 [illegible]) [illegible] August, 100 bales at 20 13-16c. [illegible] September, 600 bales at 20 11-16c. [illegible] October, 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c. [illegible] The averages of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported on the Bulletin, were as follows: August, 21c.; September, 20.70c.; October, 19.43c.; November, 19.08c.; December, 19.16c. The total receipts at this port today were 2,862 bales, including 485 from Galveston, 3 from Norfolk, 2,375 from New-Orleans, 60 per rail. Reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 1,400 bales, and thus far for this week 2,000 bales, against 1,450 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,971,480 bales, against 3,945,067 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Good Ordinary	19½	19½	19¾	19¾
Low Middling	21	21⅛	21¼	21¼
Middling	22	22⅛	22¼	22¼
Good Middling	23⅜	23⅜	24	24

EGGS.—Have been in fair request and held with more firmness, quotations ranging from 17c.@22c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main call having been for fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 21c.@22c. Western [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There has been a livelier demand for State and Western Flour, mostly for shipment, at rather firmer prices for desirable grades, which have been rather sparingly offered. Sales have been made since our last of 12,550 bbls., including [illegible]. We quote:

[illegible]

GRAIN.—Spring Wheat has been in fair request, mainly for export, opening rather more firmly, but closing a shade cheaper, influenced by somewhat more liberal offerings and the heaviness of ocean freights, especially by steam, for British ports. [illegible]

Stocks of Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn.

	1872. July 29.	1872. July 22.	1871. July 31.
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,133,062
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	67,176	58,175	[illegible]
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	31,580
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*No report from the Dows Warehouse.

HARDWARE.—The market shows decided firmness for most kinds of stock, with a fair movement in progress, and holders quite confident in their views.

LUMBER.—There has been a fair trade reported in most kinds of stocks wanted for home use, with [illegible] quoted [illegible].

MOLASSES.—The trade was wholly in a jobbing way at irregular prices; [illegible]

NAVAL STORES.—[illegible]

PROVISIONS.—[illegible]

SUGAR.—[illegible]

TALLOW.—The demand has been moderate [illegible]

WHISKY.—Has been purchased [illegible]

WOOL.—Domestic Fleece and Pulled [illegible]

FREIGHTS.—The berth freight movement has been very light in the Grain line, [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 29, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon 36 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards and were all sold [illegible]. On this forenoon, at One Hundredth-street Yards, [illegible].

SALES.

[illegible]

At Forty-sixth-street Sheep Market, [illegible]

At Fortieth-street [illegible]

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending July 27, 1872, 6,418 head of horned Cattle, 1,940 Hogs, [illegible] Sheep and Lambs. [illegible]

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending July 28, 1872, 1,494 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, [illegible] Veal, [illegible]

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending July 28, 1872, 10,807 Sheep and Lambs, [illegible] Veals, [illegible] Cows.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid to dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable Produce, in good-sized packages.

BUTTER.—The receipts have been 7,572 pkgs. for the past three days, and 12,958 pkgs. for the week. The market shows but little life. There is a moderate call for the finer makes for home use, mostly for local purposes. From shippers the inquiry is very light. Values are maintained with some show of firmness, though the holders seem quite prompt in responding to the wants of their customers, at the ruling figures, and on stock not quite up to the requirements of the City trade manifest a rather more accommodating disposition in prices. The current arrivals, though not large, are more than sufficient to meet the restricted demand for supplies. The receipts of Butter since Jan. 1 have been 9[illegible],827 pkgs., against 327,000 pkgs. same time in 1871; exports [illegible] lbs., against 2,858,784 lbs. same time in 1871. We quote:

State pails, ₩ lb.	18	@30
State firkins and half firkins, ₩ lb.	18	@27
State firkins, extra selections	27	@29
State Welsh tubs and half tubs, ₩ lb.	15	@26
Western, common to prime, ₩ lb.	10	@17
Western, selections	17½	@19
Grease Butter, original packages, ₩ lb.	7½	@ 9½

CHEESE.—The receipts during the past three days have been 71,710 boxes, and for the week 115,319 boxes, or equal to the extraordinarily large daily average of 19,219 boxes, which, however, met with a remarkably prompt sale, largely for export, at a generally firm scale of prices for the better grades of stock, favored by the encouraging reports from England. [illegible]

State Factory, extra fine, in small lots	11½@12¼
State Factory, fine to fine	[illegible]
State Factory, poor to fair	[illegible]
State Dairy, ordinary to extra choice	[illegible]

[illegible]

State and Pennsylvania, fine, ₩ dozen	21@22
New-Jersey	[illegible]
Western	17@21
Canada	19@21

VEGETABLES.—A fair trade has been reported in seasonable kinds of stock, prices of which have been comparatively steady in most instances. The assortment has been good, and holders have been willing sellers at the ruling figures:

[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME.—The demand has been moderate, with values generally quoted about as before. Spring Chickens have been offered with more freedom.

[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS.—Have been moderately active, with rather freer offerings of seasonable varieties, on the basis of our quotations. Raspberries and Cherries have been arriving in lighter amounts. Peaches, Pears and Apples have been in better supply.

[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS.—Business has been comparatively slow, with values quoted in favor of buyers.

[illegible]

BEANS AND PEAS.—There has not been much inquiry [illegible] and prices have ruled nominally unaltered.

[illegible]

SUNDRIES.—We quote:

North River Flax, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Canadian Flax, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Oil-cake, Western, ₩ ton	[illegible]
Oil-cake, City, (gold)	[illegible]
South Am. Mixed Hair, ₩ lb., (gold)	[illegible]
American Horn	[illegible]
Linen Canvas, ₩ lb.	[illegible]
Country Mixed Rags (free of Woolen)	4
Common Paper, ₩ lb.	1¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Flour—Demand light; holders firm; Minnesota Extras, [illegible]. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 29@$1 30; No. 2 Spring, $1 16@$1 16½, closed $1 15 cash, $1 11½ August [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 29.—Grain in Store—[illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Corn, [illegible]

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Flour very quiet; Superfine, $5 [illegible]; Extras, [illegible]; Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., [illegible]; Fancy, [illegible]. Wheat dull; Old Red, $1 75; Southern Red, $1 60@$1 65. [illegible]

NEW-ORLEANS, July 29.—Cotton nominal; Low Middling, 20c.@20½c.; net receipts, 167 bales; gross, 132 bales; exports, coastwise, 274 bales; sales, 60 bales; stock, 4,658 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling 21c.; net receipts, 4 bales; exports, coastwise, 143 bales; stock, 630 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 29.—Cotton dull; Middling nominal; net receipts, 7 bales; exports, coastwise, 313 bales; stock, 1,500 bales.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 1,257 Broadway, between Broadway and 6th-av.

And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 30 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 28 6TH-AV. CAN be found a few respectable girls for all work, City or country; cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, house-workers and other help landed; all girls suited immediately in places.

ALL IN SEARCH OF DESIRABLE competent Protestant or Catholic City or country help will be suited at PELTON & CO.'S, No. 641 6th-av., near 28th-st., formerly with Bedell. [illegible]

AT WALKER'S, NO. 138 6TH-AV., over drug store, can be found a large supply of good servants of all nationalities, for City or country, in any capacity, at moderate wages.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A VERY neat and tidy young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or will go as waitress; understands [illegible]; best references and no objections to the country. Apply at [illegible].

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 320 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 316 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A COMPETENT girl wants a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Can be seen at French and German Office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and waitress; country preferred; four years' City reference. Call at No. 311 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG French girl, to do light chamber-work and nurse. Seen at the French Office, No. 4[illegible] 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid or nurse; can be well recommended. Call at No. 1 East 2[illegible]-st.

CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—BY A GERMAN girl, who speaks a little English; is very experienced in taking care of children; can take entire charge of infant; willing to assist in chamber-work; very best City testimonials; no objection to the country. Call at No. 621 6th-av.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A newly-arrived girl for upstairs work or children; a good home preferred to high wages. Seen at French Office, No. 4[illegible] 6th-av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable girls; one to do cooking, and assist with the washing, the other to do chamber-work and waiting; no objection to going a short distance in the country. Can be seen at their present employers, for two days, at No. 9 East 26th-st.

COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, JUST arrived from Europe, wishes a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general house-work; City or country; has very best references from Paris as good cook. Apply at French and German Office, 6[illegible] 6th-av.

COOK.—A SITUATION IN A SMALL FAMily by a young woman who is a good cook, washer and ironer; has two years' City reference from last place; City references. Address C. K., Box No. 161 Times Office.

COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds soups, meats, poultry, game, &c.; desserts of all kinds, creams, jellies, &c.; good bread-maker; reference from best families. Call at office, No. 7[illegible] 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant cook, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, a situation; best of references; country preferred. Apply at No. 87 5th-av., corner of 13th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English, and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 316 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; good bread-maker; all kinds of side dishes, gravies, creams, jellies and pastry; no objection to country; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 6[illegible] 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS cook; understands all kinds meats, poultry, &c.; is a good bread and biscuit maker; would assist with the wash; good reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN with three years' City reference from present employer as cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; makes bread and good bread and biscuit, &c. Apply at No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO COMpetent girls; one as cook, to assist with the washing, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 26[illegible] Lexington-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has good references; no objection to the country. Apply at office, No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR IRISH GIRL, WHO is an excellent plain cook, laundress, waitress, and nurse, would like a situation in this City or Brooklyn. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS good cook; has excellent reference from former employers; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 121 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman a situation as cook; good baker, side-dishes, meats, soups, pastry, creams, jellies, &c.; City or country; testimonials good. Call at No. 3[illegible] 4th-av.

COOK.—AS FIRST-RATE PLAIN COOK IN a private family; no objection to do some washing if required; a good baker; best City reference. Apply at No. 90 West Washington-place.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS cook, and to do the coarse washing; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook, a situation in a private family; is a superior bread-maker. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner of 12th-st.

COOK.—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SITuation in a private family as cook and pastry cook. Call or address No. 75 Houston-st.; French and English spoken.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman, a situation as cook, and assist with the washing, or will cook, wash and iron for a small private family. Apply at the office, No. 3[illegible] 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK A SITUation; best of City and country references; New-port preferred. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK; will do the coarse washing; good reference. Call at No. [illegible] 6th-av., French Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker solicits engagements to go out by the day; understands Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's machines; excellent reference. Call at No. 10[illegible] [illegible]

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker would go out by the week or month on reasonable terms; no objections to the country. Call at, or address, No. 5[illegible] 6th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—THE BARBER SOLICits the patronage of a few first-class families at her own house; is a stylish, first-rate trimmer. No. 112 West 26th-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at

S. & E. T. ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 24th-st., near Broadway.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS

Can be immediately supplied

WITH RELIABLE HELP,

BOTH WHITE AND COLORED, AT

No. 4[illegible] 6th-av., bet. 26th and 27th sts.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 316 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

Mrs. LOWE.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation to do general house-work in a private family; is a good washer and ironer. Call or address, for three days, at the Bull's Head, Grand-st., New-Jersey.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT German girl, a situation to do general house-work, or to cook, wash and iron; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 316 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress and nice woman, a situation; prefers the country; can do all kinds of family washing; good testimonials good. Call at No. 3[illegible] 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—A STRONG WOMAN wishes a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 137 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts. [illegible]

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT German girl a situation to do general house-work in a private family. Call at No. 4[illegible] 6th-av.

J. W. CARPENTER

Supplies employers in City or country with reliable help [illegible]

SERVANTS,

at No. 1[illegible] West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A VERY COMPETENT German girl, who speaks English; understands perfectly cutting and fitting; is a beautiful hair-dresser; willing to take care of children; can give three first-class references in Germany. Can be seen at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 36th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best references. Call at 316 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as first-class laundress; best of references. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of French fluting, fine washing, &c.; would assist with chamber-work in a small family; no objection to the country. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

NURSE.—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR nurse to take entire charge of children; the best of references; country, or watering-place preferred. Can be seen at French Office, No. 4[illegible] 6th-av.

NURSE.—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND plain seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress, and make herself useful, by a young Protestant Canadian; [illegible]

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; has had great experience in the care of children, (out of arms;) best references. Call for two days at office, No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

SICK NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN a situation as sick nurse; by day or week; good reference. Call at [illegible]

WAITRESS.—A WAITRESS' SITUATION wanted by a very respectable German young woman; country or City; understands the care of silver, getting up tables in the best manner; will do chamber-work and waiting; very best testimonials. Call at No. 316 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, [illegible] the care of silver, perfectly; or would do chamber-work and fine washing; is neat and willing; best City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl; lately landed; as waitress or to mind children. Apply at No. 121 West 19th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A REGULAR WAITRESS [illegible] chamber-work; good references. Seen at No. 4[illegible] 6th-av., French Office.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED FROM England would like a situation, [illegible] seven years' experience in grocery-stores; best references. Address No. 2[illegible] Hoskins-st., near [illegible]-av., Brooklyn.

BUTLER OR VALET.—BY A STEADY young man, a situation as butler, or as valet; no objection to wait upon an invalid; has traveled in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales and the continent; English, are twenty-six years; good recommendations. Address W. H. K., Box No. 204 Times Office, for three days.

COACHMAN, &c.—SITUATIONS BY A man and wife; no incumbrance; man as coachman and gardener and useful man on a gentleman's place; understands care of horses, driving, and is a good plain gardener; his wife is a good cook, or would do the house-work for a small family; are English Protestants, and will be found a trustworthy and efficient couple; have excellent references from their last place. Apply at or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG German, single, wants a situation as coachman; City or country; is a good groom and driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses and carriages, &c.; best City references. Call or address [illegible]

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A [illegible] a situation as coachman and groom; can do gardening; can take charge of a first-class turn-out; is of middle age and of the very best recommendations for the last ten years. Address E. N., Box No. 213 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—AN AMERICAN MAN wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; is thoroughly competent, obliging, and willing to be generally useful; three years' reference from last employer; moderate wages accepted. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room No. 12.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, A situation as coachman; married; wife as laundress if required; both understand their business thoroughly and are perfectly trustworthy in every respect; best City references. Address G. W., No. [illegible] West 50th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to City or country; City references. Address M. G., Box No. 18 Times Up-town office, No. 1,257 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, as coachman or groom; understands all branches of the business and willing to make himself useful to his employer; is sober and industrious. Apply at No. 1[illegible] West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City references. Can be seen at the [illegible], No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway, or address W. H., [illegible] number.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITuation as gardener and general working man in taking care of horses and farm stock, and keep everything about the place in good order; has good references. Address F. S., Box No. 219 Times Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION AS USEful man on a gentleman's place, by a steady industrious man; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening, and the general work about a place; is willing, and not afraid of work, and has good reference. Apply at or address 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVing a thorough knowledge of horses, driving, &c.; would take place as useful man; is honest and steady, and willing to make himself generally useful. Apply to T. BURNHILL, care of Mr. Aspen, No. [illegible] [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English Protestant man a situation as first-class waiter; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has good City references; City preferred. Apply at office No. [illegible] 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

FORTY-FIVE STONE-MASONS,

SIXTY STONE-CUTTERS

Wanted on the Government works at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

Wages, $3 to $3 50 for masons; $4 to $5 for cutters, per day of eight hours.

Permanent work, except for masons in Winter.

Apply by letter or in person to

D. W. FLAGLER,

Captain of Ordnance Commanding.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, July 26, 1872.

CLERK.—WANTED A CLERK WELL ACquainted with the retail book business; one living in the City preferred. GEO. R. LOCKWOOD, No. 8[illegible] Broadway.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ABOUT FIFteen years old, who resides with his parents, preferred. Address IRON, Box No. 130 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 2[illegible] day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others, were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned, Receiver and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States, in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, [illegible] of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of conveyance, all within thirty days from sale, all the following described premises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler, in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said last-named State, together with all the franchises of said Company, the right of way, roadbed, track, buildings, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and equipments of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and only such lands as are situated within the limits of the boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is particularly described in said first named decree, and thereby for the purpose exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as well that situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said decrees, which are concurrent and co-extensive, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,

Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

N. B. CONROE, Auctioneer.

HUGH N. CAMP WILL SELL AT PUBLIC auction at the Working Women's Home, [illegible]

ON THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1872,

At 10½ o'clock,

All the furniture contained in said buildings, consisting of—

Pianos, organs, Brussels and ingrain carpets, dining-tables, chairs, sofas, bedsteads, mattresses, bedding, crockery, portable ovens, washing-machines, [illegible]

A splendid chance for boarding-house and restaurant keepers.

Can be seen on and after July 30, 1872.

JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE AND LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell

100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL

at public auction on WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. [illegible] Exchange-place. [illegible]

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP GOLDSTEIN, [illegible].—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated July 26, 1872, I will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, at their salesroom, No. 1[illegible] Chambers-st., the personal property of the said Goldstein, consisting of a quantity of dry and fancy dry goods, at 10 A. M., on the [illegible] day of July, 1872.—New-York, July 26, 1872.

GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOR.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 30, at 11½ o'clock, within their store, [illegible] Palermo oranges and lemons ex Ismaelia; fresh Naples lemons ex Calabria, and all citrus fruits Palermo, lemons ex [illegible], which can be seen on White Star Line Dock, Jersey City.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,

METALS,

No. 2[illegible] PEARL-STREET,

NEW-YORK.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, Speech on 4th January, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Home. Hoop—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance and Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—The Belles of the Kitchen, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—One Wife—Charlotte Thompson and Company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night Concert under direction of Theo. Thomas.

The New-York Times.
CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition... $12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum... 2
The SEMI-WEEKLY EDITION, per annum, postage extra... 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum... [illegible]
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum... [illegible]

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.

We have been attacked with some energy by the Democratic papers for publishing a report affecting the integrity of Gov. RANDOLPH of New-Jersey. The chief Democratic paper in this City says, in a threatening manner, that it shall "watch" for our answer with interest. That is quite right—and while it is watching we have a few words to say. We never invent reports affecting personal character, as the Democratic papers do. In this particular case, the reports we printed in our news columns have long been current, and at last they came to us in such a shape that we could scarcely refuse to publish them. It is a fair subject for investigation and inquiry, and if upon making both we find that our informants were mistaken, we will do full justice to Gov. RANDOLPH. So far, the results of our inquiries do not justify us in withdrawing the statements made to our reporter by gentlemen whose evidence ought to be trustworthy. If they have deceived us, we shall not be slow in retracting the statements in question.

Yesterday's subscriptions to the Children's Fund reached the sum of $516 83, making the total amount thus far received $14,500 63. The three excursions to be given this week will make an inroad upon the reserve in hand, and as we propose to continue the picnics throughout the hot weather, we hope the public will enable us to carry out the good work they have begun. If any balance remains at the end of the season, it shall be applied to the foundation of a permanent fund for the relief of sick and destitute children, and be handed over to the charge of a committee of our contributors. We hope some of our City readers will be able to see the excursion start this morning from the City Hall Park. They will be in time if they are on the spot by 8 o'clock.

Among the mean attacks that are now daily made upon Gen. GRANT's Administration, one of the meanest is the continual representation of its head and its members as faithless to their duty, because they have at times been absent from Washington; and because now in the heat of Summer, with Congress not in session, and when no great question of policy or finance requires their presence, they are taking a little respite from the wearying duties and dull routine of office. The men who make this charge of unfaithfulness (which may be found one day in the *Tribune* and the *World*) know how unfair they are in making it. For they are not quite ignoramuses or idiots; and they know that a Summer holiday comes to everybody in the usual course of things. Although the practice is not more general now than it used to be, it is less attended with inconvenience than ever before. For such is the promptness of communication now, by means of railways, increased postal facilities and the telegraph, that every head of a Department can be kept fully informed day by day of everything that goes on in his office; and not only so, but he can be called there in half an hour, and be there in half a dozen hours. If Gen. GRANT or any member of his Cabinet were needed in Washington, he would be there before these carpers had time to hear and complain of it. And all this the people know.

It seems to the *Evening Post* that the cause of reform is seriously hampered by the number of Americans who go to Europe to reside, and only return once in three or four years. It is not to be denied that the habit referred to is increasing, but we doubt if it sensibly affects the character of New-York politics. The energy and fidelity of those who remained last Summer were sufficient to carry on a magnificent campaign against firmly-lodged corruption. It did not secure all the results anticipated, but the people of New-York did their whole duty—did absolutely everything in their power, and did it with suprising deliberation and effectiveness. We have no doubt they will do as well this Fall, and will have more success, because they now know whom they can trust and whom they cannot. They will therefore not only elect a Reform ticket, but they will put only genuine Reformers on it.

If there is one thing the Democrats profess to hate more than another, it is a carpet-bagger, and, of all carpet-baggers, WARMOTH, of Louisiana, is the Prince. Yet, the friends of the Democratic candidate are writing imploring letters to Louisiana Democrats "to lay aside local issues," *i. e.*, not to defeat the Warmoth faction in that State, because it would hurt the Democratic national ticket. This, we suppose, is the way to maintain what Mr. SCHURZ calls the "Good man's party."

Election Tactics in North Carolina.

The desperate efforts that are being made by the combined factions claiming the name of "Liberals" to carry the State of North Carolina, indicate the importance to them of success in the first election of the campaign. The main reliance of the Greeleyites when their candidate was first put in nomination was in his supposed ability to carry the South through the aid of the negro vote; and it was a great surprise to them when they discovered that the freedmen could not be induced to follow the example of "Massa" GREELEY and sell themselves to the Kuklux Democracy. And now, having failed to cajole the negroes into a betrayal of the party that gave them freedom, the "Liberals" have resorted to intimidation and fraud.

Our correspondence from North Carolina during the past few days, and especially this morning, shows that Tammany tactics are to be resorted to on a wholesale scale. By a wide-spread system of "challenging" votes, the Republicans are to be kept away from the polls, and we are to see the old game, played so successfully in New-York, repeated in every State this Fall. A systematic terrorism is also to be put in force to keep the freedmen from the polls on election day, or to compel them to vote the Democratic ticket. Those consistent allies of "Liberalism," the Kuklux bands, have again emerged from their hiding-places, and already two murders have been committed—one in Duplin and one in Chatham County—to give their opponents a foretaste of what is in store for them. Whatever outrages they may perpetrate, they will now have the aid and sympathy of the entire "Liberal" Party of the North, which will first deny their crimes, and then attempt to palliate them. There is little doubt that the sixty thousand dollars sent into North Carolina by the Greeley Committee, since it has proved unavailable for the purchase of negro votes, is to be used to equip Kuklux bands, and carry out the programme of intimidation and murder in the rural districts. In the towns and villages, as we have said, resort is to be had to the Tammany tactics of challenging respectable citizens at the polls, and browbeating and bullying them out of the elective franchise. It will be seen from the dispatch of our special correspondent that those precious jail-birds, WOOD and BLUMENBERG, whom the Greeley Committee of this City dispatched to North Carolina to represent the "Liberals" of the Metropolis, have already commenced manipulating the poll-lists, and there is no telling what success may crown their efforts. If the citizens of North Carolina have any spirit or manhood left in their composition, they will make short work of this interference with their rights on the part of WOOD and BLUMENBERG, and dispatch these emissaries of ETHAN ALLEN back to New-York in double-quick time. Even if the State could be carried by these tactics, the Greeleyites would have little to rejoice over in the end; for everywhere a strong feeling of indignation would burst forth, and the people would sweep out of sight the gang now managing GREELEY's canvass.

In spite of the desperation to which the Democrats are driven in conducting the campaign in North Carolina, we still believe that the Republican cause will triumph there on Thursday next by a handsome majority; but it will be a triumph against the most extensive and unscrupulous combinations of desperate political factions that ever waged a political canvass in the Old North State. While defeat against such odds would be no cause for surprise, victory, even by a small majority, ought to strengthen the heart of every patriot, affording, as it will, a sure presage of the triumph of the people over the demagogues in November. In the meantime, we warn the Ethan Allen crew not to try the public patience too far. Their present policy can only end in their ruin, for the people will never consent to see Tammany electoral frauds made part of the national system.

Concerning Libels.

Three of the Greeley organs are very loud just now in their complaints about the libels published by Republican journals. One of the complainants is the personal and official mouthpiece of GREELEY; the paper which, at one time or other, has grossly slandered pretty nearly every prominent man in the country. To give only two instances from among the list of GREELEY's own supporters: it charged Senator TRUMBULL with having been bribed to vote for the acquittal of ANDY JOHNSON, and of having put his son up to bet $6,000 on the event; and it has over and over again accused Mr. DAVID A. WELLS of having taken bribes from the British Government to advocate free trade in this country.

The second of the papers now howling hysterically about libels is the New-York *Express*, which is nothing in the world but a channel for all the filth that can be collected together concerning Gen. GRANT. There is no slander too disgusting for it to copy. On the other hand, it defended the Tammany thieves all last year, deliberately suppressed all proof of their guilt, and raved at us like a lunatic—just as it is doing now—for daring to "libel" TWEED, SWEENY and HALL. It is precisely the same story over again. Let anybody turn over the chaotic pages of the *Express* of about this date last year, and notice the delirious abuse it bestowed upon us for exposing the Tammany gang. It is still working on the same side and for the same cause. However, Mr. GREELEY has well described the course of the *Express* in the following passage—a passage which is also not a little applicable to his own course at the present time:

"We have charged the New-York *Express* with treachery to the party it pretends to support, and it has not dared to respond. * * * We deprecate no fair, manly opposition. We support no principle, no measure, no candidate in whose behalf we do not court the most rigorous scrutiny. We would have all men free as air to vote against us, if they do not think with us. But let us have civilized, not savage, antagonism in politics. *Let each display his true colors, and stand or fall with them, as the public judgment shall decree. But this displaying the flag of one party in order to win success for another is not honest. It is not the manly frankness of a patriot, but the cunning dodge of a pirate.* Let us see who consent to be the decoy candidates of this unworthy juggle."

Pray, who is guilty of this "cunning dodge" now? Is it not HORACE GREELEY himself? But the Democratic candidate is equally plain-spoken with JAMES BROOKS, who this year hopes to get in again for Congress, take his pay, and go and spend the greater part of the year abroad. We undertake to say that Mr. JAMES BROOKS will be disappointed this time. He cannot regain his seat without cheating, and he will not be allowed to cheat, so that his chances are rather bad. However, hear what Mr. GREELEY says about him:

"No Stonewall Jackson, no park of rebel artillery, could do such deadly harm to the Union cause as would a general belief in the charges of JAMES BROOKS, the member from the Eighth, impeaching the integrity and loyalty of the President of the United States."—*Tribune, May 12, 1863.*

"Hon. JAMES BROOKS lately made a speech at a public supper party in this City. * * * Mr. BROOKS *not being irrigated with wine, and his wits, therefore, not being out*, pathetically described the havoc done during the last few dreadful years by the Republican iconoclasts, and insisted that the first duty of the Democracy in this hour of triumph was to enthrone their ugly idols again and fall down in fetish worship as of old. But letting his thoughts wander beyond the little realm ruled from Albany he became painfully conscious that the most precious of the idols is irreparably smashed. 'Let us,' said Mr. BROOKS, 'have everything as nearly as possible as before; but I suppose it is impossible to re-establish slavery.' His tone betrayed his bitter regret that the idol is shattered beyond the possibility of Democratic repair, and his auditors plainly inferred that he would engage in the work of sticking the fragments together if he imagined it would be of any use. We rejoice that we can offer Mr. BROOKS some consolation in his sore distress by bidding him reflect that he is himself sufficient proof that the leopard has but changed his spots; the blacks are indeed irrevocably free, but the white Democrats are yet slaves."—*Tribune, Jan. 11, 1870.*

The third paper which pretends at this moment to have a virtuous fit upon it is the Springfield *Republican*. This is the paper which periodically reads about half of its contemporaries out of the Republican Party, and regrets that it will henceforth be impossible to regard the —— as worthy of the slightest credence—it must be considered "outside the pale of respectable journalism"—Mr. SAMUEL BOWLES being the sole judge of respectability and journalism both. What an invaluable acquisition he must be to Springfield society! This is the distinguished gentleman who went with great gas and fuss to Cincinnati to "redeem the country," was euchred by FENTON, blubbered like a baby over GREELEY's nomination, wrote a letter over his own name saying that GREELEY was surrounded with low and vulgar flatterers, who would always gain his ear, to the exclusion of his true friends—and finally came home, miserably chapfallen, and abused everybody who declined to vote for GREELEY. Mr. BOWLES is not, we suppose, a dishonest man, but his conduct in this affair shows him to be an exceedingly vain, weak, and foolish one. Look into the record and judge for yourself.

Because we did not choose to sit down with SAMUEL BOWLES, Esq., to his dish of "boiled crow," S. B. forthwith takes up bell, book, and candle and solemnly curses and excommunicates us, for the twelfth time within the past three months. Isn't he nearly tired of "reading us out"? Has he any idea how stupid the performance is becoming? Mr. BOWLES repeats it so often that he evidently thinks there must be some great virtue in it. The world seems to go on pretty much the same as before hereabouts, but doubtless Pope BOWLES' curses and shriekings must make a tremendous sensation in Massachusetts, which encourages him to keep at it. It is harmless then, no doubt. He has a well enough to suppose he causes to publish reckless and exploded slanders, instead of raising a hypocritical whine about the purely imaginary "libels" of other papers? He forgets that we have a "Professor of Journalism" here in New-York, at the *Tribune* office, and that we can get any quantity of talk from him about the "ethics" of the "profession" and "countless other." If BOWLES hasn't studied, let him look to these little points:

The other day he, FENTON's dupe, published this statement in his paper, copied from a paper which GREELEY described not long ago as "a foolish concern out West which does its best to degrade the name of *Tribune*:"

"JOHN MORRISSEY is as respectable as the man CHAMBERLAIN, who is also a gambler, and who is the personal associate of Gen. GRANT. Gen. GRANT accepted from CHAMBERLAIN the gift of a cottage at Long Branch, knowing that one object of the gift was to attract more visitors to Long Branch, and, consequently, more persons to CHAMBERLAIN's gambling-rooms."

Now, Mr. BOWLES knew, when he gave circulation to this statement, that he was giving currency to a gross falsehood wilfully invented by HORACE WHITE. BOWLES is not quite so hardened an inventor of calumnies as WHITE—he only copies them in a sneaking and underhanded manner. WHITE has been proved to be a reckless falsifier. BOWLES follows his mud-cart and carefully collects all the drippings. Is he less culpable than WHITE?

Then again, BOWLES *loquitur*:

"A number of gentlemen, say seven, contributed $5,000 a piece for the purchase of the cottage—that the money was deposited in a bank to Gen. GRANT's credit—and that, drawing his check for it, he paid for the house with what was then his money."

Mr. BOWLES again states what he knows, or ought to know, is untrue. First he had it that the much-slandered THOMAS MURPHY "presented" the cottage. When that lie was run down, another was soon started, and so the game goes on. Might it not be expected that a man of such excessively "high tone" as S. BOWLES, Esq., would scorn to take any part in it? Except that, after all, you have no right to expect much decency or fair play from a man who brands a candidate for high office as an arrant fool, and then goes out with cudgels to compel people to vote for him.

Hot Weather in Philadelphia.

The effects of hot weather this Summer have been terrible in New-York. They have also been very disastrous in Philadelphia, but much less so than here. The number of sudden deaths there from heat, is, almost every Summer, very much smaller than with us; being, as a general rule, less than one-half, and, often, less than one-fourth as many, in proportion to the population. If Philadelphia were further North than New-York, or if it were from any other reason a cooler place, this fact would, of course, demand little attention. But for Summer residence, the ground on which it stands possesses, as compared with Manhattan Island, scarcely a single advantage. On the east and south are the sands of New-Jersey, which effectually take the coolness out of any wind that comes from the direction of the ocean. On the north and west the land gradually rises, until at the distance of about ten miles, it is from three to six hundred feet higher than the built-up parts of the city. The waters of the Delaware and Schuylkill are, as a means of modifying the temperature, incomparably inferior to the Hudson and East Rivers. The latitude is almost a degree further South than that of New-York; and everything connected with the relative situation of the two places would naturally lead to the supposition that the effects of heat, instead of being less in Philadelphia than here, would be considerably greater.

The difference of which we are speaking is generally accounted for by the large numbers of the poor often living in one house in New-York, and the great proportion of foreigners who do not know how to take care of themselves in our American Summers. Both these reasons have, doubtless, something to do with the matter; but there is another which is perhaps quite as potent as either. Everything in New-York is done rapidly. The Philadelphians move with much more deliberation. They walk, drive, work, and eat as if they really had plenty of time in which to do it all. In Philadelphia, if people meet a man who is in a hurry, they think that some of his family are sick and that he is going for a doctor. In New-York, if they meet a man who is *not* in a hurry, they think he must be sick himself, or he would get along faster.

The quickness and haste with which things are done in this City are, as a general rule, altogether too great to be beneficial to health at any season of the year; and in Summer the effects are peculiarly deleterious. A man can do a great deal of hard work in hot weather if he does it slowly. In Philadelphia, men generally understand this principle, and act upon it, both in regard to themselves and those in their employment. A laboring man there is much less apt to be told to "hurry up" by his "boss," when the mercury is over ninety, than he is here. And we have no doubt that the employers gain time by being thus moderate in their demands; for an individual who attempts to do things very expeditiously in a hot day generally does them very imperfectly, and if the business is one requiring skill or thought, he is apt to make a great many blunders.

The number of persons in New-York who are reported as having died this Summer from the effects of heat has been fearful. But the reports, terrible as they are, do not express the whole of the truth. Besides those who have died, very many have had their health seriously impaired in a way which they will not get over for years, or perhaps for life. A part, indeed, of these cases of death or serious injury were such as no forethought could have averted. But very many of them, on the other hand, could have been prevented by a reasonable degree of care and prudence; and among these cases are not a few, where all that was needed was the simple precaution of making, in the quickness and haste with which labor was performed, a rational allowance for the difference in temperature between January and July.

The Defaulters.

It has been obvious for some time that when Democracy came in at the door of the *Tribune*, honesty went out at the window. It would seem that common sense accompanied the fugitive virtue. On Saturday that paper contained, in a conspicuous place, a list of "defaulters under GRANT," which, if it was intended to injure the President with the people, was very curiously prepared. Every one who read it must have been impressed with the fact that if the cases enumerated were really those of defaulters under the present Administration, then defaulters had been very promptly dealt with. There were eighty-six cases in all recited. Of these, legal proceedings had been commenced against seventy-two, or against their sureties, several of them being already in prison. Three have been dismissed the service or suspended for investigation. Four have absconded, having their sureties to make up their default. One committed suicide for fear of exposure, and one was acquitted after trial. This enumeration includes all on the list but five, and against these the charges are so vague and the cases so obscure that we cannot now say what is the truth concerning them. We shall go over the list, case by case, to-morrow, however, in a way to leave the public in wonder at the pure stupidity of the whole affair.

But a cursory examination of the list shows two facts which evidently had not occurred to the brilliant editorial manager. One is that not more than three or four of the eighty-six defaulters were appointed by Gen. GRANT—three is the entire number fixed in the article itself. A second fact is that of the dishonest officials who have been exposed, dismissed, arrested, imprisoned, compelled to refund, or driven from the country, a very considerable number were the personal and political friends, and still more, are now the ardent supporters of Mr. GREELEY for the Presidency. Thus JOSHUA F. BAILEY, the absconding Collector from the Thirty-second District, who was appointed to office by LINCOLN, and served under JOHNSON, but was quickly detected under GRANT, was notoriously intimate with Mr. GREELEY, and was treated with peculiar kindness in his paper.

Again, BARTON ABLE, Collector of the First Missouri District, was and is one of Mr. GREELEY's most "enthusiastic" advocates. MORGAN L. HARRIS, of the Eighth New-York District, was appointed to please JAMES BROOKS, and his bondsmen were AUG. SCHELL, ANDREW MILLER and CHAS. DEVLIN, all Democrats then and Greeley men now. As HARRIS was turned out of office a year before Gen. GRANT was inaugurated, was it worth while to insult his friends by parading his defalcation and disgrace?

If the *Tribune* is conducted in this way a short time longer, it will persuade Mr. GREELEY, at least, that it is not an organ—certainly not one worth much to its own candidate. We shall, as we have said, expose more of the details of its folly and falsehood to-morrow.

A Lesson to Swindlers.

A few years ago a most insinuating gentleman made his appearance at Hong Kong, soon to be absorbed into the European society of that city, whose hospitable inhabitants are never happier than when they can welcome an agreeable addition to their social circles.

Engaging manners, an agreeable person, and pleasant conversation soon made Mr. NEWCOMB an especial favorite, and a disposition to oblige him became general. After he had been residing at Hong Kong for some time, carefully disseminating, meanwhile, plausible information about himself, he appeared one morning at the office of a leading marine insurance office, and expressed a wish to insure some bullion for the voyage to Shanghai. Being, like BULWER's Col. Pompley, "such a respectable man," the risk was accepted with somewhat imprudent alacrity, and a heavy line written upon the precious freight. The proceedings having been concluded, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties, Mr. NEWCOMB presently took his departure for Shanghai. Within a very few days, much to the astonishment of the insurers, he walked into their office with a long face, and imparted the terrible tale that the craft in which the bullion was placed had come to grief, and gone to the bottom, and he and the two or three men with him had only escaped with their lives.

Suspicious as the tale sounded, it was so plausibly told, and the questions regarding the wreck were so ingeniously answered, that the firm was sufficiently satisfied to pay at once half the money, which amounted to a considerable sum. The disappearance of Mr. NEWCOMB almost immediately followed. At length suspicions were aroused, and it was resolved to send down divers at the point indicated as the scene of the disaster to endeavor to recover the alleged bullion. There proved to be no difficulty in getting the cases reputed to contain it, but they were not found to hold anything particularly valuable, while Mr. NEWCOMB's precious person was never seen again. This, and a steadily increasing number of similar cases, no doubt, determined the North China Insurance Company, recently, to resist payment of an important risk.

It appeared that a firm of Hamburg merchants chartered a vessel for a new port on the coast of Asiatic Russia, and one fine morning when there was no sea on, and no intelligent cause of leakage, this vessel was engulfed by the treacherous waves with all the greediness they had displayed in swallowing Mr. NEWCOMB's bullion. The Hamburg underwriters, subject, no doubt, to local influences, did not dare to dispute the claims, notwithstanding that on the investigation some of the crew directly charged the Captain with scuttling the ship. The English insurers, on the other hand, had the courage to resist, on the treble ground that the cargo was enormously overvalued, that it had not been proved the ship was lost "by perils of the sea," and that there was *prima facie* evidence of her having been scuttled. This case will no doubt be henceforth regarded as an important one in the annals of marine insurance. It occupied several days, and involved a thorough investigation of the principles of marine insurance. It ended in a verdict for the insurance office, which has placed such associations all over the world under an obligation by the precedent its courageous conduct affords.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known how serious has been the increase in suspicious scuttling cases, and how timidity on the part of offices, consequent upon the tremendous competition, has kept pace with it. A company which refuses a claim always runs a risk of losing customers—just as a shopkeeper does who prosecutes a "genteel" kleptomaniac—and any company makes itself a public benefactor when, regardless of consequences, it sets at defiance scoundrels who, for the sake of gain, would not hesitate to risk the life and property of all but themselves. In the eyes of honest merchants, such a course as that pursued by the North China Insurance Company will in itself be a claim to confidence and patronage. Its conduct will no doubt give courage to others.

The Troubles of the Jesuits.

It is exactly ninety-nine years ago since Pope CLEMENT XIV. was badgered into issuing his famous brief declaring the suppression of the Society of Jesus in all the States of the Christian world. When the order was revived again, thirty-one years after, it resumed its career with no change of character and no variation of purpose. There was the same curious mixture of Christian zeal and worldly cunning to be found among its members; men fitted to be anchorites and men fitted to be diplomatists alike obeyed without a shadow of questioning the orders of the "Black Pope," as their General was called, and it became as morally certain as ever it had been in their history that if their chief decreed the assassination of a Prince, it would as surely be attempted as if he had ordered the conversion of a tribe of savages. The Jesuits have been alternately trusted and detested in the leading Courts of Europe for the last three hundred years. At present there is hardly a Catholic State, as represented by its rulers, but looks on them with aversion. They have been banished from Portugal for thirty-eight years; they lost their hold in Spain by clinging to the fortunes of the Ex-Queen; in France the earnest Republicans regard them with intense suspicion, more particularly as they owe their present footing there entirely to the protection of the Ex-Emperor. It is several years ago since the Emperor of Austria threw off—not a moment too soon—the tutelage of the Jesuits, and, unless in Saxony and Hanover, there is no section of Germany where their exile will awaken much regret.

In the present temper of European Courts, there can be no question that the existence of the Society of Jesus depends absolutely on who shall be the next Pope. It is not, therefore, by any means impossible that the centennary of their suppression may witness the issue of another Papal decree, which is more likely than the last to be final. The German Empire has decreed the exile of the Jesuits, and the Kingdom of Italy is about to suppress religious orders in the City of Rome. How these proceedings affect the minds of devout Catholics may be gathered from the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the English Catholic nobility, upper clergy and others in London. The head of the noble and uniformly Catholic house of Howard was in the chair, and Lord HOWARD, of Glossop, proposed a resolution declaring that "the suppression of the religious orders in the metropolis of Christendom is a blow struck at their existence throughout the world." The Earl of DENBIGH proposed another resolution stigmatizing the recent German legislation directed against the Jesuits as "a wrong done to all natural right and an injury inflicted on the Catholics of all nations." The seconder of this resolution, a certain Sir CHARLES CLIFFORD, made the somewhat significant remark that "the fate of JULIAN the apostate was not unlikely to befall Prince BISMARCK." From what quarter the counterpart of the Parthian arrow is to come, that is to "do for" the German Chancellor, the oracular Baronet omitted to state. Monsignor CAPEL and Archbishop MANNING added their contribution to the wail over the unfortunate Jesuits and their patron the Pope, and the meeting was altogether as belligerent in tone as could reasonably be expected from those mild-mannered people, the Anglo-Catholics.

The Jesuits and the International Society may now rank as the two bugbears of the Courts of Europe. The one typifies thorough-going absolutism, and the other unsparing revolution. Both are formidable to monarchies, because each holds the rules of its own organization above country, more binding than citizenship and higher than all else in the world besides. The decree of Papal infallibility was a genuine outcome of the Jesuit ideal of the true place of the Church. The organized attacks upon the Jesuits partly spring from the fact that they are the most logical of all the religious orders in carrying out the principles of being absolutely independent of civil control. The present troubles are merely the skirmishing of the outposts; the great struggle between the Church, clamoring to be absolute on the spiritual relations of all temporal things, and the States, claiming to be sovereign in the temporal relations of all spiritual things, is yet to come. In that struggle victory will be more dangerous than defeat to the adherents of the Jesuitical and Papal ideal of the future of the Church.

MINOR TOPICS.

We find the following in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, a Greeley paper:

"GREELEY.—The 'Ida Greeley Grays' are about to become a feature of the political campaign. A[illegible] companies with similar titles are named after the beautiful daughter of the Chappaqua candidate."

Who is it that introduces Mr. GREELEY's family into this canvass? The color of the uniform of the new corps is very appropriate—so are the tunes to which the members of the corps are to march, such as the "Bonnie Blue Flag," "My Maryland," &c. Let us hope that the young lady above mentioned may be spared the pain of seeing her father elected, or she may discover that the remarks made in reference to her by her present friends will not be quite so pleasant in 1874 as they are just now. The children of a President seem to be deemed fair subjects for slander and malice in these days.

Nothing is much more curious than to discover that Greeley men think it a bitter insult to be described as supporters of GREELEY. The Democratic candidate might have thought they would be proud of finding themselves on the list of his adherents—but they are not. Some of the worthy persons whose names we gave on Saturday are gnashing their teeth desperately—they are going to exact "vengeance," and if there is a man left alive in this office by next Saturday night it will be a great mercy. An intelligent gentleman, signing himself "L.," writes a passionate letter, in which he says: "You have seen fit to publish me in your paper as among the list of the supporters of Mr. GREELEY." We thought we were paying the man a compliment, but listen to him: "If I meet you upon the street, and I well know you, I will give you a cowhiding." There were only three "L's" in our list—MARK LANIGAN, C. A. LAMONT and HENRY C. LAKE. Which of these distinguished persons is it that we have so seriously affronted by calling him a Greeley man? And when is he going to begin his little performances?

The reason for the Sappho's non-participation in the International Yacht Race, at Havre, appears to have been at first incorrectly given. It was stated that Mr. DOUGLASS withdrew after entering as soon as he learned that Mr. ASHBURY's yacht Livonia was also entered, and because of an unwillingness, which most American yachtsmen will readily understand, to engage in another quibbling match with that accomplished sea lawyer. It now seems, however, that Mr. DOUGLASS' real reason for withdrawing was the absence of a suitable competitor. The Guinevere, said to be the fastest and largest of English racing yachts, which Mr. DOUGLASS, at considerable expense and loss of time, had prepared his vessel especially to meet, failed to come to the starting post, "for no conceivable reason," says the correspondent of the London *Standard*, "except the fear of being beaten by the American." Mr. DOUGLASS then also drew out, and thereby, to quote the same correspondent, "made a present of one hundred pounds to some other vessel." Giving the fleet a fair start, (fifteen minutes according to another account,) the Sappho made sail after it, quickly overhauled and passed the leading vessels, the Kriemhilda and Livonia, "as though they were at anchor," says the *Standard* writer, and then quietly returned to anchor at Havre, "apparently quite satisfied at thus demonstrating that had she chosen to start, the other vessels might as well have lowered their sails and brought up." This little incident was not needed to prove the Sappho's superiority, but it must have been especially pleasing to the owner of the Livonia.

It is announced that Mr. BRADFORD, the well-known artist of this City, has had the opportunity of submitting his pictures of "Melville Bay" and "Sealers Crushed in the Ice," to Queen VICTORIA. It will be remembered that when the latter painting was put up for sale at LEAVITT's auction-rooms, three months ago, it was secured, for the highest price paid for any in the collection sold on that occasion, by Lord WALTER CAMPBELL, who, it was understood, purchased it under advices from England. That country is affording a better market every year for the works of our own artists.

Dogs are highly intellectual animals to be sure, but we must beware of taxing even their intelligence too far. A week or two ago, one Mr. NEEDHAM went to bathe in the river Lea, possibly the identical stream on whose placid waters

"Those bells of Shandon
Sound so grand on."

He put his clothes, containing a valuable watch and a lot of cash, on the bank, and instructed his dog to watch them. Never was command better obeyed. When poor Mr. NEEDHAM emerged from his bath, with tangled hair, the dog, which is described as young, did not recognize in NEEDHAM naked, NEEDHAM clothed. In vain the poor man employed all those caressing arts to lure his canine pet which Mrs. Bute lavished on Miss Crawley's lap-dog. Whenever their owner approached his clothes, their guardian essayed to help himself to a mouthful of leg, and when at length the dog did recognize his owner's voice, and advanced toward him, two thieves, who had no doubt been lurking in ambush, darted forward and levanted with the unhappy man's wardrobe. Policy is not favorable in civilized countries to the pursuit of thieves, so the victim was left lamenting until the arrival of a boating party with a spare pair of garments put an end to his dire distress. In the thick of the bathing season, such sad experiences may not be without their value.

Our excellent buccaneers are displaying their cultivated contempt for the Harbor Police by continuing their exploits in spite of the advertisement we have given them. Only a day or two ago a schooner was boarded off Long Island City by a party of piratical marauders, masked and armed in the most romantic and impressive manner. It was at the witching hour of 2 in the morning that they woke the good skipper from pleasant nautical dreams, and with a revolver pressed to his forehead, politely requested him to disclose his safe. This he did with all due haste, and the gallant rovers of the sea, after tying him hand and foot in his bunk, pulled off into the darkness with their booty, and have not since been seen. Nor will they be, in all probability, unless by some other luckless skipper, under similar discouraging circumstances. Is it not possible to put a stop to these audacious harbor piracies? From all appearances they are all the work of a regularly organized gang, whom it might not be beyond Police possibilities to ferret out and break up.

More False Claims for Greeley.

It would keep a regiment sharply employed to run down and pin all the false reports published by the Greeley organs of "prominent Republicans who have declared for Greeley." The TIMES can afford space for the publication of only a few of them, compared with the total number. The latest most striking instance is the claim that Ex-Gov. [illegible] and [illegible] had gone over to Greeley. This, a correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* is authorized to say, is utterly without foundation. They both will support Grant. The report that Ex-Auditor John A. Elliott will be a candidate for Congress of the "Liberals" in the [illegible] district, is also untrue.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Turf Events and Base-Ball Yesterday.

The Trotting at Goshen Park—A Fine Day and Good Sport—The Atlantics Defeated by the Red Stockings.

GOSHEN PARK RACES.

Third Day of the Summer Meeting—Coroner K, Gray Jack and Gerald the Winners.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the meeting held under the auspices of the Goshen Park Association, at Goshen, Orange County. It was a gala-day for those who live in the "land of milk and butter." The trains from New-York brought up a considerable number of turfmen, and when the sports began there were over 2,000 spectators within the inclosure. The details of the racing are given below:

The first race on the programme was for horses that had never beaten 2:35; purse, $700. For this there were the following entries: R. F. Galloway's b. h. Rockland, formerly [illegible]; Peter D. Lefever's b. g. Lefever Jack; W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K; J. J. McNally's b. m. Addie; James McKee's b. m. Young Thorne; Geo. H. Ramsey's b. m. Leo Vischer, and W. J. Moore's gr. g. Mystery. At first Mystery was the favorite, but just previous to the start Coroner K was taken as first choice. The horses were called up punctually at 2 o'clock, but owing to the extreme indulgence of the Judges, who allowed the drivers to "jockey" as much as they pleased, it was 3 o'clock before they were sent off.

FIRST HEAT.—After about twenty scores the word was given with Coroner K in the lead, and Young Thorne second. When they went to the turn Coroner K was a length in front of Young Thorne, Mystery third, Rockland fourth, Addie fifth, Vischer sixth and Lefever Jack some distance behind. When they went down the backstretch, Rockland passed Mystery and assumed the third place. When they came round to the stand Coroner K led three lengths and was never headed the remainder of the heat, which he won by three lengths. Rockland second, three lengths in front of Young Thorne, who was ten lengths ahead of Addie, with Mystery fifth, Vischer sixth and Lefever Jack distanced. Time, 2:32.

SECOND HEAT.—The sixth attempt was a "go," with Young Thorne in the lead, with Coroner K second, and Mystery third. As they went round the turn Coroner K took the lead and went down the backstretch on a run, four lengths in the van of Thorne, but the latter trotting steadily soon passed him, and at the quarter-pole, in thirty-nine seconds, had got three lengths to the lead of him. When they came to the home-stretch Coroner K made an effort to head Young Thorne, but without avail, as she passed the half-mile stand two lengths in front of him, Rockland being third, Mystery fourth, Addie fifth and Vischer sixth. As they went round to the backstretch, Coroner K took another long run, but despite this he could get no nearer to her than a length. On the lower turn, however, he lapped Young Thorne, and a close race ensued between the two to the goal, which they reached simultaneously, and the heat was awarded to Young Thorne. Coroner K second, Rockland third, Mystery fourth, Addie fifth and Vischer sixth. Time, 2:32.

THIRD HEAT.—The word was received on the third score, and they went off on pretty even terms, and as they went to the turn the whole lot got on a run, and when they settled down on the backstretch, Coroner K went to the front, and was followed by Mystery, Young Thorne third, Addie fourth, Rockland fifth, and Vischer last. When they reached the quarter-pole Coroner K was three lengths in front of Mystery, who was four lengths away from Young Thorne, she being two lengths in advance of Rockland, with Addie fifth and Leo Vischer sixth. Their positions remained the same round to the half-mile post, except that Coroner K was four lengths in front of Mystery, who was half a dozen lengths away from Young Thorne. They went round the turn again and were all strung out. At the three-quarter Coroner K led five lengths, and finally won the heat in hand by two lengths in 2:35½. Mystery second, four lengths ahead of Young Thorne, who was three lengths in front of Rockland, with Addie fifth, and Leo Vischer sixth.

FOURTH HEAT.—Addie was withdrawn. They went away on the second attempt, with Coroner K in the lead, Young Thorne second, Leo Vischer third, Mystery fourth, and Rockland fifth. When they went round the backstretch Coroner K left his competitors in the rear, and at the quarter-pole was four lengths in the van. He increased his lead rapidly and finally opened a gap of a dozen lengths. He defied all the efforts of the others to catch him, and won the heat and race easily by ten lengths in 2:35. Young Thorne second, two lengths in front of Mystery, third, who was four lengths away from Leo Vischer, fourth. Rockland distanced.

SUMMARY.

GOSHEN PARK ASSOCIATION, Monday, July 29.—Purse, $700; for horses that have never trotted better than 2:35; $400 to first, $200 to second, and $100 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. McMahon's b. g. Coroner K	1	2	1	1
Jas. McKee's b. m. Young Thorne	3	1	3	2
Wm. J. Moore's gr. g. Mystery	5	4	2	3
G. H. Ramsey's b. m. Leo Vischer	7	6	6	4
R. F. Galloway's b. h. Rockland, formerly [illegible]	2	3	4	dis.
J. J. McNally's b. m. Addie	4	5	5	dr.
P. D. Lefever's b. g. Lefever Jack	dis.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	37	1:15	2:32
Second heat	39	1:16	2:32
Third heat	38½	1:17½	2:35½
Fourth heat	39	1:16	2:35

SECOND RACE.

The second race was for a Purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:28. In this there were the following three entries, viz.: M. Roden's g. g. Fleetwood; Sim Hoagland's g. g. Gray Jack, and F. E. Smith's b. m. Onee. In the earlier part of the day Onee was the favorite, but just before the start Gray Jack came into favor. Owing to an accident in the first heat to Onee, Gray Jack found no difficulty in capturing the Purse. The following are the particulars:

FIRST HEAT.—After five attempts they were sent off with Fleetwood two lengths in front, Onee second and Gray Jack third. As they went to the turn Onee closed upon Fleetwood, but she broke, and Fleetwood got away from her. Going down the backstretch the three went off their feet, but they soon settled to their work. Fleetwood had the commanding lead of six lengths, with Onee second, the same distance in front of Gray Jack. As they neared the quarter-pole Onee got within three lengths of Fleetwood, while Gray Jack was fifteen lengths behind. On the lower turn both Fleetwood and Onee broke, but neither lost by their antics. When they came on the home stretch Onee was trotting fast and closing upon Fleetwood, but a boot on one of her fore legs got loose and she was stopped in front of the judges stand. Grey Jack went on, and trotting steadily began to close upon Fleetwood, and at the three-quarter pole but four lengths divided them. On the home turn Grey Jack got closer to Fleetwood, and to the surprise of all, passed the latter on the home stretch, and won the heat by two lengths, in 2:27½. Onee distanced—the quarter was made in 40½ seconds—the half, 1:13¾.

SECOND HEAT.—The third score was a send off, and when the word was given Grey Jack went off his feet, and was soon left some fifteen lengths behind. On the back stretch he broke again, and Fleetwood passed the quarter-pole twenty lengths in front of Jack. On the lower turn Grey Jack began to close upon his flying leader, and when they passed the half-mile stand ten lengths divided them, but on the turn Jack was only four lengths behind his adversary. When they went down the back-stretch Fleetwood died like a sheep, and lost his feet as Jack passed him at the three-quarter pole. Jack then had it all his own way, and won the heat handily by four lengths in 2:27. The quarter in 40½ seconds, and the half in 1:13¾.

THIRD HEAT.—They received the word on the first attempt on even terms, but when they went to the turn Grey Jack rushed two lengths to the front, but immediately broke, and Fleetwood went some ten lengths to the lead on the back stretch, and passed the quarter-pole with that lead. On the lower turn Grey Jack broke again, which allowed Fleetwood the opportunity of getting fifteen lengths away, and thus they passed the half-mile stand. On the backstretch Jack made another break, but soon settled down, and closed rapidly on Fleetwood, six lengths dividing them at the three-quarter pole. On the lower turn Fleetwood began to quit, and Grey Jack was at his head, and then came away, winning the heat by ten lengths easily in 2:28½.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000; for horses that had never beaten 2:28; $600 to the first, $250 to second, and $150 to third horse; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

S. Hoagland's gr. g. Gray Jack	1	1	1
M. Roden's g. g. Fleetwood	2	2	2
F. E. Smith's b. m. Onee	dis.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	40½	1:13¾	2:27½
Second Heat	40½	1:13¾	2:27
Third Heat	[illegible]	1:13¾	2:28½

THE RUNNING RACE.

To wind up the day's sport and the meeting to a close was a running race of mile heats, catch weights, for a purse of $300. For this there were the following entries, viz.: R. F. Galloway's b. m. Optimist; B. L. Brown's b. h. Whalebone; J. McKee's ch. g. Athlone; Wm. Carr's b. f. Brown Feather; Thos. Jones' b. g. Gerald and W. H. Hanford's b. h. Harry Booth. When they were called up but three appeared, viz.: Harry Booth, Gerald and Athlone. Gerald was the favorite at three to one against the field.

FIRST HEAT.—At the start Athlone was first, Gerald second and Booth third, and they went round to the back-stretch in this way to the quarter-pole, where Gerald lapped Athlone and then took the lead from him. Gerald passed the half-mile stand two lengths in front of Athlone, who was two lengths ahead of Harry Booth. When they went round the turn again Gerald bade his companions good-bye, and rushed away, coming home a winner by a dozen lengths ahead of Athlone, Harry Booth distanced. Time, 1:49¾.

SECOND HEAT.—When they went away Gerald was a length in front of Athlone, and increased the distance to three lengths at the quarter-pole, and when they came round the lower turn the gap was opened. At the half mile, Gerald was leading his opponent half a dozen lengths, and kept going away until, at the three-quarter pole, twenty lengths divided them; Gerald came on and doubly distanced Athlone in 1:50.

SUMMARY:

SAME DAY—Purse $300, for running horses; $150 to first, $70 to second, and $45 to third horse; mile heats; catch weight.

Thos. Jones' b. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosetta, by Yorkshire	1	1
Jas. McKee's ch. g. Athlone, aged, by Lexington, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick	[illegible]	[illegible]
W. H. Hanford's b. h. Harry Booth, aged, by Lexington, out of Lady Glencoe, by imp. Glencoe	dis.	
R. F. Galloway's b. m. Optimist	dr.	
B. L. Brown's b. h. Whalebone	dr.	
Wm. Carr's b. f. Brown Feather	dr.	

TIME.

	Half.	Mile.
First heat	53½	1:49¾
Second heat	55	1:50

The Buffalo Races.

BUFFALO, July 29.—For the accommodation of parties desiring to stop at the Falls during the race week, the New-York Central Railway will stop all the trains on their branch road at the Park grounds to drop and take up passengers. The following are additional entries to the races: In the 2:40 race, George Lindenberger names C. S. Emerson; in the colt race, George Lindenberger names C. S. Emerson; in the 2:26 race, H. Root names s. g. Tom Walker; in the 2:34 race, B. L. Sheldon names b. m. Lady Allen; A. Johnson names b. m. Jennie; in the five-year-old race, F. B. Baldwin names Lady Allen; in the 2:30 race, A. Johnson names b. m. Jennie.

BASE-BALL.

Atlantic vs. Boston—The Latter Win in Eleven Innings—Score 15 to 12.

The Boston Red Stockings reappeared in this vicinity, yesterday, in a game with the Atlantics on the Capitoline Ground. Now that the prestige of invincibility has fallen from the former, there was little curiosity to see them, but the counter promise of a close game brought out a good attendance. The Atlantics first took the lead and scored 1 run, the Bostons following suit. In the second, however, the Atlantics got on a lively streak and batted for 5 runs, whereat the crowd became extremely jubilant, particularly as their favorites followed it up by blanking their opponents, George Wright striking out amid great merriment. Another run was added by the Brooklynites in the third, and again the visitors were sent out without a run, a fate which befell both in the fourth. The fifth and sixth gave the Reds 4, but in the seventh the Atlantics again plied the ash vigorously for 5 runs, Thake hitting the ball for three bases. The Reds then took their turn at lively hitting, the result being 6 runs, one of which was contributed by an awkward blunder of the umpire. In the eighth the Reds got in another run, tieing the score, and both being whitewashed in the ninth, an extra inning became necessary, and neither side scoring, the Bostons took the field for the eleventh time. Again the Atlantics were sent to the right about, and then through a wild throw by Burdock, the Bostons succeeded in getting in the desired run, and having the game safe, they hit in lively style, making 2 extra runs, and thus winning by a score of 15 to 12. The evenness of the contest rendered it decidedly exciting, but the game was, on the whole, one of the poorest displays of the season, the nines being equally bad in fielding. Geo. Wright was the weak point on this occasion, while all the nine more or less went in for muffing, Schafer's third-base play being the only creditable display. The majority of the Atlantics' errors were chargeable to Burdock, Beavans and Dehlman, Ferguson and Barlow playing their positions in perfect style. Owing to the peculiar "fair-foul" style of batting adopted by both sides, but chiefly by the Bostons, the umpire was called upon to decide many close points, but he managed to keep his wits about him, except in one or two instances, where his decisions were decidedly damaging to the Atlantics' chances.

THE SCORE.

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BOSTON.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Remsen, c. f.	1	0	1	0	G. Wright, s. s.	4	3	3	7
Burdock, s. s.	1	2	2	6	Barnes, 2d b.	4	6	2	1
Barlow, c.	2	3	5	1	Leonard, l. f.	1	3	2	0
Dehlman, 1st b.	0	2	14	0	McVey, c.	3	4	8	0
Ferguson, 3d b.	3	4	5	6	Spaulding, p.	2	2	0	2
Britt, p.	2	3	0	1	Gould, 1st b.	2	2	12	1
Beavans, 2d b.	1	0	3	3	Schafer, 3d b.	0	1	4	0
Thake, l. f.	1	2	2	0	Rogers, r. f.	1	2	2	0
Werth, r. f.	1	1	1	0	H. Wright, c. f.	1	3	0	0
Total	12	17	33	17	Total	15	23	33	12

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.
Atlantic	1	5	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0—12
Boston	1	0	0	0	2	2	6	1	0	0	3—15

Runs Earned—Atlantic, 7; Boston, 4.
Umpire, Mr. Hatfield, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes.

Today Mutual vs. Haymaker, on Union Ground.

The Mutuals and Atlantics play to-morrow at the Union Ground.

THE ERIE FIRE.

Examination into the Cause of McCarthy's Death.

The Jersey City Fire Commissioners yesterday commenced an investigation into the cause of the death of Engineer J. W. McCarthy, who died from injuries received at the fire at the Erie repair-shops, on Wednesday last.

Patrick O'Brien, a reporter of the *Herald*, was called upon to testify in regard to the accident, but admitted that the article which he wrote was only upon hearsay.

Engineer Kehoe being sworn, denied the hearsay statements which were published by the *Herald*. John Horan testified that no one expostulated with the Chief Engineer, so far as he heard, concerning the danger from the wall which afterward fell. Several others gave similar testimony.

The investigation was adjourned to this morning and additional witnesses subpœnaed.

President Gregory stated that the Board intended to attempt no whitewashing, that every effort would be made to secure all possible evidence and make the investigation complete.

The remains of J. C. Crosby, the carpenter who was burned to death, were yesterday removed by his friends to Chicago, his former home.

A Long Island Editor Attacked by a Conductor.

Yesterday afternoon a most cowardly attack was made on the editor of the Long Island *Review*, H. W. Love, by three employes of the Flushing and North-side Railroad. The attack was made in the house of the editor, the three men having rushed into the house unknown to its occupants. The principal in the affray was Conductor Whidden, some strictures on whom had appeared in the *Review* of that day. He was protected and aided by two Irishmen, one a brakeman on the road, and one employed as a driver on the Flushing and North-side express, which is owned by the railroad. The two Irishmen held Mr. Love while Whidden struck him about a dozen blows in the face. The affair occurred in the presence of the ladies of the family, and ended before aid could be summoned. On leaving the building Conductor Whidden exclaimed that the railroad authorities had promised to back him up in the affair, and would spend $1,000 to protect him from punishment. Before entering the house the three ruffians entered the saloon and screwed up their courage with copious drafts of whisky.

Scrip Certificates.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company has given notice that the installment remaining unpaid upon the scrip certificates is required to be paid upon the 1st day of August next. Upon payment of said installment and upon surrender of the scrip certificates, full paid scrip certificates will be issued. If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease. The call of scrip certificates will be discontinued Aug. 1. Contracts in scrip notices after that date may be settled with scrip certificates fully paid with stock.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stand of Bar. in inch.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hygrometer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 73°; 6 A. M., 75°; 9 A. M., 77°; 12 M., 80°; 3 P. M., 80°; 6 P. M., 80°; 9 P. M., 78°; 12 P. M., 75°. Average temperature yesterday, 75½°.

Assignments of Police Surgeons.

By action of the Board of Police, the following assignments of Surgeons to the several districts will go into operation on the 1st day of August:

District 1, Surgeon [illegible], Precincts and Squads First, [illegible] and Twenty-seventh; 2. Orton, Second, Fourth and Twenty-sixth; 3. Saville, Seventh, Eighth and Thirteenth; 4. Mealay, Eleventh and Seventeenth; 5. McDonnell, Fourteenth, Twenty-fourth and House of Detention; 6. Howe, Ninth and Twenty-second; 7. White, Eighth and Fifteenth; 8. Purdy, Nineteenth, Nineteenth Sub and Court Squads; 9. Henry, Twenty-ninth, [illegible] and Mounted Squad No. 1; 10. Frolich, Twenty-fifth, Sanitary and Detectives; 11. Waterman, Twenty-second and Thirty-first; 12. Thomas, Twelfth and Twenty-third; 13. Rosenstein, Thirtieth and Thirty-second; 14. Steele, Eighteenth and Twenty-first; 15. Pooler, Fifth and Sixth; 16. Beach, Sixteenth and Twentieth.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"ONE WIFE" AT THE OLYMPIC.

Last night was presented to a fair-sized audience an adaptation from the French play of "La Princesse George," by Dumas fils. The leading rôle is sustained by Miss Charlotte Thompson with considerable earnestness and vigor, and Mme. Ponisi's careful and ladylike acting lends dignity to a caste which badly needs it, and is otherwise hardly above mediocrity. The lateness of the hour compels us to defer till another occasion the more extended comment which "One Wife" calls for, not so much from its own merits, which are few, as on account of that whereof it is disagreeably significant. For the present we shall only say that it is a play which, as given at the Olympic, no pure-minded woman can listen to, which not even any pure-minded man should dare to hear. It is unclean and vulgar to a degree unusual even in a "modern society play," and its coarseness and vulgarity are not redeemed by a single stroke of wit or humor. It is false in art and morals alike, and if it were not for the palpable absurdity of the assertion, we should say that its production is a disgrace to the New-York stage. It is at least a play that we very much regret to see on the stage of any respectable theatre, and which our readers will find neither profit nor interest in seeing. We subjoin the caste of "One Wife:"

Mrs. Vandyke	Charlotte Thompson
Mrs. Hoffman	Miss Lizzie Price
Mrs. Vansandt	Mme. Ponisi
Mrs. Worth	Miss Jennie Clifford
Mrs. Den Platt	Miss Nellie Jones
Mrs. De Peyster	Miss E. V. Proudfoot
Rosy	Miss Nina Varian
Mr. Vandyke	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Mr. Hoffman	Mr. Theodore Hamilton
Mr. De Winter	Mr. A. D. Bradley
Mr. Adams	Mr. Augustus Pitou
Victor	Mr. Vining Bowers
Mr. Worth	Mr. F. A. Tannehill
Mr. Harland	Mr. L. S. Steele

WOOD'S THEATRE.

"Kit, the Arkansas Traveler," a drama which attracted large audiences when played at one of our Broadway theatres, was produced at Wood's last evening, with Mr. F. S. Chanfrau in the title rôle. The piece depicts with considerable power the rough out-of-door life of the South-west, with its hunting scenes, poker playing, duels, &c., amid which are introduced some smart dialogue and telling witticisms. The play has been put on the stage with considerable care, the scenery, mechanical effects and illusions being quite new. At the matinees "Red Jack" and "Easy Shaving" are given.

Sir John Rose and the Treaty of Washington.

From the London Times' United States Correspondent, July 10.

The arbitration is now expected to proceed harmoniously, and too much commendation cannot be given to Lord Granville and Secretary Fish for persevering in the negotiation, in spite of clamor, delay and misunderstanding, until it was brought to a successful termination. While the Ministers are to be praised for their success, the public ought also to recognize the great service done in this tedious and vexatious negotiation by two gentlemen not directly connected with either Government, but who devoted much time and trouble to reconciling the differences between them. Sir John Rose, of London, and Mr. L. P. Morton, of New-York, rendered most valuable assistance in the matter, keeping up an almost constant communication by cable; and while each had at his side influential coadjutors, yet the value of their individual efforts is appreciated at Washington, as it must also be in London. Sir John Rose, it will be remembered, came to America over a year ago on a special mission from the English Government, which resulted in the formation of the Joint High Commission, with the subsequent negotiation of the Treaty of Washington, which his efforts this year have done so much to save.

How the Editor of the Sun Evades Justice.

From the Newark Evening Courier.

Our readers have not probably forgotten the libel suit against Charles A. Dana, editor of the New-York *Sun*, instituted by Mr. William H. Kemble, of Philadelphia. In the above paper several months since appeared articles relative to certain alleged frauds in connection with the Treasury Department of Pennsylvania, implicating, among others, in their preparation, Hon. Wm. A. Kemble, of Philadelphia, the President of the People's Bank. Libelous in its character and outrageous, Mr. Kemble would not suffer them to pass unnoticed. As proprietor and editor of the sheet that published them, suit was brought against Charles A. Dana, and being shrewdly arrested in West Philadelphia while on route to New-York, he was taken before an Alderman and compelled to give bail for his appearance to answer the charge of libel in the sum of $5,000.

When the case was called, Mr. Dana did not put in an appearance, save through a New-York attorney, and, notwithstanding the strenuous and somewhat impudent endeavors of this gentleman, the bail was forfeited. The sequel was the obtaining of a judgment in the matter, and upon this judgment the money has been paid in—by somebody, by Mr. Dana himself, or by Mr. McCandless, whose name also is upon the bond. And now comes the action of distribution, or the funds through an auditor appointed by the Court, which takes place on the 24th inst., in the presence of all parties interested. Under the statute laws of the State out of the forfeited recognizance must come:

First—The cost of the proceedings upon the recognizance.

Second—A reasonable compensation for the person, his agent or attorney who prosecuted the case, and

Third—So much of the residue as will pay the amount of damage sustained by reason of the libel.

Then whatever amount may be left goes into the treasury of the city.

The President at the Republican National Committee Rooms.

Hon. W. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, was on duty yesterday at the Head-quarters, Fifth-avenue Hotel. He received a large number of gentlemen anxious to ascertain and communicate news about the prospects of Republican success in November. The intelligence naturally imparted was of the most satisfactory character. The chances of Grant and Wilson's election appear to be increasing daily, and the reports of party organization throughout the country indicate that so solid a front will be presented to the opposition that they will not only be defeated but completely routed when the decisive day arrives.

Letters from discharged soldiers, accepting invitations to the Pittsburg reunion, strongly informing President Grant, and from other sources giving encouraging news for Republicans, continued to pour into head-quarters yesterday. A dispatch received from Senator Abbott, in North Carolina, was as follows:

"Prospects flattering. If frauds can be prevented, result certain."

About 4 P. M. President Grant, accompanied by his son, Frederick Grant, recently returned from Europe, visited Mr. Chandler at head-quarters, remaining there only a few minutes. The President left the City in the evening train for Niagara. Among other visitors who called were Col. J. H. Platt, member of Congress from Virginia; Mr. Wm. Shaw, Gen. Prince, Col. Kilbourne Knox, Mr. Scroggs, editor Atlanta *Whig*, and Judge Lawrence, of Georgia.

A Cheerful Outlook for Young Widows.

From the Boston Transcript, July 27.

A friend in the country has an observatory on the top of his fine, elevated mansion, in which he has placed a telescope of power enough to command a very extended view, and here in this perch after dinner he smokes his cigar and enjoys the panorama. Some time since he thoughtlessly directed the tube toward the house of a delightful young widow, living some miles away in the valley below, and was pleased to see her sitting on her doorstep seemingly unemployed. Taking out his watch, he was about to make a mental memorandum of what he saw and tell her of it when they met next, but the pleasant picture was so changed in a moment that he concluded to say nothing about it, for the present. Another friend, of the sterner sex, just then drove up, jumped from his carriage, threw his arms where they were most wanted, and kissed her. The engagement was not long after announced, but great caution is commendable in telescopic neighborhoods.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

New-Jersey [illegible].

A gentleman who, the Trenton *Gazette* believes, has had better opportunities to learn the political sentiment of the people of New-Jersey than any other man, and has fully availed himself of them, informs that journal that the result of his observations from Sussex to Cape May is, that ten Democrats will refuse to vote for Greeley to every Republican that votes for him.

Georgia Democrats Against Greeley.

A correspondent of the Savannah *News* gives the following respecting the influential Georgia Democrats named: "I was informed this evening that Judge A. R. Wright, of Rome, Gen. L. J. Gartrell, of Atlanta, and other equally prominent Democrats, are about to take the stump against Greeley. It is said that they will not advocate the election of Grant, but will advise the Democracy to keep away from the polls, and let the election go by default."

Another Old Democrat for Grant.

George Becker, who has been for twenty years a leading and influential lawyer and Democrat, and is well known throughout Broome, Schoharie, Delaware and the adjoining counties, has published a long letter, in which, as a Democrat, he gives his reasons why he cannot support the Baltimore ticket. The Albany *Journal* says it is a strongly-written and impressive document, and it will be read with interest and profit by the thousands of Democrats who sympathize with Mr. Becker in the present crisis.

The Wisconsin Press.

Three of the Democratic newspapers in Wisconsin utterly refuse to support Greeley and Brown. They are all old papers, and edited by men who have always been Democrats, and have exerted much influence in their party in the localities in which their papers are published. The number of Anti-Greeley Democratic papers, not only in Wisconsin, but in other States, will probably be increased before November. Meanwhile, it is encouraging to know that not a single Republican paper in Wisconsin has gone over to Greeley.

Murderers of a Times Correspondent at Work for Greeley.

The Louisville *Commercial* says: "Robert Lawrence Ames, agent and correspondent of the NEW-YORK TIMES, was hung at Lone Jack, Jackson County, Mo., Oct. 17, 1862, by a Committee of thirteen, selected for that purpose by some undefined organization. It is believed that two members of that Committee are now advocating within our State the election of Horace Greeley. One member of the Committee is engaged on a prominent Greeley journal, and the other is about to take the stump, and will, we hear, address an audience here at an early day."

Straight Democratic Convention in Illinois.

A call is published for a Convention of the True Democracy of Pike County, Illinois, who are opposed to the nomination and election of Horace Greeley to the Presidency of the United States. The call says: "All persons that have heretofore acted with the Democratic Party, and who are opposed to the base surrender of our time-honored principles, which were trampled under foot at Baltimore, by vile demagogues and political tricksters, are invited to take part in the meeting. We are not only in favor of the great principles taught by Jefferson, Jackson, and Douglas, but are unalterably opposed to casting our votes for the original expounder of Abolitionism and vile slanderer of Democracy and Democratic principles—Horace Greeley."

Grant in Ulster County.

The Ellenville *Journal* publishes a call, signed by more than 200 voters of that town, for a Grant and Wilson meeting there on Thursday, and says that it embraces a large proportion of those heretofore prominently identified with the Republican Party, together with a generous sprinkling of Democrats, who decline to have any part in the corrupt bargain consummated at Baltimore. The *Journal* also contradicts stories of the Greeley organs by saying that the names of William H. De Garmo, of Ellenville; William A. Rice, of Glenwild, and John H. Divine, of Sullivan, were all used by the Greeleyites without authority. The first named was paraded, against his positive prohibition, as an officer of a Greeley Club, and the other two were attached to calls for Greeley meetings, when they both intend to vote for Grant.

Senator Schurz and His Friend.

The following is from an article in the *Evening Post* of yesterday upon the recent speech of Senator Schurz:

"We cannot help regarding such expressions as these as an indication of the way in which even in well-balanced and cautious minds that dangerous plant known as enthusiasm may be made to grow in the course of a campaign. We first endure, then talk the matter over quietly, and at last 'indorse.' The history of Mr. Schurz's connection with the Greeley movement is pretty well known. The nomination at Cincinnati so disgusted him that for some weeks he took no part in the canvass, leaving it to be generally understood that if any third candidate should be put up he should not consider himself bound to support the Cincinnati nominations. The Fifth-avenue Conference was held, and he had already made up his mind that no third candidate could be nominated, and that he must support Greeley as a 'choice between evils.' He then took the stump, and in his first speech he expressed his opinion of Mr. Greeley quite openly. In North Carolina, however, he has become almost silent on that subject, and dwells on the necessity of securing a 'good man's' or 'best man's' government through the election of the Cincinnati candidate. If Mr. Schurz thinks that is the kind of government that the success of Mr. Greeley will introduce, there was no reason for his being disgusted with the nomination. As his enthusiasm grows, we may, perhaps, have toward the end of the campaign, instead of the half-hearted and coldly logical arguments with which he began, a real out-and-out glowing eulogy of the honest simplicity, the brave magnanimity, the sturdy good sense, and so on, of our [illegible]."

How Is This?

The Chicago *Evening Journal* commends to the sober consideration of those German and Irish voters who are being "roped into" the Greeley movement the following: "A New-Yorker," the *Journal* says, "now a well-known resident and merchant of this city, informs us that in 1856 he was a member of the first Know-Nothing Council formed in the City of New-York; that the question of securing a newspaper organ came up; that a committee was appointed on this subject, and that at a meeting of that Committee, at No. 88 East Broadway, over a drug-store, Horace Greeley was personally present, and submitted a proposition to make his *Tribune* the organ of the Know-nothing Party of New-York if they would pay him $36,000. Our informant, who is as reliable a man as can be found in Chicago's business circles, stands ready to prove his statement should Horace have the hardihood to question it."

Golladay for Greeley.

Congressman E. J. Golladay, of Tennessee, supports Greeley for the Presidency, and has recently been telling his constituents why. We quote a few sentences from his speech. He told his hearers "That Greeley would do for the Democratic Party and the nation what Gratz Brown did in Missouri, Senter in Tennessee, and Walker in Virginia. In accepting Greeley, the Democracy had not abandoned their principles, and, in adopting their platform, they had not ignored their record in the past. They recognized the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Constitutional Amendments as an existing fact, in the same sense that we recognize that Cain killed Abel, and that Judas betrayed Christ. The Democracy did not believe they were just, or constitutionally adopted. He said Greeley best suited the South of any man in the nation. He had done more and was willing to do more for her than any other man could. Greeley, at the outset of the war, was in favor of letting the wayward sisters depart in peace, and, afterward, went single-handed and alone to meet our commissioners in Canada to treat for peace. Not a Democrat in the North dared go with him, or manifested any desire to go. He was then in favor of paying the South for her slaves, and I believe he is still. He went on Jeff Davis' bond, while not a Northern Democrat so much as lifted a finger for his release. He immediately advocated universal amnesty, and opposed the execution of any Southern man for treason. He had denounced in bitterest terms the carpet-baggers, and called them the plunderers of the South. He is one of us."

The Campaign in New-Jersey.

New-Jersey will vote this Fall on Tuesday, Nov. 5, for nine Presidential Electors and seven Members of Congress. The latter will be elected in the districts as created by the last Legislature, as follows:

1.—Camden, Salem, Gloucester, Cumberland, Cape May.
2.—Atlantic, Mercer, Burlington, Ocean.
3.—Middlesex, Monmouth, Union.
4.—Somerset, Warren, Hunterdon, Sussex.
5.—Passaic, Morris, Bergen.
6.—Essex.
7.—Hudson.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* of Saturday evening says: "Of these, the First, Second, Fifth and Sixth will probably return Republicans, and the rest Democrats. The Democracy will, however, endeavor to win some of the others by supporting Greeley Republicans, and in return expect to have the nominees for State Senators from Essex, Camden and Salem, although [illegible] Republicans will be nominated in the latter county. State Senators will be elected in Camden, Essex, Gloucester, Monmouth, Salem, Somerset, Union and Warren, to succeed Messrs. [illegible], Taylor, Hopkins, Conover, Belden, [illegible], Wile and Bird—4 Democrats and 4 Republicans. Eight Republicans and five Democrats hold over, rendering it necessary for the Republicans to elect three of the eight to retain the Senate. These they are reasonably sure of in Camden, Gloucester and Essex, and have hopes of gaining Somerset and Union, as well as retaining Salem. The entire Assembly will be re-elected. The last House stood thirty-four Republicans to twenty-six Democrats, and will not probably vary much from that next year—the Republicans having lost one member each in Camden, Burlington, Hudson, and Essex by very small majorities, and gained one in Hudson in a district usually Democratic. The Democrats will have to gain two Senators and five Assemblymen to secure control of the Legislature."

Democratic Newspapers Opposing Greeley.

We give below an incomplete list of Democratic newspapers which oppose the election of Horace Greeley as President of the United States. We shall add to the list from time to time as information reaches us. The names here printed will show how hollow are the pretenses of the Greeley organs that the Democratic Party is united for Greeley. Throughout the country there are hundreds and thousands of sincere and honest Democrats who think more of principle than of the spoils, and who will, therefore, never vote for Greeley. This is the list:

Atlanta (Ga.) Sun.
Buffalo (N. Y.) Post.
Brooklyn [illegible] Times.
Brockport (N. Y.) Democrat.
Chicago (Ill.) Times.
Camden [illegible].
Columbus (Ga.) Sun.
Columbus (Ohio) Democrat.
Douglas County (Ill.) Democrat.
East Portland (Oregon) Democratic Era.
Eugene City (Oregon) Guard.
Greenport (L. I.) Republican Watchman.
Henderson (Ky.) Reporter.
Los Angeles (Cal.) News.
Linn (Mo.) Democrat.
Louisville (Ky.) Jeffersonian Democrat.
[illegible] (N. Y.) Journal.
Middletown (Del.) Transcript.
New-York Staats Zeitung.
New-Yorker Demokrat.
New-York Day Book.
New-York Freeman's Journal.
New-Bloomfield (Pa.) Democrat.
Norristown (Penn.) Defender.
Oil City (Penn.) Bulletin.
Philadelphia Democrat.
Port Jefferson (Long Island) Independent Press.
Prairie du Chien (Wis.) Courier.
Pottsville (Penn.) Standard.
Seymour (Ind.) Democrat.
Savannah (Ga.) News.
Stevens Point (Wis.) Pinery.
Terre Haute (Ind.) Journal.
Waukesha (Wis.) Plain Dealer.
West Chester (Penn.) Jeffersonian.

Fifth Ward Democrats for Grant.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fifth Assembly District, last night, an organization was formed, to be known as the Fifth Assembly District Independent Democratic Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. The following officers were elected: Wm. A. Kavanagh, President; Thos. Murray, Secretary. The meeting being called to order, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The so-called representatives of the Democratic Party, assembled in Convention at Baltimore, have betrayed the trust confided in them by departing from all Democratic principles, and accepting the political trickster and office-seeker, Horace Greeley, for the high office of President of the United States; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as true Democrats, who prefer principles to men, do unhesitatingly condemn their action and refuse to be bound by it.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge our individual support to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, who so gallantly led our armies on to victory, and cemented the Union together in harmony and peace, and who gave us a united and happy country, while Horace Greeley was crying "Let the wayward sisters depart in peace."

Greeley's Friends in the Ninth Ward.

A small Greeley and Brown Campaign Club was organized last evening at No. 10 Abingdon-square, in the Ninth Assembly District. On taking the chair, the President, a Mr. S. L. Macomber, delivered to the gathering a stereotyped, insipid harangue, wherein all the purposes of the new association, with the exception of office-seeking, were sketched. It was somewhat remarkable that while the speaker's worn-out eulogies of the Democratic candidates fell flat on the audience, his disrespectful allusions to Gen. Grant were received with hissing and open manifestations of disapproval.

The Orleans County Grant Club.

A Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was organized in Albion, Orleans County, N. Y., about three weeks ago. It is now in a flourishing condition, having about 300 members on the rolls. The Club has built a handsome wigwam capable of accommodating nearly 1,500 people. The wigwam will probably be dedicated next week, when a pleasant time is anticipated. Orleans has nine towns, and has always given a Republican majority of from 1,200 to 1,500. The Republican defection has been very inconsiderable. The President of the Grant Club is Mr. John H. [illegible], and among the prominent members are Ex-State Senator Daniel H. Cole, Ex-Speaker Pitt, and Mr. H. A. Glidden, Assistant Clerk of the State Senate.

The Greeley Club of the county is a small one, and its chief leader is a Mr. J. H. Sickles. Ex-Judge Reynolds and Ben. [illegible] are also leading spirits. The strength of the Club is Democratic.

The Conference of the National Committee of the Labor Convention.

The proposed conference of the National Committee of the Labor Convention will probably be held at Germania Assembly Rooms today. A number of the members of the Committee have arrived in the City. President Chamberlain and the majority of those arrived are stopping at the Westchester House.

It is believed that there will be as large an attendance at the conference as there was at the Convention in Columbus, Ohio.

It is thought that the labor party will not nominate a Presidential candidate, but will send a delegation to Louisville in September, and unite with the "straight-out" Democrats in a platform mutually satisfactory. They may indicate, however, a preference for some one. President Chamberlain is in favor of making no nomination for President, but wants simply to form an organization for a campaign in 1876. A part of the Committee, it is understood, are in favor of Grant and others for Greeley.

Organization of a Jersey City Grant and Wilson Campaign Club.

The Jersey City Republicans last evening organized a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. About 500 persons gathered at Cooper's Hall, on Newark-avenue, and addresses were made by Major [illegible], Hon. D. S. Gregory, Judge Seymour and Mr. Lee. The Club was organized by the election of Hon. D. S. Gregory as President, Leroy Schermerhorn and Jacob L. Marinus as Vice-Presidents, John Creech as Secretary, and Mr. Douglass as Treasurer.

Who will be the Democratic Candidate for Governor?

Among those who are advocated in certain Democratic circles for the Gubernatorial nomination are Messrs. Sandford E. Church and Laurence J. Kiernan. Church's chances are thought to be the best in the country, and Kiernan, it is believed, would carry the Irish Catholic vote. Hoffman, it is said, would not stand a ghost of a chance with the latter, either as a candidate for Senator or Governor.

No Heart.

The Democratic head-quarters at the Spingler House are deserted every day. Yesterday the doors were closed at 6 P. M. The Democrats appear to have no heart for the work before them, and leave the working of the campaign entirely in the hands of the soreheads.

General Notes.

Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan, declines a nomination for re-election.

A vote taken on the Middletown way train on the Erie Road, on Saturday, resulted as follows: 11 for Greeley, and 45 for Grant.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, is going to California, and will there labor for the Republican Presidential ticket.

The Saratoga *Sun* is authority for the statement that Chief Justice Church will not accept the nomination of any party for Governor of New-York.

A. Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, who was a leader in the Cincinnati Convention, when it was possible to regard it as a sincere effort for reform, has declared for Grant and Wilson.

Local Notes.

Mr. Edward A. Willoughby was on last evening elected President of the Third Assembly District Republican Association.

The soreheads of the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn, held a mournful condolence last night, at Sawyer's Hall, corner of Fulton and Jay streets.

A meeting will be held on Wednesday next for the purpose of arriving at an amicable adjustment of the differences existing in the Third District Republican Association.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Club of the Fourth Assembly District met last evening at No. 60 East Broadway, Mr. Thomas H. C. Kinkaid, Vice-President, in the chair. After the regular routine business was transacted the meeting was adjourned by Mr. Charles E. Abbott.

A spirited meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, of the Seventh Ward was held last night at No. 88 East Broadway, Capt. J. G. Dowley presiding. Among the matters discussed was that of a banner-raising, to take place shortly at the club-rooms. The banner will be a net one, and will cost several hundred dollars. Eminent speakers will be invited to address the meeting.

There was a meeting last night of the James O'Brien Association, held at corner of Fifty-third-street and First-avenue. It was largely attended by the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward. Some stirring speeches were made by prominent citizens of the Ward. There were about 100 members joined, and it promises to be one of the most flourishing organizations in the Ward.

A Grant and Wilson Club of the Eighteenth Ward held a large meeting at the New-York Assembly Rooms on Twenty-second-street and First-avenue. The meeting was addressed by Frank E. Purcell, and T. W. Kearney and Hon. Michael McKinney. This Club will hold another meeting on the 1st of August. All the Grant and Wilson friends are respectfully invited to attend.

A small number of Germans, calling themselves Conference Committee of the German Democratic Union General Committee and the German Liberal Republican Central Committee, are at work at No. 146 East Fourteenth-street every evening. The object of the meetings is to form a union organization for the organization and conduct of Greeley and Brown Clubs in various Wards. Dr. Theodore [illegible] acts as Chairman. Names are being solicited to an address to be shortly issued to German voters.

The Twentieth Ward Brooklyn Regular Republican (Grant and Wilson) Association held a large and enthusiastic meeting last night, at the chapel No. 288 Cumberland-street, A. F. Hiscox presiding, and John P. Wall Secretary pro tem. Owing to the large number present who desired to sign the roll of membership the reports of committees were laid over. About fifty signed the roll. The association now numbers about 1,500 good and true men. The attempt to get up a Greeley Club in the ward has met with signal discouragement.

How the Tribune's Readers Will Vote.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is a club of the New-York *Tribune*, numbering one hundred, taken at this office, and from as careful inquiry as can be made, not to exceed *four* of the entire club will vote for Greeley. "Straws show which way the wind blows." W. P. S.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Wednesday, July 24, 1872.

Too Thin!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of today, in its "Campaign Notes," publishes the following: "Hon. David Comstock, Ex-President of the Village of West Troy, N. Y.; Hon. Perry Robinson, Excise Commissioner, and Hon. Stephen Shanahan, Superintendent of Public Instruction, support Greeley and Brown. A majority of 3,000 is predicted for the Liberal ticket in Albany County." The three individuals named are Democrats. "Dave" Comstock was never President of the village, but is a notorious bummer, who spends the greater portion of his time in the County Penitentiary. Robinson and Shanahan have been local officials, and for their "doings" last year as members of the Board of Excise have been indicted recently, tried and fined $250 each. The "Rag-tag-and-Bobtail-Anybody-to-Beat-Grant Party" has no Republican names of consequence hereabouts on its muster-roll, while I know of several honest and conscientious Democrats who neither hanker after or support the "boiled crow" candidate. Yours, TRUTH.

WEST TROY, Saturday, July 27, 1872.

The German Republican Papers of Pennsylvania—The Tribune Corrected.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of yesterday publishes what it styles a correct list of the German papers supporting Grant and Greeley. In that list I find only three papers from this State purporting to support Grant. Allow me to add a few numbers to that:

1. Lancaster Volksfreund.
2. Doylestown Morgenstern.
3. Harrisburg Vaterlandswaechter.
4. Middleburg (Snyder County) Volksfreund.
5. Pottsville Amerikanische Republikaner.
6. Allentown Patriot.
7. Mauch Chunk Republikaner.

Besides these there is a German Grant paper in Easton, Penn., and I think in various other interior places of this State. Undoubtedly the *Tribune's* list is just as correct as to the other States. Respectfully,

E. E. STUERNICKEL,
Publisher *German Spectator*.

ERIE, Penn., Saturday, July 26, 1872.

The Illustrious Obscure.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Tribune* of this morning publishes a list of signers to a call for a Greeley Republican County Convention, to be held at Sheldon, Franklin County, Vt., Aug. 7, 1872. I have read over this list of 225 names very carefully in search of those whom a residence of more than twenty years in the section of Vermont referred to has taught me to recognize as the prominent, influential men of Franklin County. The only familiar names are A. O. Brainard, A. G. Safford and Henry L. Adams. Mr. Brainard I remember as a very respectable merchant, who resigned the Quartermastership of the Fifth Vermont Volunteers during the war, finding that position more difficult to discharge satisfactorily than the captaincy of a country store. He is an upright and honest man, but absolutely without the slightest political or public capacity. He is the *domestic umbra* of his brother, the late Lawrence Brainard, one of Vermont's most eminent dead of late years. Mr. Safford is a very young, very aspiring, but as yet, not very eminent lawyer and politician, as all his best friends, let alone his foes, must in candor admit. Mr. Adams is an Ex-Assessor. These are the only names that I ever heard of before, and even these are not known outside of their county. St. Albans, in Franklin County, is where the offices of the Vermont Central Railroad are located, is the residence of Mr. John Gregory Smith, Hon. W. C. Smith, M. C. These distinguished names do not appear, and of the Bar of Franklin County, composed of men of ability and large political influence not a name is on this list. The Rip Van Winkles of the Green Mountains have suddenly started from their Sleepy Hollows to sign this call, swearing that they have been Republicans, but like Rip Van Winkle none of their worthy neighbors and friends can recognize them in their claimed character.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

A Voice from Abroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Since the news of Greeley's nomination by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore flashes over the wires, it has become a topic of general conversation all over the continent. You can have no idea how every one seems puzzled at such an incongruous nomination—a sort of political calf with two heads and five legs. No wonder, therefore, if by general assent Horace Greeley is called here the "Hermaphrodite Candidate"—certainly a most appropriate name for such a political monstrosity. And, pray, what claim has Horace for the Presidency? Is it because he exhausts most elaborately the "billingsgate," or has his literary talent as the author of *What I Know About Farming* brought him so conspicuously before his fellow-citizens? How comes it that the man wishing to let the Union be dissolved could even find supporters among the so-called Reform Republicans? That the "Dog or Devil Democrats" will vote for Horace, I do not doubt. That part of the Democratic side is so deep in the mire that it cannot go further; but how is it about the respectable class of Democrats—and there are, surely, many such—are they willing to be dragged in the gutter by their leaders? I do not believe it; such a thing is impossible! To vote for such a political trickster as Greeley must be really too degrading for any decent Democrat. Mark my word for it, a reaction will soon take place. A large number of Democrats will abstain from voting, or they will cast their ballots for Grant—for the General whose victories re-established the Union, under whose Administration the national faith has been kept, our debt immensely reduced and under whom we have all enjoyed peace and plenty. The truth is simply we know that we have an honest man for President, and in whom the whole nation can trust. Can any decent man vote for Greeley?

A GERMAN-AMERICAN.

HANOVER, Monday, July 15, 1872.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES published THIS MORNING, with a four-page supplement, making altogether twelve pages of reading matter, will contain a full report of SENATOR CONKLING'S GREAT SPEECH at Cooper Institute; Biographical Sketches of Presidents GRANT and LINCOLN; THE TRUTH AT LAST, being the official report of the rebel agent Greeley went to Canada to visit; Speeches of Senator Wilson and Secretary Delano in North Carolina, New Movements in [illegible], the College Regatta, with the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

The Inestimable Combination of Cocoanut-Oil, &c., in BURNETT'S COCOAINE for the Hair has distinguished it the best of hair-dressings.—*Advertisement.*

This is Last Week.
In this City, of Dr. B. C. PERRY, the noted dermatologist, of No. 49 Bond-st., who cures with special prescriptions Falling, Loss and Untimely Gray Hair, and all Cutaneous Diseases of the Head, also Moth Patches, Freckles, Pimply Eruptions and Unnatural Redness of the Nose or Face. The Doctor will positively close his office in this City next Saturday evening, Aug. 3, and make his annual visit to his Boston office, No. 3 Temple-place.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous—black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, [illegible]. New Melodeons, [illegible] cash, [illegible]. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.—Great reduction in prices during summer months. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 912 Broadway.

MARRIED.

SANDS—ACKERMAN.—On Wednesday, July 24, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, by Rev. Dr. T. Gallaudet, WM. L. SANDS to ROSALIE V. ACKERMAN, daughter of the late Geo. W. Ackerman, all of this City.

DIED.

APPLEGATE.—On the 28th inst., DIANA H. APPLEGATE, in the 67th year of her age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Monmouth, N. J., papers please copy.

BURT.—At Rochester, N. Y., on Sunday, 28th inst., WILLIAM R. BURT, aged 31 years, eldest son of [illegible] Burt, of Orange, N. J. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 1½ P. M., from the residence of his father. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 1 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot.

CLARKE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 27, MARY, widow of Francis Clarke, aged 80 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, July 30, at 2 o'clock, from No. 332 Degraw-st. (between Smith and Hoyt sts.)

CASWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, 28th inst., SOLOMON T. CASWELL, aged 81 years. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 Montague-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

CORNISH.—On the morning of the 27th July, at his residence near Cheltenham, England, Capt. GEORGE R. CORNISH, formerly of New-York.

CHATTERTON.—At Jersey City, July 28, E. A., wife of Chas. M. Chatterton, in her 47th year. Funeral Tuesday, July 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her residence, No. 100 Erie-st., Jersey City. New-Haven papers please copy.

EASTMOND.—On Sunday, July 28, 1872, CLINTON OSCAR, only son of Oscar and Sarah Eastmond. Funeral from the residence of his grand-parents, Thomas and Mary Barker, No. 327 4th-av., at 1½ o'clock, Tuesday afternoon. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FLETCHER.—On the 24th, at Valley Stream, Long Island, of consumption, in the 35th year of her age, AGNES, wife of James Fletcher, and daughter of the late Robert and Jean Morris.

GRIFFIN.—At Summit, N. J., on Saturday, 27th inst., LAMBERT LOCKWOOD, aged 7 months, son of Chas. Francis and Elizabeth R. Griffin. Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 71 West 46th-st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 o'clock.

HICKOK.—On the 27th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Geo. H. Taylor, No. 148 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, HARRIET M., wife of Wm. Hickok, in the 59th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 3 o'clock on Tuesday, 30th inst.

HOPKINS.—On Monday, July 29, JENNIE A., eldest daughter of William O. and Margaret J. Hopkins, aged 7 years, 3 months and 22 days. The funeral will take place on Wednesday, July 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of her grandmother, Jane A. Welsh, No. 219 East 32d-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LEWIS.—On Sunday, July 28, KATE, the beloved wife of [illegible] Lewis, aged [illegible] years. [illegible]

LAKE.—On Monday, July 29, at his residence, [illegible], HOTCHKISS LAKE, aged [illegible] years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LYON.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, July 28, [illegible]

McLAUGHLIN.—On Monday, July 29, after a short illness, THOMAS McLAUGHLIN. Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Palisade-av., near Jefferson-av., Hudson City, N. J., on Wednesday, July 31, at 1 P. M.

RUNK.—At Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., [illegible], infant daughter of the late William and Anna Rebecca Runk, aged 22 months. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her grandfather, W. H. Seymour, No. 158 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

READ.—On Sunday, July 28, after a painful illness, THOMAS READ, aged 41 years. Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 68 Ellicott-place, Brooklyn.

SEAL.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, July 27, 1872, ROBERT S. SEAL, only son of John H. and Annie E. Seal. Funeral from the residence of his grand parents, Robert Thompson, Jr., No. [illegible] State-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

SCHENCK.—On Sunday, July 28, JAMES W. SCHENCK, aged [illegible] years. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

STEVENS.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, July 28, 1872, of cholera infantum, FLORENCE DE GUERRE, daughter of Edwin F. and Antoinette Stevens, aged 9 months and 3 days.

STODART.—In this City, on Saturday morning, July 27, ADAM STODART. The funeral services will take place at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

TUCKER.—At Great Neck, Long Island, on Sunday, 28th inst., LUCY B., infant daughter of Stephen D. and Sarah J. Tucker, aged 4 months and 18 days. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 61 East Broadway.

VALENTINE.—On Sunday, July 28, at New-Rochelle, ANNA, widow of John Valentine, in her 81st year. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, James Morgan, at 1½ o'clock on Wednesday, July 31; services in St. Paul's Church, East Chester, at 3 o'clock. Carriages in waiting at New-Rochelle on arrival of 11½ o'clock train from 27th-st., New-Haven Railroad.

WORCESTER.—Monday, July 29, HORATIO WORCESTER, aged 65 years. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 8 Irving-place, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILCOXSON.—In Norwalk, Conn., suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. T. Cornwall, MARTHA GUION WILCOXSON, in her 52d year, widow of the late Col. Wilcoxson, of the late Seventeenth Connecticut Volunteers. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, on Tuesday, July 30, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.
"MANHATTAN WALTZ," by STRAUSS. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston and New-York, have purchased of me the sole right to publish the above waltz, as performed at the Academy of Music. The public are hereby informed that any other edition is unauthorized and fraudulent.
JOHANN STRAUSS.
Per A. WEBER, Agent.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED.
Tickets, $2; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.
Orders filled.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Prizes cashed and information given at J. B. MARTINEZ & CO.'S, No. 10 Wall-st. Box No. 4685 New-York Post-office.

TEN PER CENT. OFF ON ALL CASH sales. GORDON & LAMMIS, Tailors, No. 183 Nassau-st.

ON MARRIAGE—HAPPY RELIEF FOR young men. Remarkable reports sent free. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Philadelphia, Penn.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 13 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 6 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, 2d floor.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS.
United States flags for political banners. Portraits furnished to order, and sent to all parts of the United States.
T. W. THORPE, Manufacturer,
No. 13 Fulton-st., near Broadway, New-York.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will raise a Grant and Wilson banner at their Head-quarters, No. 154 Franklin-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 31. Several good speakers will address the assembly.
N. KINGSLEY, Jr., President.
DEWITT BARCLAY, Secretary.
IRA A. WHITMAN, JOHN HAM, GEO. THOMPSON, Committee.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB meet at Head-quarters, Nos. 189 and 191 Chatham-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
F. MACK, President.
WM. F. FOSTER, Secretary.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ASSOCIATION Grant and Wilson banner raising, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 2, corner Bleecker and Morton sts. Addresses by Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, Rev. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Hon. GEO. H. SHARPE, Hon. SILAS B. DUTCHER and others. If the weather should prove unfavorable the next fair night.
GEO. D. MERKLEE, President.
Geo. W. [illegible], Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits on hand at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, [illegible], N. Y.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand (established 1847), corner Fulton and William sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The quietness that has characterized the market for the past two or three weeks was undisturbed yesterday, Monday, July 29, no auctions of importance being transacted. At the Exchange, however, there was held, by Mr. E. P. Fairchild, a Supreme Court sale in foreclosure, of fifteen lots of land, located on Broadway or Kingsbridge road and on Post-avenue, they being formerly a part of the Dyckman estate. There were not many persons in attendance at the sale, but the prices realized were nevertheless good, showing a clear advance of about twenty-five per cent. above the sums they sold for at public auction about one year ago. George Putnam Smith, Esq., the referee, directed the sale, and Joseph Godwin, A. J. McCulloch and F. Riedel were the purchasers. The particulars in detail will be found below.

Today, Tuesday, July 30, the following property is to be sold, by order of the Supreme Court, at the Exchange:

By James M. Miller, under the direction of E. P. Howe, Esq., referee, one lot and building, 25 by 102.2, situate on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue; also, Richard C. Beamish, Esq., referee, one lot and building, situate on the south side of Fortieth-street, 293.4 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 16.8 by ½ block. Also, the three-story brick house and lot situate on the north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-ninth-street, 21.6 by 100.5.

By William Kennelly, Charles Price, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the north-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fiftieth-street, 25 by 60.

Exchange Sales, Monday, July 29, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By E. P. Fairchild.

1 lot, 25x125, Broadway, e. s., 75 ft. s. of Hawthorne-av.	$1,300
1 lot, 25x150, adjoining the above	1,400
1 lot, 25x150, adjoining the above	2,050
4 lots, each 25x150, Post-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Hawthorne-av.	2,700
4 lots, each 25x150, adjoining the above	2,840
4 lots, each 25x150, adjoining the above	2,620

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 27.

Boulevard, s. w. corner 151st-st., 24.11x100; Boulevard, w. s., 99.11 ft. s. of 151st-st., 75x75	$19,700
Madison-st., s. s., corner Gouverneur-st., 47.4x72.7, C. and G. 4-5 part	16,000
81st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x94.7	7,000
81st-st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18x94.7, Q. C., 1868	3,000
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100.4, h. and l.	9,000
81st-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x100	7,625
86th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x100, mortgage	3,450
120th-st., s. s., 256.8 ft. e. of 3d-av., 12.6x100.11, h. and l., mortgage $7,500	16,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner 67th-st., 100.5x75.5, lot and h., all taxes, assessments, &c., from 1871	125,000
1st-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 116th-st., 50.5x100	10,000
LEASE RECORDED.	
79th-st., No. 117 East, 3 years, per year	$1,450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots. City map, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,300, all encumbrance paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue. For sale, a two-story and French roof house, 22x30, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, marble mantles, extension 18x25, [illegible]

FOR SALE—IN THE CENTRE OF QUOGUE village, a farm of 130 acres and the buildings thereon, consisting of a boarding-house capable of accommodating fifty guests; together with barn and out-buildings, all in good condition. Said farm extends from Long Island Railroad to the ocean. For terms and other particulars apply to JOHN F. FOSTER, Quogue, Suffolk County, N. Y.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE.—For sale, buildings and property (four lots) of N. Y. & R. R. Chair-Works in Jersey City, corner Mercer and Washington sts.; engine, boilers, furnaces, stock, &c., if wanted. Apply on premises, or No. 16 John-st., New-York. Terms easy; little cash required. It is near the ferries and railroad.

FLUSHING, TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c., on a macadamized street; price only $8,000; terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. [illegible].

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale. A great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH (formerly Blackwell & Smith), Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

LONG BRANCH.—PLOTS OF GROUND ON and near the sea for sale; also cottages. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 69 Broadway, Sole Agents.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY (SPECIALTY).—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 3 Nassau-st. Orange office opposite main depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Referee's sale in foreclosure.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—TERENCE McGUIRE against SEYMOUR A. BAKER and Malina S. Baker, his wife, Maria L. Andrews and Thomas H. Farrel.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 19th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned referee, will expose for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 6th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, and from said point, running easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, twenty-five (25) feet; then northerly one hundred feet ten inches to the centre of the block; then westerly, along the centre of the block, twenty-five feet; then southerly one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being more fully shown and described on a map, drawn according to a survey of Philip Milledoler's property, made by J. T. Bridges, City Surveyor, on the 20th day of August, 1832, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City of New-York, as lot three hundred and sixty-two (362).—New-York, July 13, 1872.
FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.
Pine & Gallaher, Attorneys for plaintiff, No. 7 Murray-st.

REFEREE'S SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ISAAC BERNHARD against MARGARET MONAHAN.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 28th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following-described premises: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of First-avenue, distant sixty (60) feet northerly from the north-westerly corner of First-avenue and Sixty-first-street, thence northerly along said westerly line of First-avenue twenty (20) feet, thence at right angles westerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet, thence at right angles southerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet to the point of commencement.—New-York, July 12, 1872.
FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.
TOWNSEND, LEVINGS & WALDHEIMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 261 Broadway.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,

at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the premises known as

NO. 3 ANN-ST.

belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being 25 feet front and rear, by 49 and 51.4 on the sides.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 2, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest [illegible] per annum.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SPLENDID PROPERTY ON VERPLANCK'S Point, Hudson River, WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway. The beautiful residence and grounds (about 112 city lots) of the late John Henry, Esq., five minutes' walk from the landing and one mile from depot (Montrose Station). Magnificent views, splendid orchard, graperies, &c. Fine brick mansion 45 feet square; bath-room, ice-cellars, &c., barns, carriage-house, stables, &c. Terms liberal. Maps at No. 97 Cedar-st.

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE.

The third great sale of lots on the Mickle estate at Bayside, Long Island, will take place on TUESDAY, Aug. 6. Particulars hereafter. Free tickets can be had on personal application at my office, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. JERE. JOHNSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PARTIES DESIRING TO RENT A [illegible] house, in a desirable location, [illegible] Address [illegible] Box No. 170 Times Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., Auctioneer.

LAST CHANCE, CLOSING OUT SALE AT BAYSIDE.

THE MANSION, OLD HOMESTEAD, AND THIRTY WATER-FRONTS. A FEW CHOICE LOTS LEFT.

SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED, third great day,
GRAND AUCTION SALE of lots upon the Bay,
AT LITTLE NECK, and seek o'er glen and highland,
No finer property is on LONG ISLAND,
THE MICKLE MANSION, both the new and old,
And all the charming grounds are to be sold,
With lots and water-fronts—all tastes to serve—
AT AUCTION WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVE.
A BAYSIDE FESTIVAL, great Summer sale;
With Johnson, "there is no such word as fail,"
And nought in language can so well express
Successful effort, like the word SUCCESS.
TWO BRILLIANT SUMMER AUCTIONS make his name,
And so again announces, he will hold
Another SALE OF LOTS AND PLOTS, and lead
The Auction day ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 6TH.

TO BAYSIDE, FRIENDS, ONCE MORE TO BAYSIDE HIE,
With Jere. Johnson go, prepared to buy,
Those SPLENDID LOTS he offers on that day,
The FINEST WATER-FRONTS along the Bay.
Be wise in time, and ever keep in view,
Some millionaires were once as poor as you,
But shrewdly managed starting wealth to reap
By buying lots like these, when they were cheap.
The New-York Press, the smartest papers out,
Say, "Bayside buyers know what they're about."
For at the prices, lots like these, appear
To City Hall, must double every year;
Experience is as good a school as any,
But those who graduate are seldom many.
Be not among the foolish, who would lose
Their opportunity, when the chance to choose
Occurs, nor pay to landlords all your cash
For rooms in tenements, or the wretched hash
They give you in the New-York boarding-house—
No home for you, your children, or your spouse—
But come to Bayside with your little pelf,
And BUY A LOT, and OWN A HOME YOURSELF;
And you, who wander lonely by life's wayside,
SHOULD GET A WIFE, TO SHARE YOUR LOT AT BAYSIDE.
All prudent people, who need HEALTH AND REST,
Will find no place like BAYSIDE TO INVEST;
For BOATING, BATHING, FISHING, none compare,
And none for BEAUTY HEALTH, or BALMY AIR.
In FIFTY MINUTES—FERRY TIME and all—
By CAR AND BOAT, you're at the CITY HALL;
Or if, by chance, your business is up-town,
At Thirty-fourth-st. boat will set you down.
Remember well, to ponder wise and steady,
That SEVEN HUNDRED LOTS ARE SOLD ALREADY,
STORES, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, and homes will soon surround you,
With all the luxuries of life around you.
Then come once more to Bayside, one and all,
Perhaps this is the "THIRD AND FINAL CALL;"
And ne'er a chance, so long as you may live,
To buy such lots, AT WHAT YOU PLEASE TO GIVE.
You'll have a jolly time and pleasant ride,
To entertain you—HARRISON, beside
GRAFULLA'S BAND—[illegible]
While Weeks will serve A BANQUET ON THE GREEN,
So come with Johnson, and SEEK FORTUNE'S TRY,
AT THIS GREAT SALE, and mind, what'er you buy,
That SEVENTY PER CENT. remains unpaid
Three years—by then your fortune will be made.
COME ONE, COME ALL, the old, the young, and merry,
At James-slip or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry.
[illegible]
That SHARP'S the word, or you'll be left behind.
Free Cards and information full and clear,
You'll get of

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
ON NASSAU-ST., AT NO. 25. All go for Tickets who desire to thrive.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 37 EAST 19TH-ST.; has all the modern improvements, and has just been put in order. Bill rent and permit; apply to E. C. LORD, No. 126 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—VERY HANDSOME FRENCH flats corner of 48th-st. and 6th-av.; $45 and $60 per month. Apply to DYE & CURTISS, No. 508 6th-av.

TO LET.—FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT No. 152 West 28th-st.; contain all modern improvements.

FURNISHED.

TO LEASE, FURNISHED.—NO. 314 West 34th-st.; to a private family; rent, $2,500; brown-stone, high-stoop, four story; moderate size.

FINANCIAL.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT

70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 4 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box,*" which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid, whatever (*consequently the debt of the State cannot be increased*), except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by *special indorsement*, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1899. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad

(Milwaukee Extension)

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT.

Convertible Gold Bonds,

Issued on 110 Miles of Road from Cedar Rapids to Postville, Iowa.

The entire issue of bonds on the main line of the Burlington Road having all been sold, this issue of $2,200,000 on the Milwaukee Extension is offered to the public only on completed road.

The Extension opens direct communication from St. Louis and the Southwest to Milwaukee and the Lakes, and runs through one of the richest agricultural sections of the West.

The demand for this first-class security is constantly increasing, and it is expected that the entire loan will soon be absorbed.

Construction is progressing rapidly, and it is the intention to have the road completed in time to move the crops of the present season.

We confidently commend the bonds to the public as among the safest and best upon the market.

Price 92 1-2 and Interest in Currency, at which they yield nearly 9 per Cent. on Investment.

Full particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.
Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.
Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1872.

During the month of August, 1872, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.
Thursday, Aug. 1—One Million.
Thursday, Aug. 8—Two Millions.
Thursday, Aug. 15—One Million.
Thursday, Aug. 22—Two Millions.
Thursday, Aug. 29—One Million.

OFFERS OF BONDS.
Wednesday, Aug. 7—Two Millions.
Wednesday, Aug. 14—One Million.
Wednesday, Aug. 21—Two Millions.
Wednesday, Aug. 28—One Million.

A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of bonds or bids for gold in excess of the amount advertised for.

Printed forms for proposals, with the regulations to be observed, will be furnished at this office.
THOMAS HILLHOUSE, Assistant Treasurer United States.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to the undersigned trustees, care of R. H. Watson, No. 33 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1872, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of Mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened in Boston on Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.
WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, Trustees.
New-York, July 29, 1872.

LOST—CERTIFICATE [illegible], IN THE NAME of SARAH E. SHARDLOW, for TWENTY (20) SHARES of the stock of the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York; the transfer of the same has been stopped. Any person finding the certificate will please return it to the Ninth National Bank, No. 407 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY, OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President. (ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is $414,700, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of $134,280.27, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand $1,350,000 of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC, CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN, MICHIGAN CENTRAL, MISSOURI PACIFIC, ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over $5,000,000, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country, to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, as part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

A point of incidental but great importance to those seeking security is the fact that the Company own thirty acres of land in Chicago, which leading real estate dealers say will be worth, in six years, at least $1,000,000, an amount equal to the whole proposed capital.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the first of December, 1871, a total of [illegible] feet of bridges, 14 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing $3,460,000, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of $372,489 14, or at the rate of $224,089 28 per annum, being over 50 per cent. upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from $50,000 to $75,000 per year.

The Company can unquestionably declare large dividends of from 20 to 25 per cent. per annum on the full amount of capital, $1,000,000, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and information regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS., BANKERS,
No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.
Sole Financial Agents in the East.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to [illegible] and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON, July 22, 1872.

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received until noon, THURSDAY, Aug. 1, 1872, for the sale of [illegible] the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, Saturday, Aug. 3, 1872, and the accepted bids declared.
JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, Trustees.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS. (Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD. At 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES:
MOSES TAYLOR, WM. E. DODGE, of the Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, WM. H. OSBORN, of the International.

The issue is limited to $20,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.
MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 18, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering and acting on the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their charter [illegible] 1872.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, July 24, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF this Company will be closed from July 27 to July 31, [illegible] Certificates of full stock, in lieu of scrip [illegible] are now ready for delivery.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS, DUE 1891, IN GOLD.

Interest 7 per Cent., Gold, Payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New-York.

THE CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD is the main artery for travel across the State of Arkansas. It is the continuation of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD, and under the same management. It will connect the ST. LOUIS roads with the SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD and the TEXAS system of roads. Its length is 301 miles, and it deviates from a straight line but six miles. It has no grades over fifteen feet to the mile. It passes through the most thriving counties and the capital, LITTLE ROCK. The LAND GRANT of 1,036,400 acres "is one of the most extensive and valuable ever made to any road by Congress." The whole road is being rapidly built. Sixty miles are now completed; 180 miles will be finished in October, when trains will be running from ST. LOUIS to LITTLE ROCK. The first mortgage bonds, $8,000,000, are the first lien upon the road, rolling stock and lands, and are recommended as a safe investment. The officers are:

THOMAS ALLEN, St. Louis, President.
H. G. MARQUAND, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, Vice-President.
D. W. McWILLIAMS, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, Treasurer.
W. R. DONALDSON, St. Louis, Secretary.

NEW-YORK DIRECTORS:
GEORGE CABOT WARD,
WM. T. BLODGETT,
WM. E. SWIFT,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
HENRY G. MARQUAND,
H. M. ALEXANDER.

The Union Trust Company Trustee of the Bonds.

Owing to the great demand for these bonds the price is now 92½ and accrued interest in currency. Only a limited number remain unsold. The Company reserves the right to still further advance the price at any time.

H. G. MARQUAND,
No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposits, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
E. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a sure future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by
Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS. Endorsed with State Auditor. Interest January and July in New-York. Actual wealth over $10,000,000. Indebtedness only $300,000. Price—Par and Interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the installment remaining unpaid upon the scrip Certificates [illegible] by this Company, [illegible] installment being thirteen and one-third per cent.) is called for and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to [illegible]
GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE [illegible] Scrip, all dates, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY,"

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature approved Feb. 28, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss: I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $[illegible], which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $[illegible]—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1872	[illegible]
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,162,300 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1882	[illegible]
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1883	[illegible]
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due March 1, 1889	[illegible]
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1893	5,000 00
Total	[illegible]

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

CHOICE INVESTMENTS

IOWA MIDLAND RAILROAD 8 per cent. 30-year Bonds, guaranteed by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company.
CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD 7 per cent. Gold First Mortgage 20-year Bonds.
CARROLL COUNTY (Iowa) 10 per cents.
For sale by
MARVIN BROS., No. 49 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE.

$60,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF GLENN'S FALLS, Warren County, in this State, the first and only debt of said town, issued to build WATER-WORKS. These bonds are a good security. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st.

CITY STOCKS FOR SALE.
(7s.) Sevens of 1888 at 104 and accrued interest.
(6s.) Sixes of 1905 at 97 and accrued interest.
(7s.) Sevens, Prospect Park, due 1917, 104 and interest.
(7s.) Sevens, Jersey City Sevens, due 1892, at par and accumulated interest.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

LOST—COUPONS NUMBERED 11, 12 AND 13, for $35 each, on bond numbered 7, for $500, of the Beloit and Madison Railroad Company, payable at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. A suitable reward will be paid by the Ninth National Bank.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 3 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

WESTCHESTER

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., JULY 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.,

Payable on and after Aug. 1, at the branch office of the Company, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Cash Capital, - - - $200,000 00
Cash Assets, - - - $577,831 37

GEO. R. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 180 Chatham-square, junction Mott and Worth sts., NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1872	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both payable Aug. 1, 1872.
JOS. W. [illegible], Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., NO. 186 BROADWAY, JULY 23, 1872.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	215,000

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Aug. 1, 1872.
(Signed) JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.
JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City, on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of [illegible]
By order of the Board. [illegible], Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE [illegible], NEW-YORK, July 23, 1872.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable at the office of the Company on and after Aug. 1, 1872.
CORNELIUS [illegible], Secretary.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK, New-York, July 16, 1872.—A DIVIDEND of Four (4) per Cent. will be paid to shareholders on and after 1st of August next. The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive.
By order of the Board. [illegible], Cashier.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO HON. [illegible] OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the honorable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to make a just and equitable appraisement of the cash value of the several parcels of real estate [illegible] owner of the real estate and the improvements thereon in squares Nos. 687 and 688, [illegible] the cash required, and having duly notified the parties concerned of the time and place of the meetings, (those failing to appear are noted on the plats,) and having personally inspected the premises, they have the honor to submit the following papers, marked A, B, C,* and D, as their report, observing that the several divisions of the real estate, varying from the original plan of the squares, are marked thereon in red lines and figures.

Given under our hands and seals.
SAM. BACON, [SEAL.]
JOHN C. HARKNESS, [SEAL.]
J. C. McKELDEN. [SEAL.]
WASHINGTON, D. C., July [illegible], 1872.

D.—Amended report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise Squares Nos. 687 and 688.

Square No. 687.	Square feet.	Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total.	Name of owner or agent.
Lot No. 1	3,900	$2 25	$8,775 00		$8,775 00	William Hickey's heirs.
Lot No. 2	[illegible]	2 00	[illegible]		[illegible]	Bank of Washington.
East part of lot No. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
West part of lot No. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. W. Corcoran.
East part of lot No. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
West part of lot No. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lot No. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Thomas Scrivener.
Lot No. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lot No. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	William F. Hickey's heirs.
Lot No. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Devers's heirs; R. Peyton Brown, agent.
East part of lot No. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Devers's heirs; R. Peyton Brown, agent.
West part of lot No. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Robert Brown's heirs.
West part of lot No. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Devers's heirs; R. Peyton Brown, agent.
Part of lot No. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Devers's heirs; R. Peyton Brown, agent.
North part of lot No. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Robert Brown's heirs.
South part of lot No. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Robert Brown's heirs.
Part of lot No. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Robert Brown's heirs.
Part of lot No. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Devers's heirs; R. Peyton Brown, agent.
Lot No. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lot No. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	William [illegible].
West part of lot No. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East part of lot No. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rudolph Petersen.
West part of lot No. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
East part of lot No. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Green.
Lot No. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. H. W. Meehan.
Lot No. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	C. H. W. Meehan.
Lot No. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mary Arnold.
Lot No. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Beck's heirs.
Lot No. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	William Hickey's heirs.
Total			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

SAM. BACON, JOHN C. HARKNESS, J. C. McKELDEN, } Commissioners.

* A and B are plats of the squares, and C is the evidence taken by the Commissioners.—Clerk.

D.—Amended report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise Squares Nos. 687 and 688—Continued.

Square No. 688.	Square feet.	Value per foot.	Value of lot.	Value of improvements.	Total.	Name of owner or agent.
Lot No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	James Adams.
Lot No. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Saxton, Wm. A. Saxton, agent.
Lot No. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin King's heirs.
Part of lot No. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	James Adams.
Part of lot No. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	John C. Fitzpatrick's heirs.
Part of lot No. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lot No. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Camperia Brothers.
Lot No. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	John Coyle's heirs.
Lot No. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	John Coyle's heirs.
Lot No. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lot No. 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin King's heirs.
Lot No. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin King's heirs.
South part of lot No. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Martin King's heirs.
Part of lot No. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 11	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	F. F. May.
Part of lot No. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Daniel and Nina Schulz.
Part of lot No. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stewart's heirs.
Lot No. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	F. F. May.
Part of lot No. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Daniel and Nina Schulz.
Part of lot No. 14	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stewart's heirs.
Lot No. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Camperia Brothers.
Part of lot No. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Hite.
Part of lot No. 16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Camperia Brothers.
Part of lot No. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	William [illegible] heirs.
Part of lot No. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. J. B. Gardner.
Part of lot No. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mrs. J. B. Gardner.
Part of lot No. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] heirs.
Part of lot No. 18	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Robert Brown's heirs.
Lot No. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	John Hite's heirs.
Part of lot No. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Stanislaus Murray's heirs.
Part of lot No. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Frederick F. Stanton.
Lot No. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Frederick F. Stanton.
Lot No. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Frederick F. Stanton.
Lot No. 23	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	S. G. Busey.
Lot No. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	James Adams.
Total			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	

SAM. BACON, JOHN C. HARKNESS, J. C. McKELDEN, } Commissioners.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN SPECIAL TERM. JULY 17, 1872.

UNITED STATES, EX RELATIONE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, vs. SQUARES SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN, SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT, WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. } No. [illegible], District Court Docket.

The Commission appointed by the Court to appraise the cash value of the lots in said square, and to ascertain, as far as they could, the owners thereof, and report the same, having this day filed in open Court their report, as amended, showing the number of square feet in each lot, with the value by the square foot, and the aggregate amount thereof, together with the value of the improvements and the owners thereof, as far as ascertained; and said Commission having also filed the testimony taken by them, it is ordered that all parties and persons interested in the premises file in this Court, by or before Monday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1872, exceptions to said report, or the same will be ratified and confirmed.

It is further ordered that publication of said report, as amended, be made in two newspapers in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and in one each of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the publication to be twice a week for ten days.
D. C. HUMPHREYS, Justice.
A true copy. Test: R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 15, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business July [illegible].
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE D, NEW-YORK, July 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer books will close 24th inst., and be opened 2d August.
RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of [illegible] Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 next.

The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, [illegible] and remain closed until Thursday, Aug. [illegible].
GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
T. A. BAILEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 13th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 24, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. payable on the 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st prox. By order.
WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 21, 1872.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE Interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court-house. The transfer-books will be closed from July 2 to Aug. 1, 1872.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.
NEW-YORK, July [illegible], 1872.

COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 NEXT, ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Southern Central Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking-house of Vermilye & Co., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 160 Broadway, New-York, July 15, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is declared payable on demand.
OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF the Peoria and Rock Island Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of [illegible] Brothers, on and after that date.
WM. E. HAMILTON, President.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1 ON THE Midland Pacific Railway First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, on and after that date.
[illegible] SMITH, President.

STATIONERY.

WM. F. LYON & SON, STATIONERS, Blank-Book Manufacturers and Printers, No. [illegible] Account books made to order.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,

ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
Will pay,
ON AND AFTER AUG. 1,
THE 38TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
At the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Interest not called for will be placed to the credit of the depositors, and be entitled to interest the same as a deposit.

N. B.—Money deposited up to Aug. 1, will be entitled to interest from Aug. 1.
WM. MILES, President.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight. SIX per Cent. interest on $5 to $5,000. ASSETS, $10,350,379 58.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. interest on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1. Assets, [illegible] Surplus, [illegible]

DEPOSIT TODAY in the SAVINGS BANK chartered by the United States. Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CORNELIA A. LAWRENCE against CHARLES A. BUDDENSIEK and Dora, his wife, Cora Gauthier, [illegible] Frederic Mueller, John Martin, [illegible] James L. Downing, The New-York National Exchange Bank, Henry Amerman, [illegible] Havens, Jonathan [illegible] Melancthon P. Schureman, George H. Schureman, S. A. Woods, Adolph Kleber, Patrick Moran, Abraham J. Clarke, [illegible] David Wooding, Charles Bell, [illegible] Philip [illegible], Robert [illegible] A. Bradley, and George C. [illegible], defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on July 12, 1872, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 11 Wall-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 12, 1872.
JAMES R. WHEELER, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 11 Wall-st.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THE GROCERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiff, against [illegible] and WILLIAM H. FITCH, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office, No. 1 College-place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand three hundred and [illegible] dollars, with interest from the 20th day of May, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1872.
STEPHEN B. [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 1 College-place.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of June, 1872.
STEPHEN B. [illegible], Plaintiff's Attorney.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED.

In a machine line, manufacturing [illegible] which is already established on a firm basis, and capable of increase. [illegible] margin of profits, and is located in a large city in New-York State. Address MANUFACTURER, Post-office Box No. [illegible], New-York City.

SHIPPING.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Special notice will be inserted if and when all delays shall occur in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as usual, without any delay or loss of time by accidents of sea.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

CITY OF PARIS.....Aug. 3 | Caledonia.....July 31
China.....Wednesday, July 31 | Cambria.....Saturday, Aug. 3
Russia.....Wednesday, Aug. 7 | Abyssinia.....Saturday, Aug. 10
Cuba.....Wednesday, Aug. 14 | Batavia.....Saturday, Aug. 17
Europe.....Wednesday, Aug. 21 | Persia.....Saturday, Aug. 24
Java.....Wednesday, Aug. 28 | Parisian.....Saturday, Aug. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $60 $65 and $70, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $75, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Passage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean and Levant ports. Apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP of China embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Gansevoort st., North River, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

OCEANIC, BELTIC, ADRIATIC, REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC. 4,500 tons burthen.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....Aug. 3, 4 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....Aug. 10, 10 A. M.
ATLANTIC.....Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
BALTIC.....Aug. 24, 10 A. M.

Prepaid certificates, $80 currency. Steerage passage at lowest rates. Apply at the Company's office, No. 1 Bowling-green.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons amidships, commanding the least motion, and the only place on the ship where a good night's rest can be obtained.

Passage tickets to and from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Australia, Cape Colony, Mediterranean, Levant, etc.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 1 Bowling-green, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels of this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Aug. 10
FRANCE.....Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, Sept. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Special attention is invited to the safety of steerage passengers.

Above steamers do not carry cattle or sheep.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the disagreeable of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 52 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....Thursday, Aug. 8, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 7 A. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Aug. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Aug. 22, 4 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.

and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$80 | To London.....$40
To Paris.....$90 | To Paris.....$45

Tickets also issued to Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts in Sterling, payable on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 15 BROADWAY.

JOHN J. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.

Steam Pier Nos. 41 and 42 North River.

THURSDAY, AUG. 1, AT 2 P. M.
HOLLAND.....Saturday, Aug. 3, 8 A. M.
EGYPT.....Saturday, Aug. 10, 4 A. M.
ITALY.....Saturday, Aug. 17, 8 A. M.
ERIN.....Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.

THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 12 M.
HELVETIA, FRENCH, Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 2½ P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $100, according to location of state-room. Steerage, $30, currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $28, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HEMPSTEAD, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWARD LINE OF STEAMERS TO JAMAICA AND SAVANNILLA, UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The steamers of this line will sail between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, touching at Savannilla, Aspinwall, Port Limon, Greytown, Chagres and Porto Bello, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....July 31, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. WINN.....Aug. 7, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FOSDICK.....Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
SANTIAGO, Capt. [illegible].....Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FOSDICK.....Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60, gold.

For freight (which will be taken at a low rate), or passage, apply to OTTO TON, No. 2 Broadway, 5th floor.

For freight or passage (which will be taken at a low rate), apply to

HILL, MORRISON & FOWOOD, No. 3 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND HAITI.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d and 17th of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THEBAUDE.....July 31
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. BLACHE.....Aug. 17

Through bills of lading issued to all ports in Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, Rosario and Rio de Janeiro, gold and currency.

For freight or passage (which will be taken at a low rate), apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing from Pier 17 E. River, foot of Barclay st., CITY OF MERIDA, Commander, Saturday, Aug. 10
CITY OF HAVANA, Commander, Friday, Aug. 23

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 10 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. E. R. BAKER, Aug. 1.
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. A. UNDERHILL, Aug. 15.

For freight or passage apply on the steamers, or to

E. W. LAMBERT, President, No. 2 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

To touch at YEDO, PAKNOI, NAGASAKI, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, CHINA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, GALLE, POINT DE GALLE, KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTA AND GREYTOWN, AND FACILITY COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 13th and 28th each month for Yokohama, touching at Honolulu, Sunday, Sept. 29, the day next after the departure of the Pacific Railroad Express from Jersey City, at 8 A. M., and every second Sunday thereafter.

The U. S. Mail Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, on 13 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, direct, connecting at Panama with Steamer SACRAMENTO, Capt. [illegible], for Acapulco, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, and Ports of Central America, and all Coastal Ports on the Gulf and Pacific ports. Departure of this steamer connects with Pacific Railroad Company's express, leaving at San Bernardino, Arizona, Colorado Cruz and Fort Mohave, Tuesdays for all way ports received until 4 P. M. Monday.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, for Yokohama, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy, Foochow and Hong-Kong, with Pacific Railroad Company's tickets on the joint route of Central Pacific.

For freight or passage (which will be taken at a low rate) apply at the office of the Company, No. 1 Broadway.

F. B. PARTRIDGE, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—INCREASED SERVICE.—Regular sailing Aug. 10, 1872.—The steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's connecting from New-York to San Francisco, via Panama, will be hereafter monthly, leaving New-York and the 10th and 25th of every month.

F. B. PARTRIDGE, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA POSTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. [illegible], WEDNESDAY, July 31, 2 P. M., from Pier No. 9 North River.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HERRICK, SATURDAY, Aug. 3, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 2 P. M.

WM. P. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7, from Pier No. 11 East River, at 2 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 42 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight and Passenger Line.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 225 Broad-way.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R., No. 405 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P., CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. W. R. MORTON, will sail on THURSDAY, Aug. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply on board.

W. DIMOCK, President, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, will find Stout Paris without care. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in assuring a comfortable position, in protecting from travelers from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy courriers and interpreters can be obtained by applying to the COURIER AGENCY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

INSTRUCTION.

M. C. SIMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is in every respect first class. Pupils can obtain through a complete course or classes for Vassar College. Address for catalogue containing terms, &c., Miss ADELINE THE Principal.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

EDGEHILL MILITARY SCHOOL,

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.

Four miles from Philadelphia. (Reached by way of Princeton, N. J.)

Rev. S. T. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 16. Send for circular.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys. Pupils can be admitted at any time, and it is desired may remain throughout the school year. Terms, $500 per annum. Circulars will be sent to those desiring information.

THOS. D. REED.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

VASSAR COLLEGE, POUGHKEEPSIE.

The finest equipped college for women in the world; $100,000; invested; full collegiate courses in every department, with accomplished professors, and cabinets and apparatus complete; social comforts made for health; the moral and social culture and for everything necessary to a refined and comfortable home. Terms, $600 per annum, covering all expenses of tuition, board, fuel, light and washing. No extras, except for separate instruction in music, painting, drawing, and riding. Send for catalogue to J. N. SCHAU, Registrar. Fall session opens Sept. 12.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 34 EAST 23D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comfortable home. MME. A. GIRARD, Director. Terms, at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 4 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Although a College, it is not sectarian in its spirit. Graduates in civil engineering in this country. Graduates in civil engineering,

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Contributions Received to Date, $14,500 63.

The Newsboys to Go on their Picnic Today.

Excitement Among the Boys—A Gigantic Chowder—Progress of the Relief Movement—Comments by the Press.

Today the sixth TIMES excursion will take place, being exclusively for newsboys. Fully one thousand boys will go on this picnic. Through the kindness of Major Blunt, commanding the post at Governor's Island, we shall have the services of the United States band stationed there. The boys will assemble in the City Hall Park at 7½ o'clock, and they will be formed into three divisions and provided with banners. Each division will be distinguished by different colored ribbon badges.

The entire body will be under the chief command of Mr. Charles O'Connor, Superintendent of the Park-place Lodging-house. The first, or red division, will be commanded by Mr. Geo. Calder, Superintendent of the Rivington-street Lodging-house. The second, or white division, is to be commanded by Mr. John Gourley, Superintendent of the Eighteenth-street Lodging-house. The third, or blue division, will be under the command of Mr. Samuel Lovell, Superintendent of the Eleventh-street Lodging-house. Mr. Eli Trott, Superintendent of the Girl's Lodging-house, in St. Mark's-place, will act as aid to Mr. O'Connor. As soon as the Newsboys' Brigade is formed it will march out of the Park into and down Broadway to the Astor House, thence up Park-row and Chatham-street to Chatham-square, and down Market-street to the barge awaiting them. A committee of forty gentlemen, many of them contributors to the fund, will accompany the excursion and assist the TIMES representatives in carrying out the arrangements. Drs. E. Denison, H. E. Crampton and George Bayles will also go.

The party will embark on the barge Sarah Smith, at the foot of Market-street, East River, at eight o'clock, and proceed to Oriental Grove, on the Sound. The sharp appetite of the boys will be appeased as soon as they go on board with sandwiches, and on their arrival at the grove a chowder will be ready for them. To insure the success of this undertaking, seven skilled cooks were sent to the grove yesterday, with all the necessary ingredients and cooking utensils. To make a chowder for a thousand boys and fifty adults, the following articles of food are necessary: Thirty-three baskets of clams, six barrels of potatoes, thirty-six cans of tomatoes, sixty bunches of parsley, sixty pounds of salt pork, six barrels of pilot bread, two barrels of onions, ten pounds of butter, and several other articles in proportionate quantities. Lemonade will be served out as heretofore.

As there is a fine beach at Oriental Grove, the boys will have an excellent opportunity to indulge in bathing. A life-boat will be in attendance, in order to keep the youngsters out of dangerous depths.

Ten or twelve policemen will accompany the excursion. We do not apprehend the least trouble in the management of so large a number of boys, as they are all acquainted with the superintendents of the various lodging-houses and are under their control. The excursion party will return early in the evening, and the boys will march back to the City Hall, where they will be dismissed.

On Thursday next the "Stokes Excursion" takes place, when a large number of mothers and children will enjoy a pleasant trip up the Sound to Oriental Grove. Mr. Crossett on that day furnishes an extra barge at cost price, his own being all engaged, and makes no charge for the grove. The reductions made by this gentleman so far on barges amounts to over $800. Mr. John White furnishes our supplies at cost price, in addition to his contribution to the fund.

On Saturday the "Stock Exchange Excursion" occurs, when the Fifth Ward Police will furnish about 900 street children, who will visit Excelsior Park, on the Hudson River.

We received thirty-two additional subscriptions to the Children's Fund yesterday, amounting in all to the sum of $516 53, thus carrying the grand total up to $14,500 63. It is quite evident that the public coincide with our wish to make this fund a permanent one, and we hope to see contributions continue, in order that a good balance may always be in hand. Our system of relief for the sick and very needy is now in perfect organization and progress, and the work cannot fail to be successful. A correspondent, writing on the subject of a Permanent Fund, asks if we intend to continue the present system indefinitely. In answer to the question we can only say that as long as there is any necessity for relief, and enough money in hand to supply it, the TIMES corps of visitors will cheerfully continue their labors. Another correspondent suggests that colored children be included on excursions. It must be understood that colored boys and girls have been on all our excursions so far, and they will always be welcome. The only restriction we impose is that children must be under fourteen years of age.

The following were the contributions received yesterday:

New-Yorkers at Spring House, Richfield Springs, N. Y., per Prof. R. C.	$131 50
Mrs. S. I. S.	100 00
The Children of the Guests at the Highland House, (Garrison's, N. Y.)	70 00
Mrs. C. J. Ely, (Connecticut)	50 00
Union	30 00
Communion Alms Collection, Reform Church, (Flushing, Long Island)	18 53
Wilbur & Hastings	15 00
"For Jennie's Sake"	10 00
[illegible] (Newport, R. I.)	10 00
Name	10 00
Little [illegible], Georgie, Alfred, Bertie, and a month old Baby	10 00
[illegible] and Harry, (Englewood, N. J.)	10 00
"God Prosper It"	5 00
"Christian Sympathy"	5 00
R. P. W.	5 00
W. B. H.	5 00
James Davison (West Hoboken)	5 00
J. G.	5 00
[illegible]	5 00
John and Guilbert	4 00
Cool	3 00
Kittie	3 00
[illegible] Willie (Altoona, Penn.)	3 00
[illegible] Top	2 00
Bertie	2 00
W. C. H. D. L. M.	2 00
S. S.	1 00
Little Alice W.	1 00
Penalty of Smoking	1 00
24. C. R. per F. C. B.	1 00
West Washington Market	[illegible]
C. T. Aronson	50
Total	$516 53
Previously acknowledged	13,984 10
Aggregate of fund	$14,500 63

Additional Relief to Poor Families—Visits to the Needy.

The TIMES representative yesterday visited the following cases, which had been relieved by the East-side District:

In the cellar, misnamed a basement, of a rear house of No. 3 Avenue D, the wife of G. K., late on Sunday night, became a mother. The husband, who is a metal and tin worker, was thrown out of work over two months ago by the strike, and although he had daily blistered his feet searching for employment, he had been unable to obtain anything beyond an occasional fifty-cent job. This did not go far toward supporting a wife, two children and himself. Knowing the trouble that was to come upon his wife, he sought daily, although in vain, for some other employment, but would neither beg of nor make known his desolate condition to his neighbors, and it was not until the last moment that he became aware that there was a TIMES Children's Relief Fund in existence. Learning that Dr. Crampton, of East Fourth-street, was attending the patients under that fund, he called at his office and asked if he would see his wife. When the doctor arrived at the house he was sadly pained to find that, although cleanliness was apparent, the only furniture in the place were two straw beds (on the floor) and a broken chair. There was no covering on either of the beds, and not a "stitch of clothing" for the expected babe; everything had to be pawned with to get bread. Knowing there was no time to lose, Dr. Crampton sent around to his house for some clothing for the mother and babe, his wife furnishing the articles from her own wardrobe. The poor mother, yesterday, at the time of the visit, still lay on the floor of a dark back bedroom; measures were taken to supply her with a temporary bedstead in the front room, which was lighter, and had a better atmosphere, until something of a more permanent character could be provided. One good feature of this case is that the husband bears the reputation among the neighbors of being a very sober man, but, at the same time, very reserved. No one in the house even suspected that the family was in such a desperate condition, and perhaps never would have known it but for the birth of the babe. The entrance from the street to the rear house gives no indication of poverty.

On the second floor of No. 330 East Eleventh-street, in a tumble-down rear house, was found Mrs. K., a widow, with four children. For the past six months the mother has been afflicted with rheumatism, and confined to her bed. The family had been supported by the eldest boy, who sold buttons around the streets, perhaps making forty or fifty cents a day. The case was referred to Dr. Crampton, and nourishing food was supplied.

At No. 123 West Eighth-street, in the rear, the family of W. S. was found, with one child very sick. The husband seemed to have been unfortunate, but respectable. He said he merely wanted a doctor and medicines, but could not afford to pay for them. Dr. Crampton therefore prescribed for the child, and the TIMES representative gave the father directions how he could get food should he be unable to purchase it.

An Italian widow called at the office of the Superintendent of the East-side District, No. 327 Rivington-street, with a sickly child in her arms, requesting to see the doctor. She said she had walked from Crosby-street, but only required the medical assistance, which she got immediately.

The child of Mrs. G., No. 212 Third-street, was taken very sick, but as the father only earns about a dollar a day by carrying coal, and sometimes less, he could not afford to get a doctor. Medical aid and groceries were given her.

On the third floor of No. 262 Rivington-street was found the family of A. H., an educated German, who had been out of employment for some time. The family consisted of himself, wife, and two children. The eldest, seventeen months old, was ill, and the father had not the means to get a physician. The case was, therefore, referred to Dr. Lang for attention. The father, in a very modest manner, said he had been a merchant in Europe, but had been compelled by circumstances to come to America.

The following cases occurred in the West-side District: The great fire in Leonard-street yesterday showed the advantage of an organization like that inaugurated by the TIMES. As soon as the facts became known, a visitor from the St. John's Guild went to the various houses nearest the fire, to see if any of the children had been injured, or had been turned from their homes. The inhabitants of No. 20 Leonard-street had been compelled to leave the house. Among these was Mrs B., over ninety-two years old, and who had been bed-ridden for thirteen years. She had been taken to No. 14, and the shock had greatly disturbed her nervous system. Dr. Thurman was therefore informed of the facts, and prescribed in order to prevent entire prostration.

Another case was thus brought to light. J. C., residing at No. 128 Varick-street, had been employed at the sugar-house, but having been overheated a few weeks back had been compelled to remain at home. Yesterday morning he expected to resume his work, but the fire prevented it. Having a sick wife and child, he made an application at the office of the St. John's Guild, where he was immediately directed to Dr. Thurman, who furnished the necessary medical relief.

On the first floor of No. 64 Laight-street, J. Z. was very sick. His wife had supported him and children by washing. One of her little ones being also sick, she had little time to work. The case was referred to Dr. Thurman.

The child of Mrs. W., on the second floor of the rear house, No. 79 Charlton street, was found sick, without the parents being able to provide a doctor. They said that "if they could only get one they would be able to do all the rest." Dr. Thurman was sent to them.

On the second floor of No. 105 North Moore-street, the family of J. B., father, mother and three children, were all sick. It is needless to remark that the suffering and destitution in this case were very great, and relief was at once supplied from the TIMES Relief Fund, in addition to the services of Dr. Thurman.

The case of A. S., of No. 418 Greenwich-street, was one which had failed to receive earlier assistance, because the person who sent the note, calling our attention to the case, directed the visitor to No. 512, where no such person was known, either by name or description. In a back room, yesterday, a mother and two young children were found in a sickly condition. It appears that these children had none but the mother to look to for support, and this she had lately been unable to provide. Provisions were at once given to her, and Dr. Thurman directed to take charge of the case.

In this connection we must again call the attention to all persons, who send notices in writing to the Superintendents, of the necessity of being correct in giving the name and address, otherwise it will be impossible to supply the relief we are so anxious to furnish to all deserving cases.

New Cases of Distress.

Among the new cases of distress discovered by the TIMES reporter, one of peculiar interest is that of a woman, who was found walking in Nassau-street with an emaciated child in her arms, whose half-closed eyes and pallid countenance denoted extreme suffering. The mother was questioned by one of the reporters, and her pitiful story is one of the most touching yet described. The father of the child died about two years ago, and after his death the mother tried to support her little family of three children by going out for day's work wherever she could obtain employment. Few persons whose circumstances enable them to employ others care to endure the inconvenience of children being brought by their mothers who wash, scrub or chore about the house, and, as a consequence the women are obliged to depend upon the kindness of neighbors, with whom they can leave their little ones while they strive to earn bread. Under circumstances like these the mother of little Maggie left her child while she went to work, and the neighbor's children gladly welcomed the blue-eyed baby who was just beginning to use her tiny feet nimbly enough to tempt a race through the hall and out upon the narrow landing that skirted the stairs, when a fatal push from one of the little rompers sent Maggie backward down the stairs, where she lay a pale, corpse-like, shattered mass, and when the frighted mothers of other little ones essayed to lift the helpless burden, they found that all after-life to it would be a burden indeed, for baby's back was broken. When the frantic mother returned from her weary toil, the smiles and innocent prattle of boys contrasted so horribly with the dreadful appearance of her only girl that she hastily secured an asylum for them and gave herself up solely to the care of her sorely afflicted babe. For eighteen months she has watched beside the form of the little martyr first in Bellevue, then in Charity, then in the Infants' Hospital on Randall's Island, where to her other griefs was added the apparently total blindness of her child. From these institutions she took her infant to the hospital in Lexington-avenue and Forty-second-street, where Dr. Knight's kindness attention alleviated her sufferings to some extent, and restored her sight. A fair trial was given the little patient here, but as no incurable cases can be kept in this hospital, Maggie was dismissed last week, and ever since last Thursday, her mother has wandered about the streets with the little cripple in her arms, and when the TIMES reporter found them yesterday, they had had nothing to eat since the day before. Their immediate wants were supplied without delay, and a reporter started with the mother to investigate the condition of her temporary home, but on the way the child begged so piteously for something cold to drink that the reporter took them into Dunnington & Burrighe's, where they were treated to all the ice-cream they wanted, free of charge. The [illegible]

[illegible] Neglect of a Sick Woman.

Emily Frances, formerly a domestic at the Delavan House, was a passenger on the Daniel Drew, on Friday night last, from Albany to New-York. Shortly after the boat started the woman was taken seriously ill and became unconscious. Some humane gentlemen sought the Captain, but he was disobliging, and the clerk of the boat refused to tell his whereabouts. There was no aid to be had for the poor woman, who had by this time become delirious, requiring the exertions of five men to restrain her. After some further negotiations, accompanied by threats, the clerk had the woman removed to a wretchedly-illuminated room below the water-line, where she would have perished, had not one of the passengers given up his state-room for her accommodation. Dr. Ross, of Christiansburg, Va., who attended the case, stated that the woman had been drugged for, as he supposed, some infamous purpose. On the arrival of the boat at New-York the woman was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, where the physicians indorsed Dr. Ross' opinion. The passengers held an indignation meeting, and denounced the inhuman conduct of the officers of the Drew.

Comments by the Press.

From the Evening Mail.

The success of the TIMES in raising money for the purpose of giving excursions to poor children has been one of the most encouraging circumstances of the season. It shows how quick New-Yorkers are to respond to any legitimate appeal for their charity. The proposition made by the TIMES was one which everybody received with favor at once, and its fund has been daily rolling up until it now has about $14,000—an amount which we presume the originator did not expect would be reached. In fact, the money is coming in far more rapidly than it can be expended, and it now looks as though every poor child in the City would be offered the opportunity to get a breath of fresh air and a day's healthy delights in the country.

Such a sensible, spontaneous and well-directed charity is in itself something extremely pleasant to think about. It will, also, be a permanent blessing, for hereafter the excursions of the class that are now in progress will become regular features of the charity of New-York. This is not all. The attention of the well to do will be far more directed toward the poor children than it ever has been before. The regular institutions for the care and education of the children of poverty and crime will be more generally and generously supported. These future citizens will be reached by gentle, genial and elevating influences, and thousands will owe their reclamation to the charitable agencies that have been set in motion through these excursions of today.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

No better record or more touching tribute to the example set by the TIMES in inaugurating their poor children's picnics can be given than in the details of the excursion at Philadelphia on Saturday. The good people of our sister city have been generously kind in their subscriptions to the fund—over $7,000 in a few days—and a thousand or more poor children, with their nurses and parents, were made happy by the excursion to East Fairmount Park. We call attention to the picnic, as it shows clearly that the milk of human kindness is not altogether turned aside from the general composition of our city people, and that it only needs the starting, and the will to carry it out, to provide recreation to the deserving poor, and make them happy in a rational and proper manner. The excursions of the TIMES people are conducted by able and accomplished managers, and the figures in their account of receipts and expenditures show a fair surplus of funds to be applied to the cause of charity when the excursion season shall be over. A pleasant feature of these affairs will be the newsboy's picnic to-morrow. The little fellows who brave the rain-storms and the snow, and scorn the sun's heat in their hard work, are to reap the benefit of the day's charity under the care of gentlemen who know how to treat them, and what they best enjoy. The boys will start in procession from the City Hall Park, in three divisions, at an early hour, and march to their excursion barge at the foot of Market-street, East River, and proceed to Oriental Grove, on the Sound, for their day's enjoyment. There will be gladsome faces to-morrow, and the words of blessing to the Press of the great City will be silently whispered with their morning cries of the daily news; there will be a thousand happy hearts beating their thanks for the newsboys' picnic; and the record of New-York's charity is being printed in letters of golden promise for the success of an experiment which is a novelty in its way, but a grateful relief and blessing to those who are the objects of so appropriate and so effective a charity.

The Methodist.

The managers of the NEW-YORK TIMES are aiding, by their excursions given to the poor children of the City, in solving one of the most complex problems of our life as a community. Assuming that the chief need of our poor is fresh air, they have, through the aid of funds furnished by the benevolent, carried successive companies of little ones to convenient points in our vicinity, where shade and grass have offered every facility for recreation. Very properly, the children organized in schools have been first selected. These are under some discipline, and have teachers on hand to bear them company. The charitable labors of the TIMES are now, however, beginning to reach a lower level of our population. The trip of July 19, which was intended mainly for the Italian children belonging to industrial and other schools, was marked by the presence of a number of street-boys, who, after much solicitation, received tickets, and were allowed to go. They are thus described in the sober report of the TIMES:

"It must be confessed that these boys, of whom there were hundreds around, were as unprepossessing in looks as in their conversation. It was not so much their clothes, though they were bad enough, as the bold, bad, sullen, lowering faces and the vicious eyes that met the gaze on every side. They were evidently from the very lowest stratum of the New-York poor, and it was sad to reflect that they had been ignored or overlooked by all associations. There were boys of nine chewing tobacco, expectorating freely and cursing with all the readiness of confirmed rowdies, evidently suffering from insufficient food and bad atmosphere, pallid and sickly, yet defiant and reckless. They looked at the Italians with the bitterest contempt, and seemed to be proud of their dirt, their squalor, and their wretchedness."

We have been especially struck with the sobriety of the accounts of these excursions given in the TIMES, and, therefore, presume that the above is a plain statement of the facts. And the statement raises this question: "What are we to do with children of this class, who, according to the reports of Mr. Brace, number, in New-York, 30,000?" They are growing up to be criminals; as criminals they will be costly to the State. They will require police to watch them, Courts to try them, prisons to restrain them, and will deepen our sense of insecurity, which is already deep enough. If an "ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," we should take the undeveloped criminal in hand, and try to make him an honest man. Carlyle, in his *Latter-day Pamphlets*, mocks at the philanthropy which spends costly labor on those who have gone clean over to the devil, but neglects that other and larger class who are sorely tempted, but still keep the devil at bay. And in this Carlyle is right. It is a supreme folly to postpone remedial measures until vice has become a second nature.

There is no effectual remedy for these dangers short of compulsory education; and it is surprising, when the vital importance of education to American society is considered, that we are so slow to reach this obvious conclusion. Our permissive formula, "all children may be educated," should be changed to the imperative, "all children must be educated." The State must require all its children to be sent to school, and should enforce its requisition by making the possession of a certificate of attendance at school, up to a fixed grade, the condition of holding even the pettiest office. From the compulsory system of education the educational qualification for voting will readily come. The two belong to each other.

The TIMES merits the thanks of the people of New-York, for its practical benevolence. Its straightforward business method inspires confidence. Every dollar is fully acknowledged. As a consequence of this carefulness, the money flows in in increasing amounts daily. The experiment proves that wherever there is a wise plan, and an honest disbursement of funds, the people will give money freely for charity.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Daily Leader.

During the terrible hot days, July 1, 2 and 3, when hundreds were dying from the effects of the heat, and thousands of children were suffering agony untold in filthy, unventilated rooms in the miserable tenement-houses of New-York City, the editor of the TIMES made an eloquent appeal to the benevolence of the community in behalf of these poor little sufferers. The result of this appeal was that several thousand dollars were sent to the TIMES with directions to appropriate the amount as he saw fit for the relief of these children. The money was applied in getting up excursions to the country, where they could see pure green, and where many of them could see, for the first time in their lives, forests and green fields. In this way some three thousand children, including those of the Five Points House of Industry, were most pleasantly entertained. If all newspapers in large cities would follow the example of the NEW-YORK TIMES, what an immense amount of good would be accomplished.

From the Sunday-School Times.

The idea has occurred to one of the editors of the NEW-YORK TIMES that what was in old story to the children of the more affluent classes might be a rare treat to the poverty-stricken children who help to swell the number of our tenement-house population. The word was circulated among the children of Worth-street, Baxter-street, and other dismal thoroughfares of that uncanny neighborhood, the Five Points; and at 8 o'clock on the appointed day, nearly 600 boys and girls were at the House of Industry on Worth-street, ready for a start. With a band of music at their head, and with flags and banners flying, the motley company marched to the ferry-boat, and took passage by the Long Island Railroad for Mr. Lockwood's beautiful grove at Rockaway. On arriving at the grove they scattered themselves over its ample area, and amused themselves with swings, foot-ball, and other juvenile sports till the day was over. Their dinner was a bountiful feast of good things, plain and sensible, and was eaten with a most hearty relish. To take such children to see a bit of green fields, and to breathe a breath of fresh air, is a means of grace to God's poor. There is more real religion in it than in handing them barrels of tracts, or preaching them tons of sermons.

From the South-Side (L. I.) Observer.

• • • • • A still more useful and pleasing enterprise is that of the TIMES, in giving the poor children of New-York excursions to the country. The managers of that journal, pitying these poor children, who never before breathed the pure air of the country or saw its verdant fields and lovely groves, determined to do something for them. Subscriptions were requested, and the TIMES readers commenced forwarding sums of money to the office. Members of the staff of this paper are managing the business, and the delighted little folks are enjoying excursions to groves on Long Island, the first of these being to Rockaway. This is one of the most pleasing enterprises on record. All good men must delight in its success, and newspaper men will feel proud that this is their work.

From the Wilmington (Del.) Daily Commercial.

The City editor and reporters of the NEW-YORK TIMES have engaged in a most laudable work—that of organizing out-of-town excursions for the very poor children of that overcrowded City. The TIMES, some weeks ago, suggested that one of the most feasible methods of relief was to make excursions for them into the country, or to some pleasant beach on the sea-side. In response to this some persons offered money and asked the TIMES people to undertake carrying the enterprise into operation. This they consented to do, and proposed to organize some four or five excursions, at a total cost of about $1,500. But the subscriptions now reach four times that sum, the amount on Tuesday being $5,770 07, and it is likely that there will be a considerable number of excursions made. This is practical benevolence.

THE CONTRACT COMMISSION.

Examination of the Cases of John L. Brown, J. D. Moore and Others.

The Contract Commissioners held another public session yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen. Commissioners Van Vort and Judge Sutherland. There was a large attendance of contractors and others interested. The time for which the Commissioners were appointed by the Legislature has nearly expired. The first cases on the calendar for the day were the contracts of the Nicolson Pavement Company for paving Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Madison avenue, and Forty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenue. Mr. C. G. Waterbury, President of the Company, testified that all the work had been done and paid for except a small balance due. There being no objection the claims were passed and allowed.

The contract of John L. Brown, for paving, grading, regulating, curbing, &c., Tenth-avenue, from Manhattan-street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, was then re-taken up for further consideration. Dr. Witherill, Brown's partner, testified that $200,000 had been received on it, making about $250,000 altogether. Mr. Dearing, counsel for the property-owners, said he could produce witnesses to show that before Tweed personally gave Brown this contract he wrote to the Corporation Counsel to know if it would be legal to give it without receiving public bids, and notwithstanding the answer that it would not be, the contract was given to Brown. Some of the witnesses, however, were not present. He could also show that the prices charged were very high. A copy of the abstract of proposals for contracts from the Controller's office was introduced to prove that the average price for rock excavation was $1 41. The average for earth excavation was 45 cents, and filling, 45½ cents. At this rate the contract would equal $131,553, instead of $855,000.

John Coates testified that the flagging and curbing on Tenth-avenue were broken, irregular, of poor quality, and laid directly on the rock and clay, without sand or gritty earth. The street was graded over in parts, with rock projecting sometimes three inches. It is the worst street witness had ever seen.

Mr. Ryan, City Surveyor, corroborated in great part the evidence of preceding witness, showing Brown's non-compliance with the contract. The embankment had evidently been made by merely tumbling down the large rocks, without filling in with earth. There was no sand about the flagging, which was laid on rock; 1,800 flag-stones being deficient, and 800 broken. Other witnesses testified to the same effect. After hearing further unimportant evidence the case was adjourned.

The case of Terence G. O'Brien, for constructing a sewer in Hudson-street, between Bank and West Twelfth-street, and between Gansevoort and Horatio streets, was then called, but the witnesses being absent was adjourned.

The contract of J. D. Moore, for regulating, &c., One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, from Second-avenue to Harlem River, was then taken up. Testimony has been given in this case before, and the only additional evidence produced was that the contractor was, at the time he received the award, Superintendent of the Cleaning of Markets. Counsel for the property-owners contended that as it is contrary to the laws of the City and State that any office-holder shall receive any contract for Corporation work, the defendant was guilty of a misdemeanor, and that unfair means had been used in obtaining the award. After argument the case was adjourned.

The case of John Pettigrew, for curbing, &c., One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, and that of Joshua D. Miner, for paving Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh avenues, were then examined and finally passed. The Commission will meet today at 4½ P. M.

Awards of Contracts.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, has made the following awards of contracts for public works, proposals for which were opened on the 24th and 26th inst.:

Sewer in Washington-street, between Charles and Perry streets, to John H. Mc-Carthy, for	$691 75
Sewer in Worth-street, between Baxter-street and Chatham-square, to C. P. Devlin, for	1,[illegible] 00
Sewer in Fifty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to J. Mulholland, for	4,[illegible] 40
Sewer in Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, to C. P. Devlin, for	[illegible]
Sewer in Eleventh-avenue, between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets, and in Fiftieth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to E. A. Allen, for	5,730 00
Sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets, to E. McCabe, for	1,367 00
Sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, to D. Cowley, for	891 00
Underground drains between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-third streets, and between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, to E. Bradburn, for	[illegible]
Underground drains between Ninety-sixth, and One Hundred and Eleventh streets, and between Tenth and Eleventh avenue, to E. Bradburn, for	25,519 00
Setting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, to J. Stewart, for	2,100 00
Regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenue, to James Ev[illegible] Tone, for	4,730 00
Regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Eighty-second-street, between Eighth-avenue and Boulevard, to Daniel Tone, for	[illegible]
Regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, between Boulevard and River Drive, to Daniel Tone, for	14,[illegible] 00
Regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging Twenty-fourth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenue, to L. W. Johnson, for	[illegible]
Paving Forty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to T. L. Butler, for	[illegible]
Paving Fifty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenue, to James Clark, for	6,571 00
Paving Twenty-first-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, to T. L. Butler, for	6,705 00
Paving Fifty-seventh-street, between Second and Lexington avenue, to W. Williams, for	11,[illegible] 00
Paving Seventeenth-street, between Avenue B and East River, to P. W. Murphy, for	[illegible]
Paving Park-place, between Broadway and West-street, to T. L. Butler, for	5,[illegible] 00

Contagious Diseases.

The following is a comparative statement of the contagious diseases in this City for the past two weeks: Week ending July 20—Typhus, 3; typhoid, 7; scarlatina, 27; measles, 33; diphtheria, 5; small-pox, 6. Week ending July 27—Typhus, 6; typhoid, 8; scarlatina, [illegible]; measles, 26; diphtheria, [illegible]; small-pox, 16. Increase—Typhus, [illegible]; typhoid, 1; diphtheria, 2; small-pox, [illegible]. Decrease—Scarlatina, 6; measles, 10.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

New-York.

The body of an unknown man was found drowned at the foot of Rector-street, North River, yesterday evening.

Edward Driscoll fell overboard yesterday from an oyster-boat at the foot of Delancey-street, and was drowned.

Clara Miller, nineteen years, of No. 56 Barrow-street, was prostrated by heat yesterday, in Ninety-second-street.

The Bloomingdale Liederkranz celebrated its sixteenth anniversary by a picnic at Elm Park, Ninety-second-street and Eighth-avenue, yesterday.

Owen Hardy, of No. 556 Tenth-avenue, was seized with a fit in Fortieth-street, near Tenth-avenue, last evening, and injured his head by falling.

E. H. Hotchkiss, formerly connected with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, has been appointed Treasurer of the Erie Railway, vice Watts Sherman, resigned.

John Ross, aged fifty-one, of No. 242 East Forty-seventh-street, while asleep at a window on the fourth floor of his residence, fell to the sidewalk and was fatally injured.

Orange H. Stevens was arrested yesterday by Detectives Heidelberg, of the Central Office, on complaint of Hiram L. Tracey, of the Hoffman House, charging him with forgery.

The annual picnic of the American Guards will take place at Excelsior Grove, on the Hudson River, on Thursday next. It is expected to be the most successful of the season.

Michael Lunay, of No. 530 Greenwich-street, was yesterday committed by Justice Cox for feloniously assaulting James Gracey, who lives in the same house with him.

E. J. Frye, who has been in custody on a charge of reusing canceled revenue stamps, was released yesterday by Commissioner Shields, there being no evidence to warrant a conviction.

The Mozart Maennerchor held a Summer-night's festival at the Rheinlust Park, foot of Sixty-third-street, East River, yesterday, in which the members of the Mozart Verein participated.

Julius Frankel, a clerk in the employ of A. Zerban & Co., of No. 349 Broadway, was committed for trial by Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $800 worth of laces from his employer.

There was only one case of violation of the Excise law in Jefferson Market yesterday, the victim being a German named John Strauss, of No. 60 Amity-street. He was held to bail in $100 by Justice Cox.

On Sunday morning, the pork-packing establishment of George Hencken, Nos 221 and 223 First-avenue, was entered by burglars, who opened the doors with false keys, forced the safe, and secured $5 in pennies.

Wm. S. Fawcett, aged four years, of No. 436 West Eighteenth-street, was run over and killed by a lumber-truck at Tenth-avenue and Eighteenth-street, yesterday. Andrew Lang, the driver of the truck, was arrested.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, Alderman Plunkitt committed John Smith, John McDonald and William Drynan for attempting to cheat Oscar Smith, of No. 75 Seventh-avenue, out of $12 worth of jewelry.

E. J. Darnell and J. Leycraft, who had been temporarily suspended from the New-York Cotton Exchange, on account of business embarrassments, were honorably reinstated yesterday, by a vote of the Board of Managers.

Special Agent Brackett and Inspector Tidon seized a large quantity of smuggled cigars and cigarettes in the upper part of the City yesterday. The place where the goods were seized had been under surveillance for a long time.

At the Bellevue Garden, foot of Eighteenth-street, East River, a picnic and Summer-night's festival was held yesterday by the United Encampment of the State of New-York of the Order of U. O. N. M. The members of Battery C, Capt. Schilling, were present.

James Cassidy, a dealer in second-hand jewelry, at the corner of Broome-street and the Bowery, was arrested yesterday evening, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, and locked up at Police Head-quarters. The goods were valued at $600, and were stolen at Easton, Penn.

Dredrick Van Looster, the proprietor of a grocery on Twenty-fifth-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to stab a United States revenue officer in the discharge of his duty. Commissioner Shields committed him for examination in default of $1,500 bail.

The managers and proprietors of the principal grocery establishments do not anticipate any trouble with their assistants. There are rumors of some up-town men organizing a strike, but the great body of assistants are reported satisfied with the old system of ten hours.

Timothy Collins, of No. 20 Little Twelfth-street, struck Pat. Brauff, of No. 244 West Sixty-fifth-street, with a broken pitcher on the neck, cutting him terribly and lacerating the windpipe. Brauff was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Collins will be arraigned at Jefferson Market today.

Yesterday the following persons were fined $10 each by Justice Cox, for reckless driving: John Fitzinger, of No. 339 Third-street; Alfred Stirnel, of No. 3 Sixth-avenue; Michael P. Golden, of No. 416 Seventh-avenue; Andrew Beatty, of No. 226 West Nineteenth-street, and Cyrus Patterson, of Jersey City.

An inquest was held by Coroner Young, yesterday, in the case of Matthew Burke, of No. 541 West Forty-second-street, whose death resulted from a wound in the abdomen inflicted by Jacob Bender about ten days ago. A verdict was rendered against Bender, who was committed to the Tombs for trial.

The sloop-yacht Deceiver, having a crew of five men, bound for Stonington, capsized while off the foot of Jackson-street, East River yesterday. The crew were all rescued by Daniel O'Brien, Alfred Sillick, Charles Doane, and other boatmen. The yacht was towed to the dock at the foot of Jackson-street.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Lanne, of No. 400 Sixth-street, was carrying her child, Amelia Lanne, twenty-one months old, in her arms through First-avenue, when a piece of brick fell from the scaffolding of the new building, No. 371 First-avenue, and struck the child on the head, producing concussion of the brain.

Justice Cox yesterday committed, in default of $1,000 bail, James Barry, of No. 40 West Thirty-eighth-street, who, on Sunday, entered a barge lying at Pier No. 50 North River, and, failing in his efforts to break open the desk or safe, started to leave with a coat and pair of boots, when he was arrested by an officer. The property belonged to Wm. Connaughton.

Yesterday afternoon Gervase Gomies, nineteen years old, of No. 40 Mott-street, and William Davis, of No. 37 Mott-street, quarreled in the street near their residences, when Gomies drew a pocket-knife and stabbed Davis in the back, inflicting a painful wound. Gomies was arrested, and discharged by the Sergeant in command at the Sixth Precinct, Davis refusing to make a complaint.

At a meeting of the French Canadian Union Club of New-York, held last evening at No. 648 Broadway, St. Charles Hotel, an election of the officers of the Club for the coming year took place. Prof. George Batchelor was elected President, Col. F. Boucher Secretary, and L. E. Demers Treasurer. Prof. Batchelor was appointed delegate to the General Convention of the French Canadians, to be held in Chicago, Aug. 8.

Several members of the Japanese Embassy have arrived in the City. Terashima, Minister to England, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. At the Westminster are Ito, Yamaguchi, Komatz, and Inamoto. The remainder of the Embassy are expected here on Tuesday, and will put up at the St. Nicholas. At Boston they are to be joined by the Mayor of Yeddo. The entire party sail for Europe next week.

Morris Fitzgibbons, while driving a team and truck in Seventh-avenue and Twentieth-street, collided with car No. 116 of the Seventh-avenue Railroad, carrying away the front platform. James T. Maynard, of No. 25 Bedford-street, the driver of the car, was thrown into the street and the wheels of the car passed over his legs, fracturing one leg and dislocating the left hip. Fitzgibbons was held to await the result of the injuries.

BROOKLYN.

Commissioner Corr is steadily improving.

The Brooklyn Pier of the East River Bridge is now carried up to within eight or ten feet of the road level.

Katie Wahner, aged sixteen years, was fatally burned yesterday morning, at No. [illegible] Grand-street, caused by attempting to kindle a fire with kerosene-oil.

Up to noon yesterday the gross amount refunded under the Compromise act to taxpayers for repayment assessments was $[illegible] 261 87. There yet remain some 600 claims to be audited.

The fat-boiling establishment of Frederick Ackerman, on Newtown Creek, near the Penny Bridge, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss on building and stock, $3,500; no insurance.

Peter Riley, contractor, who claims $4,000 from the city for paving Flushing-avenue, obtained an order from Judge Barnard yesterday morning requiring Controller Schroeder to show cause why the claim should not be paid.

James Bond, John Doherty, Peter Kerrigan, James Scott and Thomas Connery, the Red Hook roughs, who were arrested for beating Officer McGean last week, were examined yesterday and their cases sent to the Grand Jury.

Wm. M. Casey, who was arrested at the South Seventh-street Ferry, one night last week on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of the ferry-master on board the Commodore Barney, was discharged yesterday morning for lack of evidence.

The Supreme Court has appointed Corporation Counsel De Witt, District-Attorney Britton, and Samuel D. Robbins, Commissioners to [illegible] the points and damages of the crossing of the Flushing Railroad by the Newtown and Flushing line.

The steam-ship Eureka will be launched this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the yard of Messrs. C. & R. Poillon, at the foot of Bridge-street, Brooklyn. The members of the Japanese Embassy, now in this City, will be present by invitation of the Messrs. Poillon.

Late Sunday night Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Balch, of No. 405 West Fifty-seventh-street, New-York, while riding down Flatbush-avenue in a light wagon, drove into the Prospect Park fountain. The Police extricated the horse, and Mr. and Mrs. Balch escaped with a drenching.

Sixteen liquor-dealers, arrested for selling liquor on Sunday, were taken before the Justices in their respective districts this morning, and nearly all were held to bail for trial or examination. John Marfield and Richard Kline were sent to the County Jail for twenty days each.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday afternoon, Sheriff Henry, of Queens County, received an execution against the farm of the notorious Thomas Lookup Evans, the abortionist, located at Woodhaven, in the town of Jamaica, where he carried on a private business in connection with two females.

On Wednesday night, while William Schreyer, of Rockville Centre, was on his way home with a load of groceries from New-York, two men met him on the Jamaica turnpike and asked to ride. They climbed up behind, and after riding about a mile, Schreyer was knocked from the wagon insensible to the roadside. He says he had $40 in his pocket and nearly $100 worth of groceries in his wagon, all of which they took with them.

STATEN ISLAND.

Rev. John Henry Gordon, of Westchester, has accepted the assistant pastorship of St. Peter's Church at New Brighton.

Jane Wilson, a New-York pickpocket, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, on a charge of robbing a gentleman on the Staten Island ferry-boat, on Sunday, of a gold watch. She was committed to the County Jail for further examination.

NEW-JERSEY.

Paterson is going to make a determined effort to secure the removal of the Erie repair-shop to that place. A committee of the Board of Aldermen has been appointed to request the management to delay the rebuilding until some suitable terms can be agreed on. It is understood that Port Jervis has offered $75,000 to have the shops removed to that city.

An inquest has been commenced on the body of Henry Koulman, a farm-laborer, found in the bushes at "Cedar Grove," the farm of Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, on Saturday last. Upon the body were found two gun-shot wounds, either of which would have been sufficient to cause death. The authorities say they will probably be able to solve the mystery.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATIONS.

Destruction of a Sugar Refinery—Loss Estimated at $100,000.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the third floor of the six-story brick building, Nos. 28 and 30 Leonard-street, and running through the depth of the entire block to Worth-street, occupied by the Union Steam Sugar Refining Company. The fire, when discovered by the watchman employed on the premises, was burning in the vicinity of the flues in the rear of the third floor, and is therefore supposed to have been caused by the overheating of the furnaces, which are located on the ground floor. The alarm was quickly responded to by a section of the Fire Department, in command of Engineers Brandon and Bicker. By the time the firemen had got to work the fire had spread with such rapidity that the flames were bursting from the upper windows, and were eating their way through the roof. Despite the best exertions of the firemen, the flames gained rapidly, placing the surrounding buildings in imminent peril. Engineer Brandon ordered a second alarm to be sounded, and in a few moments reinforcements of steamers and firemen had arrived. By arduous exertions the flames were confined to the refinery, but were not subdued until the building and contents were totally destroyed. The refinery was surrounded by large tenement-houses, and during the conflagration the tenants were seized with a panic and removed their household effects from their apartments, fearing that their homes would be destroyed. Several of the surrounding buildings were slightly damaged by the falling walls.

The loss of the Union Steam Sugar Refining Company is estimated at $75,000 on stock and machinery, and $25,000 on buildings; insured. The origin of the fire is being investigated by Fire-Marshal McSpedon.

Other Fires.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the fifth floor of the building No. 23 Dey-street, occupied by the Photo-Engraving Company, of which J. C. Moss is manager. The fire was caused by Mr. Moss entering a room in which gas had been allowed to escape, with a lighted match. Damage, $2,000; insured for $5,000 in the Niagara Company. The first floor is occupied by J. W. Fremer, dealer in ordnance stores. Damage, $1,000. The rest of the building is occupied as offices by a number of different parties, who sustained losses by water. The building is owned by Bench & Beal. Damage, $2,000.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the grocery-store of Wm. Schoemacher, No. 496 Eleventh-street. Damage, $100; insured for $1,000 in the Niagara Company.

Large Fire in Brooklyn—About $70,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

Shortly before 2 o'clock yesterday morning, fire was discovered issuing from the rear and lower part of Sherman & Brother's molding and planing mill, at the corner of Bond and Fourth streets, and in a few moments the whole establishment was involved. The large, three-story brick building was owned by R. W. Adams, and was destroyed, together with F. Dillon's frame carriage factory and the two-story frame residence of Thos. Hunt, an old expressman, adjoining the mill on Fourth-street. Taylor & Murphy, sash and blind makers, occupied the second floor of the planing mill. A quantity of lumber belonging to Sherman & Brother was badly damaged. Messrs. Sherman having been unable to get into their safe, cannot give an exact statement of their insurance nor the names of the companies, but they estimate their loss, which is exclusively on stock and machinery, at $30,000, and say they are insured for about $8,000 or $10,000. Taylor & Murphy's loss, mainly on stock, is put down at about $2,500 or $3,000; insured for $1,000 in the Liverpool and Globe Company. F. Dillon estimates his loss at $4,000; insured in the Triumph Company for $2,500. Hunt was uninsured. R. W. Adams' loss on building is about $40,000; insured for $30,000, as follows: Royal, of New-York, $3,000; Triumph, of Cincinnati, $4,000; Amazon, of Cincinnati, $2,500; Humboldt, of New-York, $1,000; Andes, of Cincinnati, $10,000; North American, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Commercial Union, of London, $3,000; Lancaster Company, of Pennsylvania, $1,500; Glens Falls, $1,000; National, of Bangor, Me., $1,500.

The origin of the fire is unknown. In the opinion of some it was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Sherman thinks not though he has no other theory.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.—Miss M. A. L. Vidal, Mrs. Darby, F. H. West, Rev. J. H. Vidal, E. Dochon, H. Bessinger, Wm. McLean, Mrs. McLean, A. Stewart, Jos. McCallum, Wm. J. Stuart, Geo. Mediord, Henry Simmons, W. Ireford and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Waterhouse and infant, Frederick Waterhouse, Ernest Waterhouse, P. Curry, C. Walker, W. Cutill, H. S. Robertson, Mrs. [illegible]

In steam-ship Idaho, from Liverpool.—Mr. Wm. [illegible]

ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises... 4 54 | Sun sets... 7 19 | Moon rises.. [illegible]
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. [illegible] | Gov. Island.. [illegible] | Hell Gate.. [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........MONDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ship Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; [illegible] Brown, Philadelphia; ships Tuttamine, (Br.,) Russell, Liverpool, [illegible] Tufts & Co.; Andaman, Spalding, San Francisco, [illegible] ton & Co.; Malay, Clough, San Francisco, [illegible] [illegible]

Arrived.

Steam-ship Idaho, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool July [illegible] Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible] [illegible]

Bark Carolina, (Norw.,) Bogen, [illegible] with merchandise to C. Tobias & Co. [illegible] Bark Paulina, (Ital.,) Ferrara, Antwerp 29 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.; vessel to order. [illegible] Bark Sandberg, (Norw.,) Barressen, Antwerp [illegible] ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. [illegible] Bark Tempe, (Ital.,) Michelini, Newport [illegible] ds., with railroad iron to order. Had variable weather. [illegible]

Brig W. H. Parks, Dix, New-Haven, Conn., 1 day, with ballast to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Martha M. Heath, Nichols, Providence, — ds., with ballast to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. A. J. Bentley, Robinson, [illegible], for New-Haven.

[illegible] Virginia. Schr. Laurella, Curtis, Virginia. Schr. Senator, Endicott, Virginia. Schr. Snow Flake, Brown, Virginia. Schr. D. S. Miller, Mills, Virginia. Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Predmore, Virginia. Schr. E. L. Phelps, Cramner, Virginia. Schr. Maria Jane, Bogert, Virginia. Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Mathews, Virginia. Schr. E. B. Bennett, Bennett, Virginia. Schr. J. L. Leach, Johnson, Virginia. Schr. Althea, Darby, Virginia. Schr. C. F. Hubbard, Leveland, Virginia. Schr. J. T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia. Schr. Jacob Birdsall, Walker, Virginia. Schr. M. V. Dawson, Todd, Virginia. Schr. Mary Jane, Lee, Virginia. Schr. E. T. Morris, Hammill, Virginia. Schr. Woodruff Sims, Phard, Virginia. Schr. Samuel Woods, Wood, Virginia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., July 22.—Arr. steamer Wm. Kennedy, from Philadelphia. Brigs Queen, from Surinam; Alexander Nichols, from Port Johnson.

Also arr. steamers Shannon, from Liverpool; Wm. Crane, from Baltimore; Neptune, from New-York; barks Robert Morrison, from Hyeres; Margaret C. Wise, from Antwerp; Kate Williams, from Fayal; Olivia Davis, from Philadelphia; brigs Lizabel, from Philadelphia; Lewis Clark, from Port Johnson; Anna M. Knight, from Hoboken.

Below—Ship Progress, from Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—Arr. steamer Gulf Stream, from Philadelphia; schr. Jonas Smith, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 22.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore, the bark Wald, from Middleboro, England; brig Helen Rowley and schr. Island Belle, for Washington; bark Maggie V. Hugg, from Baltimore, for Richmond.

Passed out—Bark Elverton, for Rio; brig Wilson Belle, for Demerara.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 22.—Arr. steam-ships [illegible]

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 22.—Arr. brig Queen, [illegible]

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, July 22.—The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Nevada, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York July 17, and the Inman line steam-ship City of Washington, Capt. Jamieson, from New-York July 13, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at [illegible] A. M. yesterday and the latter at [illegible] this morning.

MOVILLE, July 22.—The Anchor line steam-ship Iowa, Capt. Ovenstone, from New-York July 12, for Glasgow, arrived here today.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 22.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Nemesis, Capt. Ernster, from New-York July 13, for Bremen, touched at this port this morning.

The steam-ship Moselle, from Aspinwall and West India ports arrived here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The Allan line steam-ship Sarmatian, from Quebec and Montreal, arrived here yesterday.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF PROPRIETORS OF HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS IS CALLED TO SAMPLES, NOW IN STOCK, OF SILVERSOLDERED

GERMAN SILVER PLATED WARE,

PREPARED FOR REAL USE, AND NOW BEING INTRODUCED INTO SOME OF THE LARGE HOTELS. THE QUALITY AND SOUNDNESS OF THESE GOODS IS GUARANTEED, MAKING THEM THE MOST DESIRABLE AND CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

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The last, best, cheapest and most effective. Entirely different from and superior to other extinguishers. AN ABSOLUTE PROTECTION FROM FIRE! It is always ready for instant use, perfectly simple in operation, and prompt and effective in its action. It is in daily use by steam-ship companies, hotels, railroads, and fire departments throughout the country, and has saved MILLIONS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY. The Government has adopted it for the protection of naval vessels and Army Posts.

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